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Agrahayana 22, 1905 (Saka)

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(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, December 13, 1983/Agrahayana 22,
1905 (SAKA)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Can the ministers be addressed as Hanumans ? Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has said that we are all Hanumans. Can I address them as Hanumans in this House ? I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : Over-ruled.
(Interruptions)

Cost Study of Bulk Drugs and Formulations

***284. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of bulk drugs and formulations in whose case no cost study has been made under Drugs Prices Control Order, 1979 ;

(b) if so, whether as a result thereof, unintended benefit is being passed on to the manufacturers due to delay on the part of Government ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) A Statement showing names of the price controlled bulk drugs in respect

of which production has been commenced by some units indigenously but Reports of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices Cost Studies has not so far been made available is attached. The progress of cost study in respect of these drugs is at various stages of completion. As regards formulations based on these drugs, the prices most of the formulations have been fixed either under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 or Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The question of revising the prices of formulations would arise after the prices of bulk drugs are fixed by the Government. The unintended benefit, if any, could also be estimated only after the price of bulk drugs currently allowed in formulations and the price that may be finally fixed based on cost studies becomes available.

(c) Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have already been advised to expedite their findings in respect of fair prices of these bulk drugs based on cost studies. After receipt of recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and fixation of prices of bulk drugs, necessary changes in the prices of formulations would also be effected.

STATEMENT

Sl. No. Name of the drug in respect of which report of BICP cost study has not been sent after the commencement of DPCO 1979.

1. Furazolidone
2. Terbutaline
3. Iso Sorbit Nitrate
4. Marcaine
5. Paracetamol
6. Vinblastine
7. Vincristine
8. Diphenyl Hydantoin
9. Olofarming

10. Diphenoxylate Hcl
11. Methanamine Mandilate
12. Cyclophosphemide
13. Clonidine Hydrochloride
14. Dicloxacillin
15. Cloxacillin

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत स्पष्ट था और उसका उत्तर भी मंत्री महोदय द्वारा बहुत स्पष्ट दिया गया है। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने जो बताया है कि फार्मूले की जांच करने के लिए बी. आई. सी. पी. को अनुरोध किया है। 1979 से प्रकरण चल रहा है और 10 पैसे की गोली 10 रुपये में बेची जा रही है। यह मानव जाति के लिये कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। क्या आपने कोई टाइम लिमिट फिक्स की है जिसके अन्दर आप जांच करावेंगे ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : The BICP is an expert body under the Ministry of Industries to whom not only the cost study of drugs but also cement and other industrial products are referred. In drugs, about 200 drugs have been referred and out of 200 we have already received the report for about 186 and still about 14 are pending. In fact, in view of the enormity of the work where the BICP has to go into the detailed cost study from the angle of manufacturers and also that of consumers, there is a slight time-lag. We have requested them to expeditiously look into the matter and it is hopefully believed that the recommendations would be reaching us shortly.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब घुमा-फिराकर दिया है। मैं इसकी टाइम लिमिट चाहता हूँ। 15 फरवरी 1979 से आदेशों की अवहेलना कर रही हैं और मानव जाति के लिये जो आवश्यकता है उसके लिये दस-पन्द्रह साल लगा देंगे तो उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ? फर्म्स के बारे में बहुत सारी कंप्लेंट्स हैं। आप जांच नहीं करना चाहते तो

आपका कोई डिपार्टमेंट उसकी जांच करेगा जिससे कम से कम लोगों को दवाई मिल सके ? यही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात इरादे की करो।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : बी० आई० सी० पी० से अनुरोध करने पर हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। 1979 से बराबर आदेशों की अवहेलना हो रही है। कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी और न ही कोई जांच कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 15 फर्में बेकार हैं उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : Regarding your question, I have already referred to about the 200 indigenously produced bulk drugs.

MR. SPEAKER : His question is, how long they have taken and how long are they going to take now ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : We are given to understand by the concerned people that they would send to us very shortly because they have already completed, on our request, 186 bulk drugs and about 20,000 formulations. We have been insisting on them that this should be done expeditiously and we hopefully believe that they will be completing shortly.

One factor which is perhaps in the mind of the hon. Member is the question of unintended benefit. Of course, this is not a question raised but that must be the thing working in his mind that the poor man is made to pay more. But, Sir, the manufacturers or the producers may be getting unintended benefit, if any, but for that we have got Drugs Price Equalisation Fund. As soon as the question of unintended benefit comes to our notice, the money is transferred to the Fund.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी के इरादे नेक नजर आते हैं, जैसा कि आपने कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा शंकित होकर क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : हल्की टोन में

नहीं, परन्तु मैं मंत्री जी का सम्मान करता हूँ। इरादे तो नेक नजर आते हैं, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि उन इरादों के कार्यरूप में परिणित होने में देर होती है जिससे संदेह हो जाता है। ब्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट ने 186 बल्क ड्रग्स का निर्णय करके भेज दिया। इनमें से कितनी ड्रग्स की कीमतें इस निर्णय के अनुसार घटा दी गई? यदि नहीं घटाई गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं? दूसरी बात यह कि जो बीस हजार फार-मूलेशन्स हैं, उनका कितना असर इंप्लीमेंटेशन पर हुआ और क्या उनकी कीमतें भी घटीं? इसके बारे में जानकारी दीजिए।

SHRI R.C. RATH : In about 186 bulk drugs where the BICP cost study has been completed and which was also seen by my Ministry, only in 9 bulk drugs, we have not fixed the prices. Those are in various stages of processing. Except these 9 bulk drugs the rest have been completed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : My question relates to life saving drugs. In the international market, the prices of life saving drugs have crashed to a very very low level. But as far as our country is concerned, the drug manufacturers have not reduced the prices of life saving drugs. I would like to know what steps the Government has taken to see that if the prices in international market have crashed to that very low level, why in our own country the prices have not come down. If the Government cannot control the prices of drugs, why can't they allow only the public sector to manufacture life saving drugs and not allow other drug manufacturers to do it?

SHRI R.C. RATH : About life saving and other essential drugs, under the Drug Price Control Order, we have classified them under category 1 and category 2. As and when any drug is classified as a life saving drug, it is brought to category 1 or category 2 where the mark-up given in category 1 is 41 per cent and in category 2, it is 55 per cent. So far as consumer interest is concerned, it is safeguarded and protected.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : When the prices of drugs have crashed down in the international market, why have the prices of

drugs not come down in our country? We are not concerned if it has gone from one category to another category. The poor man is not getting drugs at the reduced prices. The big multi-nationals are making a lot of profit at the cost of the poor people.

SHRI R.C. RATH : The question asked by the hon. Member is of a very general nature. As and when it has been brought to our notice that the international prices of bulk drugs have fallen down, we have tried to reduce the prices within three or four months and, in respect of some of the items, we have made an announcement. If the hon. Member makes a general remark, I am sorry I cannot furnish him any specific information.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It is not a general remark.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that certain drugs have been banned in the developed countries, particularly, the Western countries, as having been classified as dangerous but which are being produced and sold in India, and, if so, whether the Government is going to stop the production and marketing of those drugs.

SHRI R.C. RATH : As and when any such drug is found to be harmful and injurious to the health of the people and there are competent authorities to come to such a conclusion about it, the Government does take necessary steps in the matter.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The exports have already given their opinion about these drugs.

SHRI R.C. RATH : For example, there has been a contradictory report about Aspirin. It is said that it is also a very helpful drug and it is good for the heart.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में "मुफ्त में टेलीफोन करने" का तथाकथित घोषणा

* 285. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा } : क्या
श्री छांगुर राम }
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 17 सितम्बर,

1983 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर "बातों-बातों में लाखों का वारा न्यारा—टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में घोटाला" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का बरेली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के उन कर्मचारियों की गतिविधियों के बारे में निष्पक्ष जांच करने का कार्य सौंपा जायेगा जो व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों की तथाकथित रूप से मुफ्त में टेलीफोन करने दे रहे हैं तथा सरकार को लाखों रुपयों की हानि पहुंचा रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने अन्य टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में विद्यमान भ्रष्टाचार को जांच कराने के लिए प्रयास किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के क्या नाम हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Department carried out intensive observation at Bareilly exchange and detected several cases of irregularities. Action has already been initiated against the delinquent officials.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Special secret Observation by the vigilance unit of the U. P. Telecom. Circle was carried out recently at Saharanpur and Allahabad exchanges.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन और पोस्टल विभाग के बारे में इस सदन में अनेक बार चर्चा हुई है, कई घोटाले इस सदन के सामने आये हैं कभी तारों के संबंध में, कभी टेलीफोन के बारे में और उन्हीं घोटालों की शृंखला में यह एक घोटाला और आया है। ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री जी तो भले आदमी

हैं पर घोटालों के चक्कर में फंस गये हैं... और शायद घोटालों का अनुभव न होने के कारण वह इन घोटालों को बन्द नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि वह इन घोटालों का अनुभव करें या उनको बन्द करें।

उसी सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने पार्ट 'सी' के उत्तर में कहा है—

"Action has already been initiated against the delinquent officers."

यह जवाब मंत्री जी का संतोषजनक नहीं है। यह इसमें माना गया है कि बरेली एक्सचेंज में घोटाले हुए। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि एक्शन क्या इनीशियेट किया गया? जब कोई चीज सामने आती है, पड़ती जाती है, आब्जर्वेशन में आती है, एक आदमी फेक काल मिलाता है तो उसके खिलाफ अविलम्ब कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये, तो वह अविलम्ब कार्यवाही क्या हुई?

इसके साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इस मुल्क में टेलीफोन के मिलाने की प्रक्रिया के हम लोग मेम्बर्स पार्लियामेंट भी सफरर हैं। अगर हमारा एस० टी० डी० खुला है तो बिलों का कोई अन्दाजा नहीं है। दूसरी जगहों से हम सस्ते मजदूर मिल जाते हैं जिनकी काल से लाइन मिला दी जाती है। जवाब हमको मिलता नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कारगर कदम उठा रहे हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : My colleague Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma probably does not know that I have myself experienced and I said it publicly of Ghotala. I do not deny that there are bad elements. There are bad elements. The Hon. Member wants to know the action taken.

As far as this particular Exchange is concerned, in all 29 cases were detected till November, 1983. In all such cases, charge-sheets have been issued for enquiry. As the Hon. Member himself is a lawyer, he knows under the rules an enquiry has to be held. Rules of natural justice have to be followed.

Then only the final action comes. But in all cases, charge sheets have been issued.

As far as the third part of the question is concerned, it is a general question to which I have replied several times in the House. Broadly speaking, the mischief takes place where human element is involved in manual exchanges. Where the trunk call goes automatically, there is little scope for mischief.

As far as STD is concerned, I was also at first under the impression that lot of mischief is possible. I myself went and inspected the machinery. It is very rare that STD can be tempered because it will require collaboration of many people. I agree that more mischief is possible where trunk call has to be connected from one end to the other by an operator. For that purpose, this action has been taken.

(Interruptions)

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री जी ने जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि चार्जशीट दे दी गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चार्जशीट देने के साथ साथ क्या उनको सस्पेंड कर दिया गया क्योंकि सस्पेंड करने के लिए किसी चार्जशीट को देने की जरूरत नहीं है ? इन्हें सस्पेंड क्यों नहीं किया गया ? क्योंकि जवाब ठीक नहीं था, इसीलिए मैंने यह सवाल पूछा है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में जो ज्यादा गड़बड़ होती है क्या इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि एक ही एक्सचेंज में एक ही आपरेटर, एक-एक एम्पलाई 10, 10 और 15, 15 साल से वहीं टिका हुआ है जिसके कारण उसके निहित स्वार्थ पैदा हो जाते हैं ? शायद यूनिन बावले ट्रांसफर को रेसिस्ट करते हों, क्या आप कोई नियम बनायेंगे कि हर एम्पलाई चाहे सुपरवाइजर हो हायर लेवल पर हो या टेलीफोन आपरेटर हो, वह एक जगह पर एक दो साल से ज्यादा न रहे ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As far as transfers are concerned, in this particular case to which reference was made...

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I am on general...

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : By way of illustration I am pointing out that two operators were immediately transferred. In some cases suspension orders have been issued, and we are considering a revision of the general policy with regard to transfer. This has been brought to my notice that at some places operators are there for the last ten years and that leads to development of vested interests. Therefore, the whole policy of transfer is under examination.

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : हमारे देश में टेलीफोन का सबसे महत्त्व घोटाला गैर-कानूनी ढंग से चलने वाला जुआ है, जिसका नाम वरली मटका है। इसका नम्बर बम्बई में 9 बजे ओपन होता है और दस मिनट में सारे देश में इसकी जानकारी हो जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या टेलीफोन वाले जुए वालों से मिले-जुलते होते हैं।

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As far as this 'satta' is concerned, it was brought to our notice earlier. We checked and we did not find any case where such a thing is operative. (Interruptions) Let me explain. It is not easy to find out. I myself went to the Exchange. Trunk call is booked, for example, from station 'A' to station 'B'. All that the operator has to do is to turn on the negative knob which takes less than half a minute. So, unless we put behind an operator all the 24 hours some officer to check, it is something not very easy to detect. That is why, wherever it was detected, action has been taken as in this case where charge-sheets have been issued.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : First I must protest Mr. Tytler saying that I know about *mutka*.....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I only said that he would help us. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He is Kama-dhenu.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : All Swamies are *badnam* now. (Interruptions) Bombay is a very efficient city. I am not surprised that calls do get through. I would like to ask the Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER : You are a part and parcel of that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes; I am, but not a part and parcel of *mutka*. Let that not go on record.

I want to know why it is not possible even for STD calls to list the telephone number called and the date on which it is called.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : In the present type of Exchanges is not possible, but if my friend comes with me to Bombay where an electronic digital is installed, he will see that there is an inbuilt computer; it records and you get a print out; every single call that is booked, whether it materialises or not, is recorded. That is why, pursuant to the recommendation of the Sarin Committee, we have taken a policy decision that henceforth all major Exchanges will be electronic digital.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He can record the calls, but he must not record the conversation.

गुजरात में दूरदर्शन का प्रसार

*286. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक चालू हो जायेगा और निर्धारित तिथि पर इसके चालू न होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इस केन्द्र से कितने क्षेत्र में प्रसारण होने की संभावना है तथा शेष क्षेत्र में प्रसारण करने के लिए क्या योजना तैयार की जा रही है;

(ग) सूरत, राजकोट और भुज के दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक चालू हो जायेंगे और प्रत्येक केन्द्र की क्षमता कितनी होगी; और

(घ) गुजरात के सभी क्षेत्रों को कब तक दूरदर्शन की सुविधा प्राप्त हो जायेगी और क्या इस संबंध में कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

TV service at Ahmedabad with a range of about 30 KM have been commissioned on 19.11.83. Construction of 15 OM RCC tower has been taken up and the power of the transmitter will be raised from the present 1 KW to 10 KW, as soon as the tower is completed and will provide coverage to about 120 KM. Equipment for production of programmes in colour has been ordered and the studio will be commissioned during 1985-86. Apart from Ahmedabad. High Power transmitters (10 KW) are under installation at Dwarka and Rajkot and Low Power Transmitters (100 W) at Surat, Vadodara, Bhavnager, Navasari, Bhurch & Patan in Gujarat State, during the remaining VI Plan period. With the implementation of these schemes, TV service will be available to about 69% population of Gujarat. There is no proposal, at present, to set-up a TV transmitter at Bhuj.

2. Further expansion of TV service to cover the remaining areas of Gujarat will be considered in the future plans depending upon availability of resources. No scheme has yet been formulated.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि 150 मीटर ऊंचे आर सी सी टावर का काम हाथ में ले लिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस टावर में काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और उसके लिए इस समय क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है।

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत : इस टावर का काम गुजरात बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कॉर्पोरेशन को दे दिया गया है। हम यह एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं कि वह जल्दी कम्प्लीट हो जाएगा और बाई दि एंड आफ दि नेक्स्ट यीअर यह ट्रांसमिटर जरूर चालू हो जाएगा।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि गुजरात के 59 परसेंट एरिया को यह सारी योजना कवर कर लेगी। बाकी एरिया

का क्या होगा, यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया। उन्होंने कहा कि आगे की योजना में वह भी किया जाएगा तो वह योजना क्या है और कितने समय में वह अमल में लाएंगे? उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ साधनों की कमी है तो वह कितने समय के अन्दर हो सकेगा?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 69% itself is a very big jump which Gujarat will have during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. Our intantion finally is that we would like to cover cent-per-cent population of the country. But as I said it depends on resources. Other areas which remain uncovered, we shall have to consider them in the Seventh Plan period and I cannot say on it today.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Sir, in the Reply the Minister has said Surat, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Wavasari will be covered. I would like to know what is the criteria for selecting these areas? Sir, the Central Government has already declared some districts as backward district like Amreli and Surendranagar. So, will the Hon. Minister please provide TV relay station at Amreli and Surendranagar?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, the two districts which the Hon. Member has mentioned, I may inform him that they will be covered in the Sixth Plan period.

The criteria for choosing the districts for according low-power trausmitter is the population of one lakh or above in the census. As far as Gujarat is concerned, except for one district, all other districts will be covered during the Sixth Plan period.

श्री छीतू भाई गामित : गुजरात की भौगोलिक और प्राकृतिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसके चार हिस्से किए गए हैं—उत्तर गुजरात, सौराष्ट्र, मध्य गुजरात और दक्षिण गुजरात। जहां तक दक्षिण गुजरात का सवाल है उस सारी एरिया का 60 परसेंट ट्राइबल एरिया है और 50 परसेंट आबादी वहां आदिवासी आबादी है। इसमें चार जिले आते हैं। सूरत उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक नगर है। दक्षिण गुजरात और सूरत के लोग बहुत समय

से सूरत में एक टी वी स्टेशन बनाने की मांग कर रहे हैं। मंत्री जी बताएं कि वहां टी वी स्टेशन बनाने का कोई कार्यक्रम है? यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में ब्यौरा देने की कृपा करें।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Surat will be covered by the end of the Plan.

सूरत इसमें डेफिनिटली कवर हो जाएगा और गुजरात के अलग अलग भाग भी कवर हो जाएंगे। मैंने पहले बताया कि गुजरात के एक जिले को छोड़ कर सारे जिले कवर होंगे और 69 परसेंट पापुलेशन कवर होगी। माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए मैं यह भी बता दूँ, उन्होंने पूछा नहीं था, लेकिन मैं यह भी बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं वहां गया था और गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था कि वह 500 कम्प्यूनिटी व्यूइंग सेट्स भी लगाएंगे जिससे गांव के लोगों को सुविधा हो सके।

Effect of Power Shortage on Industrial Production

*287. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report in the 'Hindustan Times' of September, 14, 1983 about FICCI's expert study claiming that a 10 per cent shortfall in power supply needed by industry, brings down industrial production by about Rs. 7,000 crores a year and raises the need for imports by over Rs. 1,000 crores and also that power shortage during 1983-84 would be well over 10 per cent and the shortages facing the industry between 15-20 per cent ;

(b) Government's specific estimates in this regard and figures of past experience in each of the last three years ; and

(c) the position of power shortage in the first six months of 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI

P. SHIV SHANKAR : (a) Yes, Sir, Government's attention has been drawn to the said press report.

(b) The overall energy shortage in the country in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was about 12.6%, 10.8% and 9.2% respectively. Industrial production is dependent on several factors and it is difficult to quantify conclusively or on a reliable scientific basis the specific loss in production due to shortage of power alone. In monetary terms such losses have been estimated differently by different agencies and the figures mentioned in the said newspaper report appear to be much on the higher side.

(c) The power shortage in the country during April to September, 1983 was 12.5%.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है लेकिन उत्तर देने में मंत्री महोदय ने न्याय नहीं किया। उन्होंने यह तो माना है कि देश में बिजली की कमी है और उस कमी की वजह से उद्योग को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। लेकिन नुकसान के बारे में फिकी की एक्सपर्ट स्टडी जिस नतीजे पर पहुंची थी उसे वह स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का अपना अनुमान क्या है? मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब को टालने की कोशिश की है।

"Industrial production is dependent on several factors and it is difficult to quantify conclusively or on a reliable scientific basis the specific loss in production due to shortage of power alone."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में दूसरा नियोजन हो रहा है। बिजली की कमी से उद्योगों में क्या नुकसान हो रहा है, इसका भी हम अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते हैं, सही अंदाज नहीं लगा सकते हैं तो आर्थिक नियोजन का अर्थ क्या है। फिर मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं।

"In monetary terms such losses have been estimated differently by different agencies..."

What about the Government agencies? What about the Planning Commission? What about the Ministry of Industry?

Then he goes on to say.

"...the figures mentioned in the said newspaper report appear to be much on the higher side."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ प्रेस रिपोर्ट अगर हायर साइड है, तो लोयर साइड क्या है, इस पर जरा आप प्रकाश डाल दीजिए? सात हजार करोड़ की उद्योगों को क्षति हो रही है—क्या इसका अनुमान भी लगाया गया है? मंत्री महोदय का जवाब टाल-मटोल वाला है।

It conceals more than it reveals.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The hon. Member had been himself the Foreign Minister. He knows much better the diplomatic answers, rather than me.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, ये आपको गुरु तो नहीं मान रहे हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : His question is perfectly all right. On the basis of that, he can become the Finance Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not Energy Minister. I would not like to become the Energy Minister

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The fact of the matter is that the C. E. A. has been going into the losses that would occur because of the shortage of power. They have come to a certain stage; but the final figures they have not been able to arrive at.

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आजकल गुरु शब्द भी बदनाम हो गया है, उसको भी.....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In fact, the studies by themselves are not complete. For the previous years, where the studies were complete, I am prepared to give. Only for 1980-81 they have been able to complete. For 1982-83 and 1983-84 their studies are not complete. But I was discussing with my officers. It is true; it might very rightly appear that I have tried to evade the answer. It might really appear to be so. There is

some truth in it. I would not like to deny it, because I am the author of this answer ; but the fact of the matter is that we have not come to clear grips with the matter, i.e. as to what exactly are the losses. It is because of that. And when I discuss with my officials, they categorically tell me that Rs. 7,000 crores is on the high side. I was trying to ask them to quantify it. They were saying that any quantification would be a quantification which will not be correct. Therefore, they were not in a position to do it. But this part of it ..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then how can you say that it is on the high side ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That is on the basis of the discussions. On the basis of the discussions I had with them, they gave me that impression. But I have asked them to complete it as early as possible. The moment it is complete, I will place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : My second supplementary : According to the statement, the overall energy shortage in the country in 1980-81 was about 12.6% ; then it was reduced to some extent, and the figure was 10.8% , and then 9.2% ; but again the shortage During April to September 1983 is to the tune of 12.5% . Does it mean that the performance is deteriorating, and all the efforts made by the Minister of Energy and other agencies of the Government have been of no avail ? And this relates to industry. What about agriculture ?

MR. SPEAKER : The demand is going up.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But they are giving connections. Licences are being issued by Government. If Government is not in a position to achieve the targets, why give more connections ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, according to the target that has been fixed for 1983-84, we have to achieve 146 billion units of generation. Notwithstanding the fact that the first six months' performance has been what I have mentioned, the position that is going to be at the end of the year would be 142.5 billion units of generation.

If the overall position is to be taken, at the end of the year there is going to be a shortage of 8.9 per cent. This would be bringing down the shortage as compared to the last year when it was 9.2 per cent. I am aware that the generation during the last six months has not been according to our expectation for variegated reasons but it has started picking up. Actually, the performance in the last month has not been quite good. So far as the agricultural sector is concerned, of course there are some States where there is no cut, but the overall position is that by and large seven to fourteen hours supply is now being given...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What about Rajasthan ?

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Faridabad is not getting a single unit for the last one month.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : About Rajasthan the position is that fourteen hours supply per day to the agricultural consumers .. *(Interruptions)* ..

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : That is quite wrong information.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not know in what sector it is but this is the information based on what I have received. If in any sector this figure is not correct, then I will certainly take up with the State. Do you mean to say that for the whole of Rajasthan 14 hours is wrong ?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : As far as the agriculture is concerned, I am sure, they are not getting.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Do you mean to say throughout the State ?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Yes, throughout the State.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Very well, I will.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Suraj Bhan.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : हम राजस्थान में डिमांड स्ट्रेशन कर सकते हैं, मेमोरेंडम दे सकते हैं। आप से कहते हैं तो आप यहां बहस करा

देते हैं, यह आप की कृपा है लेकिन कोई नतीजा निकलना चाहिये।

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : In my area only eight hours they are getting.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : ये बार्डर एरिया में आठ घंटे कह रहे हैं। इसमें कोई अपोजीशन या पोलिटिक्स की बात नहीं है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज ही इस पर काल-एटेंशन आ रहा है। यह बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है।

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sir, if everyone is interested, there should be a general discussion so that we may also participate.

MR. SPEAKER : But there is no... time...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : We can sit late hours...(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बैठ सकते हैं, लेकिन टाइम नहीं है। मेरे पास इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। इसीलिये कालिंग-एटेंशन करवा रहा हूँ। अगर पावर पूरी मिलती है तो प्रोडक्शन होती है, प्रोडक्शन होती है तो एम्पलायमेंट होती है, खुशहाली आती है।

This is the main crux that is why the Minister is taking case of it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : ... questions and answers in addition to Calling Attention.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम डिस्कशन की मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं, बिजली की मांग कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने माना है कि 8, 9 परसेन्ट शार्टेज होगी। यह इस तरह से तो पैदा नहीं हो सकती, हम चाहे जितनी एनर्जी यहां पर दिखलायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस से कुछ एनर्जी तो पैदा होती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप थोड़ी एनर्जी बढ़ाइये।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मैं कोशिश तो कर रहा हूँ।

I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members Various States have been experiencing the power difficulty. I do not say that it is a rosy picture but what I was trying to bring to the notice of this hon. House... (Interruption).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is a dismal picture.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is not that dismal. What I would like to put is that we will be achieving 142.5 billion units. That is what I submitted. Of course, upto September, the position was not very happy. In fact, I was myself distressed to find that last year while the plant load factor had gone upto 49.5%, it has come down to 45% now for various reasons, and we have been trying to find out how best we can get over the problem. Inspite of that 142.5 billion units would be achieved, but that would fall short of the target by 3.5 billion units. The demand stands at 155 billion units. From that point of view, we are not able to achieve 6.3%, and because of the shortage of generation, it is coming to 8.9%. This is because of various reasons, as I submitted. We are sorting out with the manufacturers of boilers, various State Electricity Boards, and looking into our own shortages. I am trying to contact each and every State Electricity Board for the purpose of better performance. Various difficulties are there, and over and above, the transmission losses by themselves are more than 15%. That means, it is not only a case of generation capacity being increased, it must also be a case of plant load factor being increased, and the transmission losses being checked. All these factors have got to be taken care of.

श्री सूरज भान : जिस अखबार का हवाला देकर यह सवाल पूछा गया था और उसमें जितनी बातों का जिक्र किया गया है, मंत्री महोदय उन का पूरा जवाब नहीं दे पाए हैं, यह उन्होंने भी माना है। अखबारी रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से इन्ड-

स्ट्रियल सेक्टर में 28 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है और 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट इसके कारण करना पड़ा। यह तो इन्डस्ट्रियल सेक्टर के बारे में फीगर्स दिये गये हैं लेकिन पिछले चार सालों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में खेती की पैदावार में कितना घाटा हुआ है, कितने गेहूँ और दूसरे अनाज का इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा, उस का हिसाब जोड़ा जाए, तो घाटा बहुत ज्यादा होगा।

यह भी लिखा है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एडीशनल कैपसिटी टारगेट 19,666 मेगावाट का था लेकिन ऐसा नजर आता है कि 19,666 मेगावाट की बजाय 13 हजार से 14 हजार मेगावाट ही आप कर पायेंगे। इसका कारण क्या है। इस साल तो बारिश भी ठीक हुई है। क्या कोयले की कमी है या इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स के कारण आप टारगेट एचीव नहीं कर पायेंगे? आखिर इसका कारण क्या है, यह आप बताइए और करेक्ट इस्टीमेट आप बताइए इन्क्लूडिंग एप्रैकल्चर।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The target for generation for the 6th Plan fixed at 19666 megawatts, as the hon. Member was pleased to observe, but the actual position at the end of the 6th Plan is likely to end up with 14500 megawatts.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Then, why have such an ambitious plan?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Notwithstanding the observation made by the hon. Member, I would not like to say that we have not been able to achieve much. We should be proud of our achievement, because at the end of 1979, the entire generating capacity in this country was only 28000 megawatts, and if we are achieving within these five years 14500 megawatts, that means, that half of what existed in the country by the end of 1979 is being expanded. That by itself is an achievement. It is true that we have not been able to achieve the target that we had fixed for variegated constraints. If you ask me, why we Planned that much, that, of course, is a matter, which has got to be gone

into in the wider gamut. We will have to discuss it with the Planning Commission and so on and so forth. Various constraints come in the way, and because of that it has been reduced, but nonetheless, it is not a mean achievement. It is quite a good achievement in my submission, but I am still worried on two aspects. They are the plant load factor as well as the transmission losses. The country is going ahead with its development programmes. Both agricultural and industrial development is taking place and it is difficult to keep pace, so far as generating capacity is concerned. We have lagged behind in our control; that is the submission I should like to make, so far as this part is concerned. So far as the loss on the agricultural side is concerned, I would be laying it on the Table of the House, because the estimate of losses has not been clearly made, as I submitted earlier.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : While appreciating the truthfulness of the confession of the hon. Minister that he has realised the shortfall, it is a very sad comment on the functioning of not only the Ministry but the entire planning. We are not asking why you planned, but why you misplanned, really speaking. In the whole country today there is shortage of power from 10 to 12 per cent, which is not a small shortage. Now it has been disclosed that neither the Ministry, nor the Planning Commission, took the trouble of undertaking a really meaningful and serious study of the requirement and generation of power, which is the most important input of industrial, agricultural and all other kinds of production in the country. It is not that you have gone much ahead, so far as generation of power is concerned, when you compare it with our rate of growth, which is much higher. Really speaking, we must match the higher rate of growth in other sectors; it is not enough to say that in the past we had so much of generation and now our efforts are increase it to a higher level. This type of arithmetical calculation does not lead us anywhere. While FICCI has been able to make a study of this shortage, neither the Ministry, nor the Planning Commission, has been able to do it. Therefore, in order to ensure that there will be no power shortage and that we will be able to meet the entire requirements of the agricultural, industrial

and other sectors, will you set up a committee to make a proper study, in co-operation with the Planning Commission, so that the future planning will be on right lines and there will be no shortage ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : My hon. friend is asking a question with respect to the future. Before the Planning Commission comes to grip with the whole matter, it discusses the issue with my department, the Central and State Electricity Board as also the difficulties that we have been facing with reference to the generating capacity in the various States. Actually, my Ministry and myself had been trying to get in touch with each State Electricity Board that in many cases their performance has not been upto expectations. We have been trying to help them out in different ways for the purpose of increasing their generation by taking up projects and proceeding with them. Still, there has been a lot of difficulties. I am particularly finding difficulty with reference to the national grids and I do not know how to solve them. I have been entering into negotiations with the States in each region for that purpose, because in many States what is happening is that, wherever the Central super thermal power station is located, the State in which it is located would like to grab the entire power, not allowing it to go to the other States. These are my problems. The recommendation of the Rajadhyaksha Committee is that all 220 KV and 400 KV transmission lines should be totally under the management of the Central Government. We are engaged in discussions on this question but so far I have not met with any successes. We are a huge country and our problems are many. With each State Electricity Board we have a different problem. When we suggest certain things, they say that their priority is different from what we suggest. Some of the State Electricity Boards are also raising the question about their power. So it is a very complex question. I am not trying to magnify this issue. But the fact remains that within the resources constraint, within the parameters that we have, we are doing our best and as I submitted if we are achieving 14,500, his achievement also is with the co-operation of the Electricity Boards and this is by itself on mean an achievement as I submit.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri R. L. P. Verma, Absent.

Shri Lakshman Mallick.

Closing down of Iron ore Mines in Bihar and orissa

*288. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK† :**
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that many iron ore mines have closed down in Bihar and Orissa and many may close down soon as the ore produced will not be exported as per requirement of buyers from Paradip port thus laying off about one lakh people ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to forestall the lay off of about one lakh people ; and

(c) the details regarding the steps Government are taking in respect of the large number of Adivasi workers who have been rendered jobless as well as the plan of Government to improve the conditions in those mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) :
(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Iron ore industry is faced with a crisis because of the reduced procurement of iron ore by the M.M.T.C. from the Eastern region mainly due to world-wide recession in steel industry, heavy reduction of demand from foreign buyers and non-increase of demand from indigenous steel plants. However, despite those constraints and huge inventories of iron ore already with MMTC, MMTC is presently continuing procurement of iron ore from this region for some more time.

The following major steps have been taken by the Government to avert closure of iron ore mines and consequent unemployment of workers :-

(i) MMTC have been asked to explore

new markets for export of iron ore to countries willing to nominate smaller vessels for Paradip Port. MMTC has been able to persuade South Korea, German Democratic Republic and Romania to lift about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore from Paradip Port during the current year. Japanese Steel Mills have already lifted a quantity of 1.7 lakh tonnes of iron ore from Paradip Port. As against originally anticipated export of about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore through Paradip, MMTC expects to achieve exports of about 9 lakh tonnes from the port during 1983-84.

(ii) MMTC has agreed to compensate buyers for higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from Paradip by giving discounts in prices.

(iii) The possibility and economic viability of two port loading, i.e. initial loading at Paradip and uptopping at Madras Port, is being examined by MMTC.

(iv) Iron ore handling facilities at Paradip Port have been substantially improved recently, at considerable cost.

(v) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.

(vi) Government of Orissa in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport are examining the possibility of locating a trans-shipper cum dredger at Paradip Port to augment the loading capacity of the Port and to find continuing solution to the problem of siltation.

(vii) The possibilities and prospects of increased utilisation of iron ore from this sector for domestic steel plants are being examined by the Department of steel.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : The closure of the iron ore mines and the reduction in the quantum purchased by MMTC have created serious problems for the State economy and this has rendered the poor and Adivasi workers jobless, when our objective is supposed to improve their economic condition.

I have gone through the statement laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister. He has not replied to part (a) of my question. I would like to know from the

hon. Minister as to how many the mines in Orissa and Bihar have been closed down, so far and after the closure what are the steps taken by the Government to provide suitable employment to the workers who have been thrown out of employment.

श्री धर्मवीर : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने जानना चाहा है बिहार और उड़ीसा में आयरन ओर माइन्स के बारे, में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोई माइन्स बंद नहीं हुई हैं और न ले आफ हुआ है। इसलिए कोई मजदूर बेकार नहीं हो रहे हैं और उनको पुनर्वासित करने का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : It is really unfortunate that despite several requests from the State Government of Orissa the MMTC has not taken suitable steps to increase the export of iron ore from the different mines of Orissa and Bihar. There has been sharp decline in this export of iron ore. This will lead to the closure of many iron ore mines in Orissa and Bihar and a large number of workers will be thrown out of employment. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what specific steps have been proposed to be taken by him to negotiate and Co-ordinate with the Minister of commerce to overcome the present crisis and save the lakhs of workers so that they are not thrown out of employment?

श्री धर्मवीर : अध्यक्ष जी, इस बारे में पिछली 3 जून को कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने और मिनिस्ट्री आफ स्टील एण्ड माइंस और चीफ मिनिस्टर आफ उड़ीसा ने मीटिंग करके एम०-एम० टी० सी० के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं और यह कहा गया है कि कोई रास्ता निकालें ताकि जो एक्सपोर्ट कम होने की वजह से माइन्स के बंद होने का संदेह है वह दूर हो सके। श्रम मंत्री जी ने भी एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी जिसमें मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स, मिनिस्ट्री आफ शिपिंग और एम०-एम० टी० सी० के अन्य अधिकारी थे, उड़ीसा और बिहार सरकार के अधिकारी थे। उसमें सुझाव दिए गए हैं कि किस प्रकार एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाया जाए ताकि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो जिससे मजदूरों को बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़े।

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : The question is regarding iron ore industry. In this age it is said the iron ore industry is based with a crisis. Then, it is said that there is a world-wide recession in steel industry, heavy reduction of payment from foreign buyers and non-increase of demand from indigenous steel plants. It is said that large number of manufacturing in the steel items all over the world including India is going on. The Minister has further said in his reply the steps that have been taken, namely :

- (i) iron-ore handling facilities at Paradip port have been substantially improved recently at a considerable cost ;
- (ii) night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time ;
- (iii) the Government of Orissa in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport are examining the possibility of locating a trans-shipper-cum-dredger at Paradip port. And everything else is being examined.

Sir, it looks to me that it is contradictory. Why are you doing all these things when you know that there is recession and there is no possibility of doing any business ? And if there is a necessity for this, then why do you call it a recession ? I would therefore humbly request the Minister to kindly mention in view of all this whether there is really recession of demand for steel in the indigenous and foreign market and if so, what are the prices of steel prevailing in the world including India as far as the availability of prices concerned ?

श्री धर्मवीर : यह बात सही है कि अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय बाजार में ऑयरेन-ओर की मांग कम हुई है। इसके क्या कारण हैं, मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। इसके बारे में मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स, हैवी इन्डस्ट्री और मिनिस्ट्री आफ स्टील एण्ड माइन्स आपस में कंसल्ट कर रहे हैं। जहां तक मजदूरों के बेरोजगार होने का प्रश्न है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री भीकूराम जैन : मैंने मजदूरों की बात नहीं पूछी।

श्री धर्मवीर : मैं कैसे बता सकता हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट और विश्व के बाजार में क्यों मांग कम हो रही है ? यह सही है कि एक्सपोर्ट में कमी आई है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अधिक से अधिक एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सके।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I would like to know from the Labour Minister whether they have made any assessment as to how many different dock workers in Paradip port have been completely thrown out of the job or their job potentiality has been squeezed ? So also in the mining sector, I would like to know how many workers have been thrown out of job and the workload of how many of them has come down and partially they have been unemployed.

I have taken up the matter with the Labour Ministry. As a matter of fact, quite a number of workers are now without job and some of them are partially unemployed and now kept idle. So, may question would be what steps the Government of India has taken to rehabilitate them ?

श्री धर्मवीर : जो सूचना मुझे उपलब्ध है, उसके अनुसार लगभग पांच हजार ट्राइबल वर्कर्स जो डाइरेक्टली एम्प्लायड थे, वह बेकार हो रहे हैं। तकरीबन चार हजार इन-डाइरेक्टली थे, उनके सामने भी समस्याएं हैं। इस प्रकार से अगर पांच सदस्य प्रति परिवार जोड़ लिया जाए तो 45 हजार लोग इससे प्रभावित होंगे। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, इसके संबंध में मुझे अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं है कि वे जाब-लैस हो गए हैं। 31 दिसम्बर तक यहां काम चल रहा है। इसके बाद ही कोई कदम उठाए जायेंगे। कदाचित्त इस बारे में मिनिस्ट्री आफ स्टील एंड माइन्स तथा प्रदेश की सरकारें बातचीत कर रही हैं कि काम बन्द न हो और यदि बन्द भी हो तो आल्टरनेट जॉब के लिए क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट किया जाए जिससे ट्राइबल एरिया के जितने मजदूर हैं, वे प्रभावित न हो सकें।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will he given an assurance that all of them would be given alternative employment ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The time is up now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wastage of Surplus Natural Gas

*289. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to re-examine the position of our surplus gas going waste every day :

(b) what is the availability of natural gas per day from the Bombay Offshore fields and from the Onshore fields of Gujarat during the period from January 1983 to October 1983 ;

(c) whether in view of the increased availability of gas per day Government will allow the Gujarat Electricity Board to use gas in the production of electric power ;

(d) If so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Periodical studies on the availability of Natural gas and its use are made.

(b) Average availability of associated gas from the Bombay Offshore fields and from the On shore fields in Gujarat was of the order of 4.5 million cubic metres per day and 2 million cubic metres per day respectively during the period from January 83 to October 83.

(c) to (e) The present policy is to utilise gas for production of fertilizers, LPG, petrochemicals, etc. As a fall-back arrangement, associated gas which is produced alongwith crude oil, can be given for purposes of generation of power. However for combined cycle power plants for the gas-based fertilizer plants and for selected continuous process plants like refinery, provision of gas is considered on merits, subject to longterm stable availability.

Gas is already being supplied to the power stations of the Gujarat Electricity Board at Utran and Dhuvaran. It is not possible at present to commit further gas to Gujarat Electricity Board.

Petro-Chemical Project at Nagothana (Maharashtra)

*290. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the

Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the Petro-chemical Project at Nagothana (District Raigad, Maharashtra) ;

(b) the reasons for delay in its implementation ; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) A proposal for establishment of a petrochemicals complex at Nagothan in Maharashtra is at an advanced stage of consideration. Implementation of the project will take about five years from the date of its commencement.

डाक तार विभाग द्वारा इन्डियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज को देय बकाया राशि

*291. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी }
प्र० अजित कुमार मेहता } : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्डियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड की एक बहुत बड़ी राशि डाक-तार विभाग की ओर बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) यह राशि कितने समय से बकाया है ; और

(घ) यह राशि किन कारणों से बकाया है और इसका भुगतान करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Expansion of Telecommunication Facilities in The Rural Areas

*292. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the studies made by International Tele-Communication Union have revealed that cost/benefit ratio for rural telephone investment in developing countries like Kenya and Egypt is about 30 or 40 to 1 or in other words the value of rural communication system is estimated to be 30 to 40 times the cost of investment ;

(b) if so, whether Government would also conduct such studies in India and taking note of favourable cost benefit ratio for rural telecommunication investment, launch upon a programme of massive expansion of telecommunication facilities in rural areas during Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) if so, salient features of proposals made by Ministry for according a very high priority for tele-communication Infrastructure in Seventh Plan and whether it would impress upon Planning Commission need for including communication infrastructure in core sector of the Plan ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. In Kenya and Egypt such studies were conducted. These have been included in the ITU report entitled ,Telecom. for Development.

(b) A similar study has already been conducted by the Indian P&T also and a report entitled "India's rural Telephone network" was brought out in May, 1981. This has been critically reviewed by ITU in their report quoted above alongwith the reports of Kenya and Egypt. Indian study revealed the benefits based on consumer surplus approach using user's cost for alternative means of communication for various distance slabs.

Recently the Indian P&T completed a survey of Indian villages through National Council of Applied Economic Research identifying village clusters for rural telecom. network in such a way that no village is more than 5 Kms away from a telephone facility.

(c) and (d) : The question of according a high priority to Telecommunications as per recommendations of the Committee on

Telecommunications was taken up with the Planning Commission. This has been accepted by the Planning Commission. Communication Sector has also been included in the infrastructure for monitoring purposes.

**T.V. Facility for District Mirzapur.
U.P.**

***293. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to extend the facility of T.V. to the backward District of Mirzapur which is mostly populated by Scheduled Castes, tribals and weaker sections and moreover large number of workers are working there in different Thermal Power Stations, Coalfields and other private industries ;

(b) if so, the details of the plan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. High Power TV transmitter being installed at varanasi will provide TV service to Mirzapur district.

(c) Does not arise.

**Closure of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
Office At Calcutta**

***294. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that management of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. have declared closure of their Branch Office at Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such closure ;

(c) the number of workers and employees affected by the closure ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reopen the office as also to rehabilitate the affected workers and employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, the management of M/s Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., declared a closure of the Administration and Godown Sections of their Calcutta Branch with effect from 3.10.1983.

(b) According to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, the reasons for closure are (i) severe financial difficulties faced by the Company due to delay in receipts of payments from institutional sales in West Bengal and (ii) go-slow, gherao, dharna, poster campaign, threats and abuses of Officers etc., by casual workmen for the last one year.

(c) 11 casual workmen.

(d) While the Company has not declared closure of the field working, if has not been able to consider restarting the Calcutta Branch Office as the circumstances under which it was closed still continue, there being no sign of improvement either in the financial position or the agitational attitude of the workmen.

Supply of LPG Through Pipeline

***295. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in the country where LP Gas is supplied through pipeline ;

(b) the steps taken by Government to supply LP Gas through pipeline in the remaining places ; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Presently LPG is not being supplied through pipeline anywhere in the country.

(b) and (c) None of the existing multi-product pipeline has been designed to transport LPG along with other products. The feasibility of transporting LPG in the pipeline is under examination.

Bodhghat Hydel Project

***296 SHRI ARVIND NETAM :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the Bodhghat Hydel Project in Bastar, Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the total cost of this project ;

(c) how much assistance from World Bank is being received for this project ;

(d) how many tribal families will be displaced ; and

(e) whether rehabilitation programme of these tribal families is included in the Project Report ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project is estimated to cost Rs.472.10 crores.

(c) The quantum of assistance to be committed by the Bank Group will be known only after the negotiations have been completed.

(d) According to the project report (1978) 29 revenue villages in Bastar district would come under full or partial submergence at maximum water level. The Department of Environment has set up a Working Group to prepare a report on impact of Bodhghat Project with special emphasis on the rehabilitation of oustees, preservation of flora and Fauna and safeguarding the interest of the affected tribal people.

(e) Yes. Provision is made for the rehabilitation of the persons effected.

Profitability of Large Scale Drug Units

***297. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the profitability of large scale drug units during the last two years vis-a-vis the capital invested by them ; and

(b) the positive contributions in fresh investment made by these companies in the production of essential categories of drugs during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI R. C. RATH) :

STATEMENT

(a) A Statement showing the profitability and capital employed by some large scale units is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Profitability after (tax (Rs./Lakhs)		Capital Employed (Rs./Lakhs)	
		1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1.	Pfizer Limited	241.00	261.00	2110.00	2064.00
2.	Glaxo Laboratories	482.00	497.00	3223.00	3850.00
3.	May and Baker	29.00	78.00	801.00	887.00
4.	Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Limited	153.00	(—) 533.00	3799.00	2933.00
5.	Johnson & Johnson	86.00	109.00	508.00	594.00
6.	Duphar Interfran Ltd.	13.15 (1981)	29.18 (1982)	295.60 (1981)	340.70 (1982)
7.	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals*	196.00 (1981)	280.74 (1982)	2411.71 (1981)	2725.53 (1982)
8.	Rousell Pharms India Ltd.*	57.24 (1981)	63.16 (1982)	359.13 (1981)	449.12 (1982)
9.	Organon India Ltd.*	73.91 (1981)	102.54 (1982)	538.00 (1981)	603.25 (1982)
10.	Hindustan Ciba Geigy*	321.62 (1981)	492.50 (1982)	3124.85 (1981)	4443.19 (1982)
11.	Jayant Vitamins Ltd.* (Year ending June)	(—) 118.21	(—) 104.43	1054.79	1046.65
12.	Hindustan Antibiotics* Limited	(—) 639.47	(—) 569.42	2494.46	2339.93

*Refers to net assets as shown in their annual report under the Head 'Capital Employed'. S. No. 1—5 refers to Reserve Bank figures and S. No. 6 is from their annual report.

(b) Details of additional investment made by the companies engaged in the production of essential bulk drugs are not available. However, the overall addi-

tions in the investment made in the form of fixed assets by some of the companies as indicated in their annual reports are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Additions in the fixed assets made by the company during the year 1982 as compared to the year 1981 (Rs./Lakhs)
1.	Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd.	235.12 (Year ending March)
2.	Jayant Vitamins Limited	80.63 (Year ending June)
3.	Hindustan Ciba Geigy	653.97
4.	Organon India Ltd.	33.06
5.	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited	206.75
6.	Roussel Pharmaceuticals	29.44
7.	Duphar Interfran Limited	2.83
8.	Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd.	405.79 (Year ending June)

Labour Working in Gulf and Other Countries

*298. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the Indian labourers working in Gulf countries and in other countries at present ;

(b) whether there is any expectation regarding their repatriation in the near future ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the number likely to arrive in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Assessment of Indian labourers working in Gulf Countries and in other countries is a continuous exercise for the Government. This is primarily carried out by our Missions abroad through visits to the camps as well as work sites and also by assessing the impact of policy decisions of the labour

importing countries on Indian ex-patriate workforce.

(b) No, Sir. The normal expectation is that Indian labourers will be returning from the countries of their employment on completion of the contract period.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Land Acquired for Thermal Plant in Godavari Khani in Andhra Pradesh

*299. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of land acquired for National Thermal Power Corporation Thermal Plant in Godavari Khani in Andhra Pradesh and the total expenditure incurred for reclamation of this land ;

(b) the present use of land for different purposes ; and

(c) the reasons for the acquisition of large areas and the steps taken for the economic rehabilitation of the persons whose land were acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (b) 9500 acres of land has been acquired for Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) at a cost of Rs. 4.61 crores. The present use of land for different purposes is as follows :—

Sl. No.	Land acquired for	Area acquired (Acres)
1.	Main plant and accessories	1195
2.	Permanent township	668
3.	Temporary township	167
4.	Ash Pond	1100
5.	Green belt	9
6.	Oxidation Pond	120
7.	Brick Kilns	16
8.	M. G. R.	603
9.	Balancing reservoir and power canal	5622

Total : 9500

At Ramagundam there was a special requirement of 5622 acres of land for constructing a balancing reservoir and power canal for the cooling water system. This was required as the cooling water is taken from an Irrigation Canal System which is shut down for a period of two to three months for maintenance purposes. For rehabilitation of displaced persons, National Thermal Power Corporation has paid Rs 39,00,000 (Rupees thirtynine lacs only) towards ex-gratia rehabilitation grant to the displaced families as decided by the Rehabilitation Committee constituted by Government of Andhra Pradesh. National Thermal Power Corporation is also allotting plots of land to the displaced families and providing employment/occupations to the land oustees to the extent possible.

Unauthorised 'Free Calls' in the Telephone Exchanges in the Country

*300. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of unauthorised 'free calls' in the telephone exchanges in recent months in the country ;

(b) if so, the specific action taken to curb such growing menace in order to safeguard the interest of honest subscribers ;

(c) the number of cases detected/punished during the last one year ; and

(d) whether action against the habitual offenders of this kind is slow and ineffective which gives enough scope for such offences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There has been no increase in the number of free trunk calls in the telephone exchanges in the recent months in the country.

(b) Not applicable. However to safeguard the interest of the honest subscribers, a continuous watch is kept over the trunk calls by Secret Observation at the large and medium telephone exchanges.

(c) The number of cases detected/

punished during the last one year are 899 and 562 respectively.

(d) No, Sir. The disciplinary proceedings are initiated against the offenders and appropriate action is taken by inflicting various punishments such as recovery of trunk call charges, censuring the official and stoppage of increments etc.

Dearth of Film-Makers in Films Division

*301. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Films Division is facing a dearth of talented and qualified film-makers ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for meeting the shortage and necessary arrangements made for getting qualified and talented film-makers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) It is not a fact that there is dearth of talented and qualified film-makers in Films Division. In Film Industry parlance, 'film-maker' is referred to the Director of the film and there are number of talented film-makers in Films Division whose work has acclaimed both nationally and internationally through various awards received by them. Apart from this, Films Division also engages film makers from outside on assignment basis with a view to inducting fresh talent and new approach to film-making. The selection of such film makers is made on the basis of an approved panel which is subject to review each year.

Contract Labour in the Country

*302. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments did not take interest in enforcing the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by Government for the enforcement of the law; and

(c) the total number of contract labour estimated at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) No, Sir. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970 extends to whole of India except Sikkim. As per the latest information, all the State Governments except Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have framed and notified the rules under the Act, constituted the State Contract Labour Advisory Boards and appointed appropriate authorities for giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

(b) Does not arise. The various difficulties in enforcement of the provisions of the Act are, however, being discussed at different forums with the State Governments and measures for removing these difficulties being taken.

(c) It is not possible to precisely estimate the number of contract labourers in the country.

Methods to Tackle Lockouts

*303. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States have been told to go ahead with law on lockouts;

(b) if so, facts in detail;

(c) whether the mandays lost in lockouts are increasing faster as compared to the strikes, if so, facts thereof;

(d) whether any other method has been suggested by the Centre to the States in addition to making new laws to tackle lock-out menace; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) At the 34th Session of the State Labour Minister's Conference held on the 24th September, 1983, the question of

adequacy of powers under the existing Industrial Disputes Act 1947 to prevent closures and lockouts was raised when it was agreed that it was necessary to amend the Industrial Disputes Act for the purpose. As the Union Government would take some time to notify the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1982 which has incorporated suitable provisions to prevent illegal lockouts/closures, the State Governments have been advised to go ahead with local amendments to the Act if considered necessary.

(c) No, Sir. Strikes have consistently accounted for a larger share of mandays lost than lockouts except in the year 1982 when mandays lost due to lockouts were more than those due to strikes.

(d) and (e) Under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1982, proposing or continuing a lockout deemed illegal is an unfair labour practice punishable under the Act. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1982 when it becomes effective would further reduce the incidence of illegal lockouts.

News-Item Captioned "Power Denial Worries 'Jewels' Units"

3245. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Power denial worries 'Jewels' Unit" appeared in the 'Tribune', Chandigarh of 24 October, 1983;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the steps being taken to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) M/s. United Watches Limited, Derabassi and applied for a 261.964 KW power connection to the Punjab State Electricity Board on 31st December, 1981. As per the policy of the Punjab State Electricity Board, applications registered upto 31st Dec., 1980 are being processed for release of connections during 1983-84. The consumer again applied on 15.9.1983 for a priority connection under the 'Accelerated Release of Power Connections Scheme' for a part load of 129.991 KW which has been approved

by PSEB. The power connection can now be released by PSEB on completion of necessary formalities.

Letters Regarding Rule Behaviour of P&T Staff Received by P&T Department

3246. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the local official of Gujarat Circle and Delhi Office and the Minister have received letters, complaints, suggestions, demands and memoranda from Rajkot Chamber of Commerce and Dhoraji, Gondal and Morvi Chamber of Commerce against various officers and staff of Telephones Department for the rude behaviour and corruption prevailing among the staff and officials and non-working of telephones, etc. during 1.4.1983 to 15.10.1983 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken thereon ; and

(d) the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of complaints received from 1.4.83 to 15.10.83 are as under :

Rajkot Chamber of Commerce	1
Doraji Chamber of Commerce	Nil
Gondal Chamber of Commerce	1
Morvi Chamber of Commerce	40

(i) RAJKOT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The complaint was about non-working of one extension of telephone No.24944 which was received on 14.7.83.

(ii) GONDAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A letter was there in connection with allowing PP facility in lightening calls and mis-behaviour of operative staff.

(iii) MORVI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The complaints was about telephone out

of order, delay in trunk [booking and enquiry, trunk lines out of order.

(c) The fault on extension of Telephone No.24944 at Rajkot was rectified on the same day.

At Gondal, sufficient operative staff has been posted ; PP facility in lightening calls has been re-allowed. Suitable instructions have been issued to the operative staff for prompt service and good behaviour. A meeting arranged between Chamber of Commerce and SDOT Rajkot to solve their problems.

At Morvi, sufficient operative staff has been posted for giving prompt service on booking, enquiry and trunk calls. Inspections of subscribers' premises has been started.

(d) At present there is no complaint for Rajkot Chamber of Commerce. At Morvi and Gondal, prompt service in booking, enquiry of trunk calls have been achieved. Faults and complaints have been reduced to a considerable extent.

Deplorable Condition of Phone System in Delhi

3247. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of phone system in Delhi and in the rest of the country is not satisfactory and subscribers have not yet been given cards as promised ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is impossible to get connections from certain exchanges to others and if so, remedial action/proposed ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that No.65 exchange to day is the worst exchange in Delhi ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that staff at 198 quite often express their helplessness and request subscribers to speak to higher-ups on external or internal side ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

The condition of phone system in Delhi and in the rest of the country is satisfactory. A service card for each subscriber has already been incorporated on the last page of the telephone directory.

(b) No, Sir. It is possible to get connections from certain exchanges to others. Constant watch is kept on the performance of inter exchange working and immediate remedial steps are taken where any deficiencies are observed including the provision of inter exchange junctions on alternate cables where possible to avoid complete break-down of inter exchange routes at the time of junction cable break-down.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Normally staff on 198 takes down the complaints for necessary action. Only if a subscriber insists and the staff is not in a position to indicate definitely when the fault is likely to be attended, the subscribers are politely requested to get in touch with the higher ups.

Burning out of Meters in Delhi

3248. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi, about 100 to 500 Electricity meters burn out each day ; if so, full details and reasons thereof ;

(b) whether this burning out is comparable to any other town/city in India or abroad ;

(c) whether this is due to installation of low-capacity meters despite full declaration of house-owners at the initial stages ; and

(d) whether this situation can be changed by imparting training to the DESU staff ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) So far as DESU is concerned, the average rate of burning of meters varies from 30 to 100 per day depending upon the season. Non-provision of proper sheds/roofing over the meters results in passing of rain water through the meter and other apparatus and consequential burn-

ing of meters. Excess loading beyond the sanctioned load of the meter also at times results in its burning.

(b) At present there are more than 12 lakhs meters installed by DESU. The total number of meters that may be burnt in a year is around 15,000 which comes to about 1% and is not considered very high.

(c) No, Sir. Meters of adequate capacity matching with the sanctioned load are installed by DESU.

(d) The causes of burning of meters are not in any way connected with the skill of the technical staff of DESU responsible for handling the meters.

Breakdown in Phone Service in The Capital

3249. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the total breakdown in the service rendered to phone subscribers in the capital and elsewhere and if so, the redressive steps taken ;

(b) whether it is fact that on complaining at the lower levels, subscribers are asked to phone higher authorities who are seldom available on their desks ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all senior officers never attend to complaints and have delegated this job to their messengers and clerks ; and

(d) whether be has made any surprise checks, and if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is not a fact that there has been a total breakdown in service rendered to phone subscribers in the capital and elsewhere. During the dry season the number of complaints and faults remain within reasonable limits but during the monsoon season this limit is exceeded due to cable breakdowns. All efforts are, however, made to repair such damages within the minimum possible time by employing repair parties round the clock. Following short-term and long term steps

are taken to minimise the cable break-downs :-

- (i) pressurisation of main cables
- (ii) laying of new cables duly pressurised
- (iii) providing protection to underground cables by way of half ducts.
- (iv) Laying of new junction and primary cables in ducts.
- (v) Flooding of cable trenches before they are closed.
- (vi) Use of jelly filled cables in distribution network.

(b) and (c) Normally the staff on 198 takes down the complaints for necessary action. Only if a sub-scriber insists and the staff is not in a position to indicate definitely when the fault is likely to be attended the subscribers are politely requested to get in touch with the higher ups. Senior officers are available to meet the subscribers between 1500 to 1600 hours on all working days. The telephones of the senior officers when they are out on inspections etc. are attended to by their personal staff and the complaints received are noted down and then put up to the officers for necessary action after intimating the concerned exchange/official to attend to the problem.

(d) Surprise checks are regularly made by senior officers and immediate steps taken if any deficiencies are observed.

इन्दौर टेलीफोन विभाग का कार्यकरण

325. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर टेलीफोन की लापरवाही के कारण पूरा इंदौर विभाग ही अव्यवस्थित हो गया है जिससे जनता को बड़ी दिक्कतें हो रही हैं, जैसा कि दिनांक 15 सितंबर, 1983 के साप्ताहिक 'प्रचंड' के पेज 11 में प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि उसके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) 15-9-1983 के 'प्रचंड' साप्ताहिक के पृष्ठ-11 पर प्रकाशित समाचार की जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि किसी एजेंसी ने 'प्रचंड' साप्ताहिक की कोई प्रति जिला प्रबंधक टेलीफोन के कार्यालय में नहीं भेजी है। इसके अतिरिक्त 'प्रचंड' साप्ताहिक का प्रकाशन इंदौर में नहीं होता है।

(ख) इंदौर टेलीफोन प्रणाली का कार्यक्रम 1982-83 के दौरान अत्यंत संतोषजनक रहा। पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान प्रणाली में गिरावट आने के बावजूद, उसके कार्यक्रम में और सुधार हुआ है।

(ग) उपरोक्त (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सीतापुर जिले में दफरापुर में ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिस खोला जाना

3251. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीतापुर (उ० प्र०) जिले के ग्राम सभा दफरापुर में एक ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिस खोलने के लिये कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ब्रांच आफिस खोलने के लिये अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसे ग्रामों में डाकघर खोले जाते हैं, जहां की आबादी 2000 अथवा इससे अधिक हो और उस ग्राम से 3 कि० मी० के घेरे में दूसरा डाकघर न हो। ऐसे ग्राम जो ग्राम पंचायत वाले मुख्यालय हैं, आबादी की शर्त में छूट दी जा सकती है। सीतापुर जिले का दफरा-

पुर ग्राम उपरोक्त शर्तें पूरी नहीं करता तथा वहां डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता ।

Closure of Iron-ore Mines in Keonjhar District (Orissa)

3252 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of iron-ore mines managed by Government or private sector in Keonjhar District, Orissa, closed in the financial year 1983-84 ;

(b) whether some private companies have also served notices to close down the iron-ore mines managed by them ;

(c) if so, the reasons why those mines were closed and going to be closed ;

(d) the number of workers thrown out of employment or likely to be out of job due to the closure of mines in Keonjhar District, Orissa ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (e) Despite constraints and huge inventories of iron ore already with MMTC, MMTC is presently continuing with its existing level of procurement of iron ore in the Eastern Region. No iron ore mine has been closed in the Keonjhar District of Orissa in the financial year 1983-84, so far. However, closure notices have so far been received from M/s. S. Lal & Co., Owners of Jiling Langalota and Kasia iron ore mines and their contractors intending to close down their mines from 17.1.1984. Government is seized of the problem of procurement of iron ore by the MMTC in the Eastern Region so as to prevent unemployment of the workers in these mines.

Revision of Electoral Rolls in Purnia and Kishanganj, Bihar

3253. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Central Government propose to take

into confidence the Election Commission to consider the revision of electoral rolls in the areas of Purnia and Kishanganj where foreigners have infiltrated from Bangladesh ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : The preparation of electoral rolls for elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies is vested with the Election Commission of India under Article 324 of the Constitution. The revision of the electoral rolls is undertaken by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, made thereunder from time to time. The Commission has intimated that the intensive revision of electoral rolls with reference to 1-1-83 as the qualifying date in Purnia District (which includes Kishanganj) is under progress. The local officers of the State Government constitute the machinery of the Election Commission for the purpose, INTER ALIA, of the revision of electoral rolls, and cases of infiltrators, if any, will be dealt with in accordance with law.

Wages of Casual Mazdoors in Andaman and Nicobar Forest Department

3255. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that about 663 casual mazdoors working in Andaman and Nicobar Forest Department for the last 12 years on a fixed Rs.22/- basic, are sustaining pecuniary losses ;

(b) whether representations in this regard have been received, if so from whom, since when, and what action has been taken thereon ; and

(c) whether Government will take immediate action to bring these casual labourers under regular establishment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Direct Dialling Facility Between Delhi
and Loni Industrial Area**

3256. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone calls to Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon are treated as local calls ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Loni Industrial area which is located near Shahadara, Delhi and is in the way to Ghaziabad, has not been given this facility ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the industrialists in the Loni Industrial area belong to Delhi and their Sales offices are also in Delhi and they have to face a lot of difficulty and inconvenience and they have to book trunk calls to persons in Delhi ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to give the facility of direct dialling between Delhi and Loni Industrial area, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Telephone calls from Delhi to Ghaziabad and Faridabad are treated as local calls while calls to Gurgaon are not treated as local calls.

(b) Yes, Sir ; telephone calls to and from Loni are treated as trunk calls.

(c) Yes, Sir, they have to book trunk calls between Delhi and Loni.

(d) There is no proposal to provide direct dialling facility between Delhi and Loni at present.

T.V. cameramen trained from Iptaar Film Institute

3257. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :

SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of cameramen grade II who were trained for colour photography

i.e. ENG from IPTAAR Film Institute, Kualalumpur (Malaysia) during Asiad ;

(b) the amount spent on these Television cameramen grade II and in what way their services are utilised for the benefit of Doordarshan after the Asiad was over ;

(c) where such cameramen are posted and how their services are being utilised for ENG in each Centre of Doordarshan ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that these TV cameramen grade II are exclusively working on ENG equipment or film for outdoor coverages ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) A list of 7 Cameramen who were trained at IPTAAR Institute, Kuala-Lumpur, Malaysia during Asiad and the places of their present posting is given below :

Sl. No.	Name	Kendra
1.	Shri S.K. Sanyal, Cameraman, Gr. I	Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar.
2.	Shri B.R. Wadhan, Cameraman, Gr. I	Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay.
3.	Shri A. Rajendran, Cameraman, Gr. II	Doordarshan Kendra, Madras.
4.	Shri G.S. Satyanarayan, Cameraman, Gr. II	Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay.
5.	Shri Subrata Kar, Cameraman, Gr. II	Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta.
6.	Shri C. L. Arora, Cameraman, Gr. II	Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.
7.	Shri S.K. Verma, Cameraman, Gr. II	Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.

A total sum of Rs. 79210/-has been spent on training of these Cameramen. Their services are being utilised on film ENG equipment as per requirement of the TV Centre concerned.

Vacancies of Judges in Patna High Court

3258. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Chief Justice and some other judges are lying vacant in Patna High Court ;

(b) if so, since when these posts are lying vacant and the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to fill up these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) The office of Chief Justice of the Patna High Court was filled up on 29.11.1983.

As on 1.12.1983, there were two posts of puisne Judges vacant in the Patna High Court. These posts are vacant from 11.7.82 and 28.5.83.

The matter regarding filling up of the two posts of Judges in the Patna High Court is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the constitutional authorities. It is not possible to indicate the time by which these posts will be filled up.

Payment of Commercial Rates for Advertisements by DAVP

3259. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DAVP has been refusing to pay newspapers at commercial rates for the advertisements ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the IENS has represented to Government for payment at commercial rates ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to that representation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a)

to (b) Advertisement rates offered to various papers by DAVP are based on their circulation as per the provision of the Rate Structure introduced in 1977. Taking into account the increase in the cost of production, a 20% increase in these rates was allowed with effect from 1.10.1981.

The main considerations weighing in favour of continuation of the above policy are as follows :—

(i) The basis of fix action of commercial rates by newspapers is not very clear in many cases ; these rates are also not uniform as between various papers.

(ii) Many Government advertisements are informative/educative and not commercial in nature ; it is, therefore, not possible for DAVP to give commercial rates for this purpose.

(iii) The DAVP rate structure was introduced by Government after taking into account various aspects of newspaper economics and provides for increase/decrease in advertisement rates as per the cost of production. Hence, the rates offered by DAVP are reasonable and have a rational basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question of commercial rates for Government advertisements had, in the past, been considered in detail. It is however, felt that in view of the considerations explained above, the present practice of DAVP offering advertisement rates to newspapers as per the provisions of Rate Structure may continue.

TV Transmitter for Balasore

3260. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 43 on 15 November, 1983 regarding installation of low power TV Transmission Towers in Orissa and state ;

(a) the area of Balasore District in Orissa likely to be covered by TV transmission and the date by which 51 per cent of the area of Balasore District will be covered ; and

(b) whether the Balasore town of the District headquarters will be covered under the programme ; if so, the percentage of population likely to be covered by TV by 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) About 51% of the area of Balasore district is expected to get coverage from the TV transmitter under installation at Cuttack by the end of the 6th plan period.

(b) Balasore town is at a distance of about 160 KM from Cuttack and is not expected to get TV coverage.

Benami Allotment of L.P.G. in Rajasthan

3261. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been received in respect of benami allotments of L.P.G. in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, action taken in this regard ;

(c) whether it is a fact that field verification officers have left certain field surveys of Dungarpur and Banswara ; and

(d) whether a new advertisement will be issued in case of Banswara ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE (SHRI GARGI SANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) LPG distributorship at Dungarpur has already been commissioned. However, discreet enquiry is being made to ascertain if there is any evidence of benami dealership in this case. As for the distributorship at Banswara, the concerned Oil Company has been advised to re-advertise the same.

Absorption of Production Assistants in INSAT Cell

3262. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK :
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many production assistants are working in Doordarshan at different Centres since 1980 to date on casual basis or assignment basis, full details thereof ;

(b) the reasons why they have not been absorbed so far ;

(c) the number of production assistants working on casual/assignment basis in different Centres of TV ;

(d) whether they will be absorbed in INSAT Cell of T.V. either as production assistants or producers or on both posts, if not the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether they will be absorbed at their own T.V. Kendra where they have worked or are working ; and

(f) when they will be regularised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (c) The number of Production Asstts. at Doordarshan Kendras engaged on casual/assignment basis varies from time to time depending upon the day to day programme requirements and regular staff in position at any given time. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b), (d), (e) and (f) Vacancies in the Grade of producers and Production Asstts. are filled-in in accordance with the Recruitment Rules. The Recruitment Rules do not provide for absorption or regularisation of Production Asstts. engaged on casual/assignment basis. However, according to the regularisation formula prescribed, the long term casual artists who have completed 200 days of casual bookings in one financial year or 365 days of casual bookings in 3 consecutive financial years, 1974-1980 up to 31st March, 1980 are eligible for regularisation and all such eligible production assistants have already been regularised.

Unsuitable Machines Purchased by B.C.C.L.

3263. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) names and number of machines purchased by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and the cost involved in the last five years with year-wise break up in detail ;

(b) names and number of machines purchased but not used being unsuitable for requirement as on 1 October, 1983, and the money blocked in them in B.C.C.L. ;

(c) efficiency and productivity of the machines that could be put to use in the year 1982-83 with particular reference to coal-cutting machines, shovels, dumpers and operators with the days they worked in that year and the days they were kept idle or under repair, facts in detail ; and

(d) whether he is aware that costly machines called Back-hoe were purchased but are lying idle as they were found unsuitable ; if so, price of such machines and the steps taken on such ill planned purchases, facts in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints Regarding Excess Telephone Bills in Calcutta Telephones

3264. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9798 on 3 May, 1983 regarding applications for telephone connections in South of Calcutta and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints regarding excess telephone bills have been increasing during the last six months of the exchanges under control of Area Manager (South) Calcutta Telephones ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken to check such recurrences and difficulties to subscribers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The information has been called from the General Manager Telephones, Calcutta and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

Filling up of Vacancies of Inspector & Assistants in C.M.P.F.

3265. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to stop direct recruitment of Inspectors and Assistants in the Office of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Dhanbad, amending thereby the Staff Recruitment Rules ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what media have Government adopted to fill up the vacancies of Inspector and Assistants amongst the Coal Mines Provident Fund Employees, category-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Direct recruitment of Assistants in the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation is proposed to be stopped. For the post of Provident Fund Inspectors, direct recruitment is proposed to be reduced from 50% at present to 25%.

(b) At the level of Inspectors at least 25% direct recruitment is considered necessary for intake of young recruits at a middle level capable of active touring duties and also for promotion to the higher levels in the Organisation.

(c) Direct recruitment is made through Staff Selection Commission. Vacancies arising in the promotion quota are filled up from feeder grades by Departmental Promotion Committee constituted as per Government instructions.

Reduction in Local Programmes from Srinagar T.V. Centre

3266. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shrinagar T.V. Centre gutted a few years ago, has reduced its local programmes and its efficiency has been badly impaired ;

(b) whether his Ministry had in the past decided to equip it with modern machinery ;

(c) if so, the reasons why necessary action was delayed in this regard ; and

(d) the measures being taken to boost up the programmes of Shrinagar T.V. Centre in view of its proximity with the neighbouring countries like Pakistan, China, USSR, Afghanistan, etc., and besides its ability to cater to the needs of tourists, foreign and local ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Doordarshan Kendra Srinagar continued its transmission unaffected through the OB Van even after the TV Studios were damaged in a fire between nights of 2nd and 3rd April, 1978 with a reduced duration of transmission from 4 hrs. to 3 hrs. per day. However, with the commissioning of one studio in 1982 the duration increased to 4½ hrs. ; it has now increased to 5 hrs. The commissioning of the second studio is in progress.

(d) The increase in transmission time has enabled Doordarshan Kendra Srinagar to originate more programmes to cater to the people in border areas and the tourists. The National Programme introduced with effect from the 15th August 1982 carries some of the best productions from various Doordarshan Kendras. Improvement of programmes is, however, a continuous process.

बस्तर में माइक्रोवेव टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

3267. श्री लक्ष्मणवर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर के एक पिछड़े और जंगलों

से अधिक छायाकित क्षेत्र होने के तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहाँ पर एक माइक्रोवेव टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना की जायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो इस एक्सचेंज के कब तक संचालित हो जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या बस्तर में उपग्रह और रेडियो टेलीफोन प्रणाली की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कार्य कब आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) बस्तर जिले के मुख्यालय जगदलपुर को रायपुर के साथ जोड़ने की एक सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली का स्थापना कार्य चल रहा है और चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस योजना के पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है बशर्ते कि उपस्कर उपलब्ध रहें ।

(ख) इस समय उपग्रह टेलीफोन प्रणाली की किसी भी सुविधा का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । बस्तर जिले में रेडियो टेलीफोन प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है ।

(ग) रेडियो टेलीफोन प्रणाली जिसका बेस स्टेशन जगदलपुर में स्थित होगा, का स्थापन कार्य चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान प्रारंभ करने की संभावना है बशर्ते कि उपस्कर उपलब्ध हो जाए ।

Complaints Against Cartelisations by Tyre Manufacturers

3268. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) has received complaints in October and November 1983 against the 'Cartelisation' by Tyre Manufacturers ;

(b) if so, who are the complainant parties ;

(c) the result of the investigations and action taken thereon ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Tyre Manufacturers have been warned by the MRTPC in the past not to form cartel, if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has received complaints against 'Cartelisation' by Tyre Manufacturers from three complainants namely, M/s. All India Motor Transport Congress, New Delhi, Tyre Traders Association and Bombay Taximen's Union. The matter is under investigation by the MRTP Commission.

(d) The MRTP Commission had ordered on 19.4.1976 that certain restrictive trade practices which amounted to forming of cartel by Tyre Manufacturers should be discontinued and should not be repeated in any manner whatsoever. Subsequently, in Restrictive Trade Practices Enquiries instituted against some of the Tyre Manufacturers in 1974 and 1978, the Commission accepted the undertakings given by Tyre Manufacturers concerned that (i) they will continue to supply tyres at all times to the dealers in consonance with standard commercial practice and that there will be no tying up of the sale of accessories along with tyres ; (ii) they will not tie up the sale of flaps with tyre or tubes or with both ; and (iii) they will not indulge in concert for fixing prices at any time.

Private Industrial Training Institutes Recognised by DGET

3269. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the State-wise number of private industrial training institutes recognised by the Director General Employment and Training as on 31 March, 1983 ;

(b) the number of trainees enrolled in Government and private Industrial Training Institutes ; and

(c) the number of institutions producing instructors for such institutes at present and the steps taken to meet the shortage of instructors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Details of Statewise private Industrial Training Institutes recognised by the National Council for Vocational Training as on 31.7.1983 is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The sanctioned seating capacity of all Government and private Industrial Training Institutes is 2,26,578 at present and generally the seating capacity of these Institutes are fully utilised.

(c) At present, 5 Advanced Training Institutes and one Central Training Institute, are conducting regular Instructor Training Programmes for this purpose. In addition to these, one National Vocational Training Institute at New Delhi and two Regional Vocational Training Institutes at Bombay and Bangalore are also conducting Instructor Training Programme exclusively for women. The requirements of the Instructors are being met by these institutions.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the position as on 31.7.1983 State-wise number of privately run Industrial Training Institutes affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training.

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Permanently affiliated	Provisionally affiliated.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	133	137
2.	Bihar	2	—	2
3.	Gujarat	1	7	8

1	2	3	4	5
4. Haryana		12	9	21
5. Himachal Pradesh		1	—	1
6. Karnataka		4	28	32
7. Kerala		32	136	168
8. Madhya Pradesh		2	—	2
9. Maharashtra		30	13	43
10. Meghalaya		1	—	1
11. Orissa		1	—	1
12. Punjab		4	10	14
13. Rajasthan		—	4	4
14. Tamil Nadu		13	22	35
15. Uttar Pradesh		6	4	10
16. West Bengal		7	—	7
17. Delhi		10	—	10
18. Goa, Daman & Diu.		2	2	4
Total :		132	368	500

**Allocation to States for Legal Aid
to the Poor**

3270. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by Central Government to the States for providing legal aid to the poor during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83, State-wise ;

(b) the amount actually utilised by the States during the said period ; and

(c) what sort of legal help has been rendered to the poor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (c) The giving of legal aid and advice is the duty of the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards which are established by the respective State Governments. Funding of such Boards is Primarily done by the State Governments. However, the Central Government sanctions grants-in-aid to the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards for implementation of specific legal aid schemes and programmes. The amount of grants-in-aid to the Boards during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the purpose are shown herein below:

S. No.	State Legal Aid and Advice Board	Grants sanctioned	Purpose
1.	2	3	4

1981-82

1.	Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.	61,500.00 4,772.25	For 15 Legal Aid Camps in the State of Uttar Pradesh Legal Aid Clinic, Seminar, Building up the Library and purchase of duplicator for UP Legal Aid & Advice Board.
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1	2	3	4
2.	Gujarat, Ahmedabad.	15,500.00	For publishing pamphlets to further the cause of legal literary programme and for 3 legal aid camps.
3.	Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.	1,71,000.00	For holding 32 Legal Aid Camps and Legal Literacy Programme.
4.	Orissa	1,00,000.00	For the purpose of implementation of legal aid programme in the State.
5.	Delhi	4,00,000.00	For implementation of Legal Aid Programme in the Union territory of Delhi and to meet its day-to day expenditure during 1981-82
		1982-83	
1.	Delhi	3,50,000.00	For implementation of legal aid programme in the Union territory of Delhi and to meet its day-to-day expenses.
2.	Gujarat	70,000.00	To defray 50% of the actual expenses on the purchase of Matador Van for the purpose of legal Ambulance Programme in Gujarat.
3.	Union territory of Pondicherry	25,000.00	As ad hoc grant for the purpose of implementation of legal aid programme in the Union territory of Pondicherry.
4.	Bihar	50,000.00	For the purpose of implementation of three legal aid schemes viz, 'Legal Aid at the Door step'. 'The People must know his right' and 'Exploration to Achieve the Target.'
5.	Meghalaya	50,000.00	For the purpose of setting up of legal aid programme in the State of Meghalaya.
6.	Orissa	50,000.00	For the purpose of training of para-legals, publication of booklets in Oriya language, under promotion of legal literacy & for legal aid camps.
7.	Andhra Pradesh	48,000.00	For the purpose of meeting 50% cost of the 26 legal aid camps held by the Board and for printing of pamphlets etc.

(b) The amounts mentioned above were utilised by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards during the relevant period save that the Uttar Pradesh Legal Aid and Advice Board had surrendered a sum of Rs. 31, 602.81 in the year 1981-82 and the Gujarat Legal Aid and Advice Board had surrendered a sum of Rs. 17,291.36 in the year 1982-83

Employees under suspension

3271. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1390 on 2 August, 1983 regarding Public Servants working in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which are under suspension and indicate if the information has since been collected, and if so, when it will be laid on the table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : The information is still being collected from field offices located all over India and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Provision for New T. V. Centres, Studios Etc. in Annual Plan

3272. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been contemplated in the annual plan for 1983-84 that TV Centres will be provided at Gauhati, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and relay centres at Asansol Panaji, Kodaikanal, Murshidabad, Vijayawada, Varanasi, Cuttack and Kashali ;

(b) whether provision has also been made to provide permanent studios at Hyderabad, Jaipur, Calcutta and Lucknow, augment the transmitter power and construction of RCC tower at Delhi, T. V. studio-cum-office complex at Mandi House, Delhi setting up of a 10 KW TV transmitter at Agartala, 1 KW TV transmitter at Kohima and a small programme production centre at Gauhati and expansion of TV service through satellite ; and

(c) if so, how much progress has been made so far and what are the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

The progress made is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE PROJECTS IS AS GIVEN BELOW :

1. TV CENTRE GAUhati : Work for transmitter building and 150 M RCC tower has been taken up. Orders for transmitter and colour studio equipment have been placed. The transmitter would be commissioned during 1984.
2. TV CENTRE AHMEDABAD : Interim TV service from Ahmedabad has been started w.e.f. 19.11.83. Building is nearing completion. Construction of 150 M RCC tower has been taken up and power of transmitter will be increased from the present 1 KW to 10 KW, as soon as, tower is completed. Colour studio equipment has been ordered.
3. TV CENTRE BANGALORE : 1 KW transmitter was set up in November, 1981. Interim studio set up has been commissioned w.e.f. 19.11.83. Colour studio equipment has been ordered. Construction of permanent building and 140 M RCC tower has been taken up. Power of the transmitter would be increased to 10 KW, as soon as tower is completed.
4. TV CENTRE TRIVANDRUM : Building works are nearing completion. Construction of 126 M RCC tower has been taken up. Order for colour studio equipment has been placed. Low power TV transmitter was commissioned in November, 1982. Pending construction of 126 M RCC tower interim service with

1 KW power out put is proposed to be started during 1983-84.

5. **RELAY CENTRE ASANSOL :** Building works completed. Construction of 150 M Steel tower in progress. Pending completion of 150 M Steel tower, an interim service with 1 KW power output is being started during the current month.
6. **RELAY CENTRE PANAJI :** Interim TV service started w.e.f. 19.11.82. Building works almost completed. Power of the transmitter will be raised from the present 1 KW to 10 KW during 1984, after construction of the 100 M tower.
7. **RELAY CENTRE, KODAI-KANAL :** Building works taken up. Orders for transmitter and 150 M Steel tower have been placed. The centre would be commissioned during 1984.
8. **RELAY CENTRE, MURSHIDABAD :** Site has been taken over. Orders for transmitter has been placed. Construction of 150 M Steel tower is in Progress. The centre is expected to be commissioned during 1984.
9. **RELAY CENTRE, VIJAYAWADA :** Site has been finalised. Orders for 150 M Steel tower has been placed. State Government is providing approach road to the site and other infrastructure facilities. Pending construction of building and tower, interim service with 1 KW power output is proposed to be commissioned during 1983-84.
10. **RELAY CENTRE, VARANASI :** Construction of building and 150 M RCC tower has been taken up. Transmitter has been ordered. The centre would be commissioned during 1984.
11. **RELAY CENTRE, CUTTACK :** Site has been taken over. Orders for transmitter and 150 M Steel tower have been placed. The centre would be commissioned during 1984.
12. **RELAY CENTRE, KASAULI :** Construction of building and 115 M RCC tower has been taken up. Transmitter is available The centre would be commissioned during 1984.
13. **PERMANENT STUDIO AT HYDERABAD :** Site has been acquired and building plans finalised. Existing equipment at the Base Production Centre at Hyderabad will be shifted to the permanent studio building.
14. **STUDIO SET UP, JAIPUR :** Building works are in progress. Existing Equipment at Base production Centre at Delhi will be shifted to the studios at Jaipur.
15. **PERMANENT STUDIOS AT CALCUTTA :** Building works for the permanent studios are nearing completion. Existing equipment will be used in the permanent studio building.
16. **PERMANENT STUDIO AT LUCKNOW :** Construction of permanent studio building at Ashoka Marg, Lucknow is being taken up. Interim service was commissioned in 1975.
17. **TV TRANSMITTER DELHI :** Pile foundation work for 235 M RCC tower completed. Super structure is in progress. The centre would be commissioned during 1984-85.
18. **TV STUDIO-CUM-OFFICE COMPLEX, MANDI HOUSE, NEW DELHI :** Foundation work is in progress.
19. **10 KW TRANSMITTER, AGARTALA :** Site has been finalised. Orders for transmitter and 150 M Steel tower have been placed.
20. **1 KW TRANSMITTER, KOHIMA :** Site is being taken over.
21. **PROGRAMME PRODUCTION CENTRE, GAUHATI :** Proposal

for setting up Programme Production Centre, at Gauhati is under consideration of the Government as part of the scheme for expansion of TV in the North-East.

22. **EXPANSION OF TV SERVICE THROUGH SATELLITE :** Base Production Centres at Cuttack and Hyderabad have been augmented. Area specific programmes under the INSAT scheme have been introduced in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. 400 Direct Reception sets have been provided to each of these State, for community viewing in villages.

An uplink has been provided at Delhi for National Networking and telecast of Area specific programmes through INSAT IB.

Besides the above, 13 additional high power TV transmitters and 118 low power transmitters have been taken up for implementation during the remaining VI Plan period. Sites for these centres have been selected and equipment and towers ordered. Interim TV service at Allahabad was commissioned on 15.8.83.

Irregular and Delayed Supply of Cooking Gas Cylinders in Padma Nagar, Trivandrum

3273. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Padma Nagar Association of Trivandrum, Kerala has sent a complaint to Government regarding irregular and delayed supply of cooking gas cylinders to consumers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A complaint had been received from Padma Nagar Association alleging irregular and delayed supply of refills by M/s Sreeram Gas Service, Trivandrum and arranging of supplies through some other agency.

(c) The distributorship of M/s Sreeram Gas Service has been terminated and arrangement for distribution of cylinders have been made through another distributor M/s K. K. Agencies.

Details of Coal/Gas based Fertilizer Plants

3274. **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the coal-based fertilizer units functioning in India and their annual production ;

(b) whether it is a fact that thier production is declining due to certain reasons ; if so, by how much and the reasons therefor ; and]

(c) the details of the gas-based fertilizer units functioning in India with their production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) Production in the coal based fertilizer plants is as follows :—

Name of Plant	Production (In thousand tonnes of Nitrogen)	
	1982-83 (Actual)	1983-84 (Expected)
Ramagundam	74,800	75,000
Talcher	80,600	47,000

(b) Production in the two coal based fertilizer plants has not yet come to a satisfactory level, mainly due to equipment/ design deficiencies and power problems.

(c) Location and production of the gas-based fertilizer plants in operation are indicated below :—

Location	Production (In thousand tonnes of nitrogen)	
	1982-83 (Actual)	1983-84 (Expected)
Trombay	75,900	84,000
Trombay V	85,200	106,000
Namrup I	27,700	35,000
Namrup II	72,000	90,000
Kalol	178,800	159,000

Baroda plant is based partly on gas and partly on naphtha. However, it is difficult to segregate and indicate precisely, the figures of production based separately on gas and naphtha.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में पेट्रोल की कीमतों में गिरावट

3275. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में पेट्रोल की कीमतें गिरी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इनमें कितनी गिरावट आई है; और

(ग) देश में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इन कीमतों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और उसके क्या कारण हैं।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्रा): (क) और (ख) उत्तर में एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है।

(ग) मोटर स्पिरिट का बुनियादी उच्चतम बिक्री मूल्य (एक्स-बम्बई), जिसे 11 जुलाई, 1981 को निर्धारित किया गया था, 5438.07 रुपये प्रति किलो लीटर था जिसमें 1 सितम्बर, 1983 को 100 रुपये प्रतिकिलो लीटर की वृद्धि की गई थी। मूल्य में वृद्धि का एक कारण इसके आक्टेन संख्या के दर्जे को ऊंचा करना था।

विवरण

पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान फारस की खाड़ी के देशों (एक्स बंदार महशर) में पेट्रोल (मोटर स्पिरिट) के न्यूनतम दर्ज (पोस्टिड) मूल्यों की प्रवृत्ति।

परिवर्तन की तिथि	पेट्रोल का मूल्य	
	93 ऑक्टेन	83 आक्टेन
11.1.82	109.8	104.0
18.2.82	107.8	104.0
23.2.82	104.3	100.5

19.4.82	100.8	97.0
14.4.83	87.0	81.0
12.8.83	91.0	85.0
2.11.83 तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं।		

Promotional Avenues for Cameramen

3276. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that promotional avenues are inadequate in specialised category of Doordarshan cameramen ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the fee scales of the cameramen grade II are not similar to parallel bodies such as Film Division, FTII and ISRO and promotional avenues are not similar to the T. V. network of foreign countries ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether T. V. cameramen who are on the verge of retirement, will get at least one promotion in the present system of T.V. grade-II ;

(d) whether 15 per cent promotional quota (which in the case of Producers is 18 per cent) will be given to cameramen grade-II cadre ; if not the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether time bound promotions will be given to TV cameramen ; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (f) In Doordarshan there are two grades of Cameramen viz. Grade I (Fee scale Rs. 840-1200) and Grade II (Fee Scale Rs. 550-900). In the Recruitment Rules, 1979 for Staff Artists of Doordarshan, promotion quota for various categories has been provided keeping in view the nature of duties and responsibilities attached to it and as compared to posts at higher levels. Vacancies in the Grade of Cameramen Grade I are

filled-up 100% on promotion from amongst Cameramen Grade II. Actual promotion at any given time, however, depends on the availability of posts in the higher grade which in turn depends on service needs. In F. T. I. I. the pay scale of Cameramen is Rs. 550-900 and in the Films Division Asstt. Cameramen are on the pay scale of Rs. 425-700, Asstt. Newsreel officer in the pay scale of Rs. 550-900, Cameramen in the scale of Rs. 650-960 and Chief Cameraman/Newsreel Officer in Rs. 840-1200. The pay scale/fee scale of posts in various organisations within the country as well as in the foreign T. V. organisations depends on various factors like nature of duties, working conditions, fee/pay scales of comparable levels of staff within the organisation, general wage level in the country etc.

Rajasthan Share from Singrauli

3277. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan State Government had urged upon the Centre to increase its share from Singrauli to meet its growing needs ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre to help Rajasthan to meet its requirement of energy ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Rajasthan Government has requested to increase its shares by 50 MW from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station.

(c) Central Government has been rendering maximum possible assistance to the State from the Central generation at Badarpur Thermal Power Station and Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station, and has also been arranging assistance from the neighbouring power systems.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Security Guards at Residences of Executives of Public Limited Companies

3278. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 3726-A on 16 August, 1983 and state :

(a) whether he will ascertain from the first ten large Industrial Houses about their hiring the services of private security organisations and providing them at residences of their Delhi-based Directors/Executives or the Companies themselves employing such security guards or darbans and enquire to which head of account they are debiting this expenditure and lay this information on the Table of the House ;

(b) the justification for providing such chowkidars/security guards/darbans at tax payer's/shareholders' expense to this privileged class of persons and the reasons for not treating this expenditure as 'perks' ; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the relevant guidelines to include this expense of the companies in the 'perks' of the Executives concerned, and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Companies belonging to the first 10 large industrial Houses have a large number of managerial personnel and executives who also have their residences at Delhi. Calling of details as envisaged by the Hon'ble Member would involve immense labour not commensurate with the results to be achieved. However, if the Hon'ble Member wants information about any specific individual of a company, the same can be obtained from the company.

(b) As already informed no specific instances of companies hiring the services of private security organisations and providing them at the residences of Directors/Executives have come to notice of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Increase in Provident Fund Arrears

3279. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the provident fund arrears are alarmingly increasing for some time past ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have collected information regarding the total amount of arrears of provident fund dues in different States, industry-wise, at the end of the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The position of arrears of the Employees' Provident Fund dues during the last three years was as given below :—

As on 31st March	Rupees in lakhs
1981	6074.87
1982	7375.23
1983	9883.93

(b) The State-wise and industry-wise break-up of arrears is being complied and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Supply of Coal to Talcher Fertilizer Plant

3280. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Talcher Fertilizer Plant is likely to be shut down again if its rapidly depleting coal stock is not replenished soon ;

(b) whether the Central Coalfields Limited which supplies coal to this plant has been asked to rush coal supplies to this plant ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government will consider the feeding of this plant from mines nearby under Coal India Limited in view of the location of the Central Coalfields Limited being far away ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) to (c) There has been depletion in coal stock in the Talcher Plant in the last six months. However, the need of supply of adequate coal to the Talcher Plant has been taken up with the Central Coal Fields, and a phased programme of receipt of coal has been down upon for rating of the plant.

Appointment of Non-Executive Chairman of Bata India Limited

3281 SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the appointment of non-executive chairmen of Public Limited Companies if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the manner in which the selection and appointment of the present Chairman, Bata (India) Limited, Calcutta was made and his tenure and of which other Companies be in the Director and Chairman ; and

(c) the details of perks and monetary benefits he is getting from Bata (India) Limited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Board of Directors of M/s Bata (India) Ltd. appointed Shri M.M. Sabharwal as Chairman of the Board of Directors on 24.4.81. As Chairman Shri M.M. Sabharwal does not have any fixed tenure and is liable to retire by rotation. Available records show that the present Chairman Sh. M.M. Sabharwal is also a director/committee member in the following Companies/Associations :-

1. Bata India Limited
2. Fibreglass Pilkington Ltd.
3. Goetze (India) Ltd.
4. Needle Industries (India) Ltd
5. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.
6. Shalimar Paints Ltd
7. Indian Oxygen Limited.
8. Oil India Limited
9. Punjab Haryana & Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
10. All India Rubber Industries Assn.

(c) The Annual of Bata India Ltd. for the year ended 31.12.82 shows that Sh.

Sabharwal has not been paid any remuneration except sitting fees for attending Board Meetings.

Oil Import Bill

3282. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH ;

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the oil import bill paid by Government in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) whether efforts have been made to reduce the oil import bill during 1983-84 ;

(c) if so, the amount of oil import bill expected to be paid during 1983-84 financial year ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The net foreign exchange outgo (net of exports) for import of crude oil and petroleum products for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given below :-

Year	Rs./crores		
	Import	Export	Net Imports
1980-81 (Actual)	5266	(8)	5258
1981-82 (Actual)	5189	(211)	4978
1982-83 (Actual)	5598	(1157)	4441

(b) to (d) : Efforts made towards reducing the import bill include maximising of production and processing of indigenous crude, improving the yield pattern resulting in larger production of middle distillates.

During 1983-84 the net oil import bill on this account is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 3613 crores.

Organisation of Rural Labour by Voluntary Organisations

3283. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inter-departmental Group on implementation of 20 Point Programme in the Ministry of Labour has recommended that a voluntary organisations could also be entrusted with the work of organisation of rural labour ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has been felt that selection of such agencies be given to the National Labour Institute ;

(c) if so, the other suggestions made by the Group ; and

(d) to what extent they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d) At the 13th Interdepartmental meeting held on 21st September 1983 to review the progress of implementation of the new 20-Point Programme concerning labour, the following decisions were taken :

(ii) The report submitted by the various officers regarding implementation of the 20-Point Programme should be circulated among all the Ministries concerned ;

(ii) The feasibility of entrusting the organisation of rural workers to voluntary agencies and social action groups may be examined.

(iii) Information should be obtained through the monthly report on identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers whether formal certificate of release has been issued by the competent authority in each case ;

Instructions have been issued regarding items (i) & (iii) above. Item-(ii) is under examination.

Aid for Power Projects by European Economic Community

3284. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought European Economic Community aid for implementing power projects in the country ;

(b) if so the names of the power projects for which E.E.C. aid has been sought ;

(c) the amount of aid expected to be made available by E.E.C. for implementing those power projects ; and

(d) the details of those power projects and the expected time of the availability of E.E.C. aid ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No power project has been posed to the European Economic Community Commission for assistance so far.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Introduction of Tribal Music and Other Programmes

3285. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced the tribal music and the other programmes relating to their culture in some Radio Stations in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the Radio Stations where these programmes have been introduced so far and going to be introduced in near future ;

(c) the names of the Radio Stations which have got the programme executives exclusively for tribal programmes ;

(d) whether his Ministry has got any proposal for appointment of programme executives for tribal programmes particularly in the Radio Stations located in tribal districts in the country ; and

(e) if so, the names of the Radio Station therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) List of AIR Stations broadcasting such programmes is enclosed. At present there are no proposals for introduction of

tribal programmes from other existing stations of AIR.

(c) Programme Executives alone are not the programme Officers for planning and production of tribal programmes ; the programme requirements at the various concerned Stations are adequately met by these language/dialect knowing programme officers posted thereat.

(d) and (e) Recruitment to the post of programme Executive is already being made on the basis of language/specialisation both for Music and spokenwords programmes including Tribal Programmes, according to the requirements of various stations of AIR.

STATEMENT

STATIONS BROADCASTING TRIBAL PROGRAMMES/MUSIC AND SPOKENWORDS

S. No. Name of Station

1. Aizwal
2. Agartala
3. Ambikapur
4. Jagdalpur
5. Kohima
6. Kurseong
7. Passighat
8. Ranchi
9. Tezu
10. Tawang
11. Dibrugarh
12. Imphal
13. Gangtok
14. Calcutta
15. Calicut
16. Gauhati
17. Jodhpur
18. Jammu
19. Nagpur
20. Port Blair
21. Raipur

22. Simla
 23. Silchar
 24. Shillong
 25. Srinagar
 26. Jeypore.

Disbursal of RPF Amount to the Workers of Kurasia Colliery

3286. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Provident Fund Commissioner, Indore has returned all the AECD amount (new and old) to the Kurasia Colliery Management for disbursal to the workers as per his letter AECD/VIII/93F/184 dated 8-2-1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the said amount has been disbursed to the workers of Kurasia Colliery ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Indore, has informed that all the five instalments of additional wages and additional DA (old) have been paid to the Management of the Western Coal Fields Ltd., Kurasia Colliery, for disbursement to the workers. However, the Management is yet to furnish the certificate of disbursement. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, is pursuing the matter with the Management of the Colliery.

The five instalments of additional DA (New Account) stand transferred to the Provident Fund accounts maintained by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner as the amounts under the New Account are not to be paid out in cash according to law.

Coal Supplied to Obra Thermal Plant from Singrauli Coal Belt

3287. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of coal booked through railways for Obra Thermal Plant from the Singrauli Coal Belt every month from 23 March, 1983 to 31 October, 1983 and the quantum of coal received by the Thermal Power Authorities during the period ;

(b) whether a dispute has arisen between the authorities of Singrauli Coal Mines and Obra Thermal Plant and the former saying that they should get the payment for the coal supplied from the coal mine and the latter are saying that they would pay only for the coal received by them ; and

(c) whether Government will order a high power enquiry into the above facts and punish the officers found guilty in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

TV Centres for Kerala

3288. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire State of Kerala will be covered by the proposed TV relay stations in that State ;

(b) if so, the names of areas which will be covered by each centre ;

(c) whether Government have examined that if the proposed TV Centres at Trivandrum and Cochin are shifted to interior centres, far flung areas could be covered ; and

(d) if so, the decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Under the special plan for TV expansion about 77.5% of the population of the Kerala will get TV coverage by the end of VI Plan against the National expected coverage of 70.%

(b) The areas which will be covered by the five transmitters under implementation are given as under :—

CENTRES DISTRICTS COVERED

Trivandrum	Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam & Idduki.
Cochin	Alleppey, Kottayam, Idduki, Ernakulam, Trichur, Malapuram & Palghat.
Kozhikode	Kozhikode.
Cannanore	Cannanore.
Palghat	Palghat.

(c) and (d) The proposed TV Centres at Trivandrum and Cochin have been installed after due consideration.

Distribution of Gas Cylinders

3289. **SHRI T. NAGARATNAM :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the safeguards against the irregularities committed by the gas agencies in distribution of gas cylinders ; and

(b) how the complaints of the gas consumers regarding irregular and unfair supply of gas cylinders are looked into ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) In order to ensure that distributors carryout distribution of LPG to customers in terms of the guidelines provided, regular and surprise checks are instituted on the distributors to see that they do not indulge in malpractices. During such inspections all aspects of working including refill service to customers are being looked into by the inspecting officers/teams.

(b) Customer Service Cells have been set up at the regional offices of the oil companies and supply points where customers can lodge their complaints. All complaints are carefully looked into and every possible step is taken to resolve the difficulties of the customers.

Supply of Free Community T.V. Sets in Himachal Pradesh

3290. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether free of cost community television sets have been provided to some areas in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the areas provided with such sets and the basis and yardstick for providing them ;

(c) whether such community sets are also proposed to be provided to the economically backward and remote hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Community Viewing Sets have been provided in the selected electrified villages of Mehboobnagar, Kurnool and Renga Reddy districts of Andhra Pradesh ; Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur district of Orissa and Nagpur district of Maharashtra.

The Criteria for selecting the areas were their remoteness, lack of communication facilities, concentration of backward segment of population, developmental activities requiring media support, infrastructure already available for TV programmes production/reception etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The areas have been identified after careful, detailed study based on the above criteria by INSAT-I Sub Group-IV and subsequently recommended by another sub-group constituted by the Working Group on Software Plan for INSAT and finally approved by the Government. Himachal Pradesh does not figure in these identified areas.

Power Station at Murshidabad in West Bengal

3291. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal State Electricity Board/West Bengal

Government has sent their replies to the comments made by the Central Electricity Authority in connection with a project report submitted earlier for setting up a power station at Sagardighi in Murshidabad District ;

(b) if so, whether any decision in regard to granting approval to the scheme has been arrived at ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the possible date by which the project is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The feasibility of the project has yet to be established and necessary inputs such as coal linkage have to be tied up before the Central Electricity Authority can appraise the project for according techno-economic clearance.

Junior Translators in the Ministry of Energy

3292. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Junior Translator in the Ministry and in its attached offices and the number of posts out of them lying vacant and the dates since when these posts are lying vacant ;

(b) whether it is a fact that with effect from 19 September, 1981 transfer etc. of the incumbents of such posts is outside the purview of the concerned Departments whereas the appointments on ad hoc/deputation basis on vacant posts can be made by them ;

(c) the reasons for transfer of these officials from Central Electricity Authority for keeping these posts vacant for a long time till this date ; and

(d) the action being taken against the persons responsible in administration ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached herewith.

(b) The Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group C posts) has been constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Deptt. of Official Language with effect from the 19th Sept., 1981. Appointments to the Service were finalised and communicated by that Department to the other Ministries/Departments on the 28th May, 1983. Transfers of incumbents of posts belonging to the said Service can be effected in consultation with the Cadre Controlling Authority, namely the Department of Official Language. Appointments on *ad-hoc*/deputation basis to fill up the existing vacancies could be made by the Ministries/Departments concerned pending nomination of candidates by the Cadre Controlling Authority to fill up the vacancies on regular basis.

(c) One official, was transferred from the Central Electricity Authority to another post borne on the cadre of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'C' Posts) in the exigencies of public service and this had the approval of the Cadre Controlling Authority i.e. the Department of Official language.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

1	2	No. of posts of Junior Translators		Date from which the posts are lying vacant
		Sanctioned	Vacant	
		3	4	5
1. Ministry of Energy (Deptt. of Power).		3	—	—
2. Central Electricity Authority		3	2	1.5.1982 1.9.1982

1	2	3	4	5
3. Ministry of Energy (Deptt. of Petroleum)		1	—	—
4. Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal)		2	—	—
5. Ministry of Energy (Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources).		3	1	17.12.1982

Jurisdictional Differences Hamper Time Schedule of Power Projects

3293. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) which Thermal Power Projects has been assisted or agreed to be assisted with the international financial credit assistance and details of the amount of such assistance to different projects and whether the progress of utilisation of such funds is in keeping with the time scheduled originally agreed upon ;

(b) whether it is a fact that interjurisdictional disputes amongs the Electricity Boards stand at a drag for utilisation of some funds ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to remove the differences amongst the Electricity Boards in sharing power among different States, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The following

approved projects of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) are being set up with international financial assistance :-

- (i) Singrauli
- (ii) Korba
- (iii) Ramagundam
- (iv) Farakka
- (v) Vindhyachal
- (vi) Rihand.

Details of such assistance are given in the attached statement. The progress of utilisation of assistance by NTPC has been according to the scheduled requirements of its projects. An agreement has also been signed with the World Bank for the financing of the Central Transmission Project-I through a \$ 250.7 million IBRD loan.

(b) and (c) Utilisation of funds of international financial assistance by NTPC has not been affected because of the said interjurisdictional problem.

STATEMENT

International financial assistance for NTPC-Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the project	World Bank Assistance (US \$million)	Other Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Singrauli	450 (IDA)	US \$ 21.8 million (OPEC) and DM 240 million
2.	Korba	600 (IDA)	US \$ 20 million (OPEC)
3.	Ramagundam	200 (IDA) £ 350 (IBRD)	US \$ 50 million (OPEC)

1	2	3	4
4.	Farakka	225 (IDA) + 25 (IBRD)	—
5.	Vindhyachal	—	Rouble 305 million (U.S.S.R.)
6.	Rihand	—	Grant £ 110 million + Export Credit £ 344 million (U.K.)

**Admission of Handicapped in Polytechnics
Run by Delhi Administration**

3294. SHRI M. KANDASWAMY :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) details of physically handicapped candidates, their nature of disability, extent of disability and trades for which each of them was recommended by the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped for admission in Polytechnics run by Delhi Administration during the month of July, 1983 ;

(b) the minimum percentage of disability of a candidate for claiming the facility against three per cent reservation quota for such admissions ; and

(c) the criteria adopted in assessing the extent of disability of a disabled candidate entitling him for the reserved quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) A statement showing the names of the Physically Handicapped candidates recommended by the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for admission in various trades in four polytechnics run by the Delhi Administration, during the month of July, 1983, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) As per the prospectus prescribed by the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration, no minimum percentage of disability of a candidate for claiming the facility against the reservation quota for admission has been fixed. The Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, is required to issue a certificate to each of the candidate seeking admission certifying that the candidate is physically handicapped and is fit for undergoing the course in the trade. The Physically Handicapped candidates interested to seek admission for training are evaluated by the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Delhi. Based on the comprehensive evaluation and their residual capacities each disabled person is recommended for admission in the trade considered suitable.

NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED BY THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CENTRE
FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED NEW DELHI FOR ADMISSION DURING THE MONTH OF
JULY, 1983 IN THE PLOYTECHNICS RUN BY THE DELHI ADMINISTRATION.

S. No.	Name of Physically Handicapped Candidates.	Nature of Disability	Extent of Disability	Trade for which recommended
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Deshpal Dhawan	Lower limbs are weak due to stiffness in the hip joints.	40%	Auto Mobile.
2.	Sh. Aditya Narain	Right arm is weak from elbow joint	30%	Civil Engineering.
3.	Sh. Sunil Kumar	Lower Limbs are weak & thin	50%	Civil Engineering.
4.	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Deaf (hearing deformity) 90 decible loss of both ears.		Mechanical Engineering
5.	Sh. Yesh Pal Singh	Post Polio residual Paralysis of right leg.	30%	Mechanical Engineering
6.	Sh. Kulvinder Singh	Post Polio residual Paralysis of left leg.	30%	Mechanical Engineering
7.	Sh. Naresh Kumar Yadav	Knee joints are stiff, the mobility is restricted.	50%	Mechanical Engineering
8.	Sh. Mahesh Kumar	Tom Smith arthritis, hip joints are affected.	50%	Production Engineering
9.	Sh. Vikas Rattan	Post Polio residual paralysis of right leg.	30%	Production Engineering
10.	Sh. Sanjay Saxena	Right leg weak and defective slight limping	30%	Electrical Engineering.
11.	Sh. Rajiv	Right leg weak and short.	30%	Electrical Engineering.
12.	Sh. Sudhir Saroha	Left leg weak due to post polio residual paralysis.	30%	Civil Engineering.
13.	Sh. Brij Raj Singh	Left leg weak due to post polio residual paralysis	30%	Civil Engineering.
14.	Sh. Anil Kumar Gupta	Both the legs are affected by post polio residual paralysis walks with the help of crutches.	30%	Electrical Engineering.

15.	Sh. Kanwal Jit Singh	Left leg weak and short as a result of fracture in the childhood.	30%	Electrical Engineering.
16.	Sh. Rakesh Anand	Post polio residual paralysis right leg.	30%	Electrical Communication.
17.	Sh. Surendra Kumar Mittal	Post polio residual paralysis-right leg	30%	Electrical Communication.
18.	Sh. Chander Kumar Gupta	Post polio residual paralysis left leg	30%	Mechanical Engineering.
19.	Sh. Ranjan Rumar Jha	Movements of left elbow joint are restricted.	30%	Mechanical Engineering.
20.	Sh. Devinder Chaudhary.	Post polio residual paralysis left leg.	50%	Mechanical Engineering.
21.	Sh. Ranbir Singh Mustafi.	Left hip joint is stiff movements are restricted. Left leg is shorter by 2" (approx.)	40%	Printing Technology.
22.	Sh. Kapil Kumar Mehta.	Post polio residual paralysis right leg.	30%	Architect Assistant.
23.	Sh. Paradeep Kumar.	Post polio residual paralysis right leg.	30%	Civil Engineering.
24.	Sh. Hari Om Sharma	Post polio residual paralysis right leg	30%	Electrical Engineering.
25.	Sh. Parveen Kumar Goel	Post polio residual paralysis left leg	30%	Electrical Engineering.
26.	Sh. Jai Prakash Gupta	Post polio residual paralysis right leg & short by 2" (approx.)	35%	Mechanical Engineering.
27.	Sh. Umed Singh	Post polio residual paralysis right leg.	30%	Mechanical Engineering.
28.	Sh. Parvinder Kumar	Post polio residual paralysis left leg.	30%	Mechanical Engineering.
29.	Sh. Gopal Dass.	Right leg weak and short by 1" (approx.) with slight limping.	35%	Civil Engineering.
30.	Kum. Neena.	Hunch back on right side shoulder but movements of both the upper limbs weak.	50%	Library Science.
31.	Sh. Abar Ali Khan.	Deaf, Mute (Hearing loss) (Congenital) 90 decible loss in both the ears.		Mechanical Engineering.
32.	Sh. Jagmohan.	Post polio residual paralysis right leg thin and weak foot is also deformed.	40%	Mechanical Engineering.
33.	Sh. Kallash Chander	Amputation of Top toophalanges of ring fingers of left hand.	20%	Civil Engineering.

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Sh. Narender	Index fingers of both the hands are amputated	20%	Civil/Mechanical/Electronics.
35.	Sh. Rajender Sharma	Congenital deformity of right leg, it is weak and short.	30%	Civil Engineering/Mechanical Engineering.
36.	Sh. Ashok Kumar	Post polio residual paralysis right arm and is defective from shoulder joint.	35%	Printing Technology.
37.	Sh. Bhagwan Singh	Index finger on right and is amputated (right from the Palm).	25%	Civil & Mechanical Engg.
38.	Sh. Narender Kumar.	Post polio residual paralysis left leg it is frail and short by 1" (approx.).	30%	Radio & Television.
39.	Kumari Rama Sharma.	Left arm amputated 2" below the elbow joint	30%	Library Science and Commercial Arts.
40.	Kumari Neena Seth.	Deaf Mute	90 decible loss in both the ears	Library Science.
41.	Sh. Rajender Singh	Post polio residual paralysis right leg.	30%	Microwave Technology.
42.	Kum. Poonam Kaushik	Post polio residual paralysis right arm short and frail	30%	Commercial Art.
43.	Sh. Manoj Kaushik	Post polio residual paralysis left leg	30%	Mechanical Automobile/Printing Technology.
44.	Sh. Mahender Jha	Post polio residual paralysis left leg, weak and short by 2".	30%	Civil Engineering.
45.	Sh. Ram Niwas	Top Phalange of ring and middle fingers of right hand and are amputated.	20%	Civil Engineering/Mechanical Engineering & Electronics.
46.	Kumari Asha Dinkar.	Post polio residual paralysis right leg with slight limping which is compensated with a special shore.	30%	Architect Assistant.

**Permanent Jobs for Temporary Clerks
Recruited for Elections in Delhi**

3295. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Election Office, Delhi has recruited clerks (temporary) for revising the electoral rolls in Delhi ;

(b) whether their services are terminate without any notice ;

(c) whether the legitimate request of some of employees regarding change of address even is not acceded to and they are denied payment of house rent Allowance and if so, the reason therefor and whether H.R.A. will be given to them ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these employees are asked to work on Sundays and other holidays without any overtime allowance or compensatory leave ; and

(e) the steps Central Government propose to take in the matter and whether permanent jobs would be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) A member of enumerators (clerks) were recruited by the Delhi Administration Election Office on a purely tempoary basis againt short term vacancies in connection with the work of the revision of electoral rolls. In the offer of appointment given to them, it was specifically mentioned that the posts were purely temperoray and the services of the officials were liable to be terminated at any time, without any previous notice or assigning any reason. Depending upon the completion of the work, the services of surplus enumerators were terminated from time to time.

(c) House Rent allowance was paid to all eligible employees according to the addresses and certificates furnished by them, as per the normal rules.

(d) The work relating to the revision of electoral rolls is a time bound programme and hence the entire election office has been functioning on all days, including Sunday and holidays and all members of the staff, including those who are permanent

and temporary, have been attending office accordingly. The grant of overtime allowance to the members of the staff is regulated as per orders issued by the Delhi Administration according to which overtime allowance is not generally allowed, but compensatory leave is to be allowed to such member of the staff for attending office on Sundays, holidays etc. However, it has not been possible so far for the Delhi Election Office to grant compensatory leave to any of the members of the staff as the office is still busy with the completion of the time bound work for the revision of the electoral rolls.

(e) The recruitment of regular clerks, as per the racruitment rules of the Delhi Administration, is made through the staff Selection Commission only. Therefore, the enumerators referred to above, who have been appointed on a purely temporary basis, cannot be provided with regular jobs in the Delhi Administration.

**हिमाचल प्रदेश के राम शहर और ज्वाला-
मुखी में तेल की खोज**

3296. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के रामशहर और ज्वालामुखी में तेल की खोज का काम कब शुरू किया गया था ; और

(ख) कितनी गहराई तक खुदाई की गई और उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ था ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने राम शहर में 1977 में तथा ज्वालामुखी में 1957 में तेल की खोज का कार्य हाथ में लिखा था ।

(ख) रामशहर कुएं को 2648 मीटर की गहराई तक खोदा गया था । ज्वालामुखी में 9 कुएं खोदे गये थे । उनकी गहराई 850 मीटर से 5047 मीटर के बीच थी ।

कुओं को खोदे जाने की कुल लागत लगभग 9.23 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

हिमालय क्षेत्र में जैव-गैस का प्रयोग

3297. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमालय क्षेत्र ने लोगों की ईंधन सम्बन्धी समस्या को हल करने के उद्देश्य से जैव-गैस का बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग किए जाने के बारे में कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य-मुख्य ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) हिमालय क्षेत्र के लिए जैव-गैस के प्रयोग के लिए एक बड़े पैमाने पर अलग से कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया गया है फिर भी देश-भर में जैव-गैस विकास पर एक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना लक्ष्य देश भर से 400,000 परिवार आकार के जैव-गैस संयंत्र लगाने का है। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन विभिन्न राज्यों के लक्ष्यों में उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र के अधीन हिमालय के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित हैं।

Restrictions on Import of Punic Acid

3298. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the requirement of Punic Acid can be met with the indigenous production ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to impose a complete ban on the import of punic acid or the imposition of customs duty of 200 per cent in order to protect the indigenous production and to save precious foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) As per available information there is no item called Punic Acid. Perhaps the reference is about Formic Acid, the position in respect of which is as under :

Licences have been issued to M/s Periyar Chemicals Ltd. Cochin and M/s Kerala Acids & Chemicals Ltd., Cochin with

capacities of 1500 and 1200 tonnes per annum (TPA), respectively. A letter of intent has also been issued to M/s. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company, Baruch for 10,000 TPA. In addition, some units have been registered with Directorate General of Technical Development. The current estimated demand for Formic acid is around 2,500 TPA. The production during the last 3 years is as below :-

1981	—	1019 tonnes
1982	—	418 tonnes
1983	—	125 tonnes

(Jan. to Sept, 1983)

Since M/s. Kerala Acid & Chemicals commenced commercial production only in the beginning of 1983, imports are allowed on a restricted basis under Appendix 3 of the current Import Export Policy.

Financial Assistance for Mini/Micro Project

3299. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was agreed in the last Power Minister's Conference that special financial assistance would be given by Central Government for construction of mini and micro hydel projects, reports of which were submitted before 31 December, 1982 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has submitted ten schemes for mini/micro hydel schemes to the Central Electricity Authority for approval before 31 December, 1982 ;

(c) the details of each scheme and the financial assistance required by Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) the position regarding sanction and funding of schemes submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Project reports of the 10 micro/small hydel schemes have been received from the MadhyarPades h authorities. Of

these, five schemes were received before 21st December, 1982 and the remaining 5 schemes in 1983. Details of the schemes are given in the Statement enclosed.

These schemes could be recommended to the Planning Commission for investment approval after their techno-economic feasibility is established.

STATEMENT

Status of Examination of Small/Mini/Micro Hydro Electric Schemes in Madhya Pradesh.

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Date of receipt of Project	Installed Capacity (MW).	Estimated cost Rs. crores	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Small/Mini/Micro hydel schemes received before Dec. 1982					
1.	Mahanadi Reservoir Project.	Aug., 81	4 × 2.5	7.34	The project report on Mahanadi Reservoir project was received during August, 1981. The comments of CEA/CWC on Hydrology, Designs, Cost estimates, Irrigation aspects and Power Planning, etc. forwarded to the project authorities. The project authorities have intimated that studies on hydrological and irrigation aspects are in progress.
2.	Sikasar	July, 82	2 × 3	5.24	The project report on Sikasar project was submitted during July '82 and has been examined in CEA/CAW. The comments of Planning, Civil Design, Hydrology have been forwarded to the project authorities. As per these comments, it was felt that the project proposals need to be thoroughly revised and the project authorities were requested to submit the revised project report based on the comment of CEA/CWC. The revised project report is awaited.
3.	Barna	Oct., 82	1 × 1 + 1 × 0.75 + 1 × 0.25	2.985	The project report on Barna HE project was received during Oct. 82. The comments on power planning & Electrical cost estimates have been forwarded to the project authorities. In view of the deficiencies in the project report, MPEB have been requested, to submit a revised project report taking into account the comments of CEA/CWC which is awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chambal Canal	Dec.82	3×0.350	1.96	The revised report for an installation of three units of 350 KW (original report was for an installation of four units of 300 KW) has been received in CEA in Oct. 83 and is under examination in CEA/CWC.
5.	Morand	Dec.82	2×0.5	1.65	The revised report has been received in CEA in Oct. 83 and is under examination in CEA/CWC.

B. Small/Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes Received after Dec., 1982

1.	Kolar	Jan.83	2×2	4.14	The project report was received in the CEA during Jan.83. The same has been examined in the CEA and comments on the planning and electrical designs and cost estimates have already been forwarded to the State authorities. Since this project is located in the Narmada Basin, the hydrological and irrigation data would have to confirm to the studies made by the Narmada Planning Group of the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh and accordingly the power potential studies would have to be revised by MPEB.
2.	Thanwar	Jan.83	2×0.3	1.06	The project report was received in the CEA during Jan.83. This project report was also discussed by the State Engineers in the CEA/CWC during July.83. The State Engineers have indicated that the Thanwar HE Project proposals are under modification and the scheme would be cleared by MPEB under their own powers, since the cost of scheme is likely to be less than Rs. one crore.
3.	Bhimgarh	Jan.83	$1 \times 1 + 2 \times 0.5$	2.6	The project report was received in the CEA during Jan.83. This project report was also discussed by the State Engineers in the CEA/CWC during July.83. It has stated by the State Engineers that the scope of the irrigation project is under revision. The power portion, which is incidental to the irrigation, would have to be recast and a fresh proposal would need to be submitted by the State Authorities, since all the features of the irrigation project would undergo a complete change.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Tawa left Bank Canal	Jan.83	4 × 3	13.51	The third revised report has been received in CEA in Sept.83. The report is in advanced stage of examination and is likely to be put up to CEA for techno-economic clearance in the next meeting.
5.	Mahan HE Project.	Jan.83	0.5	0.55	Since the total cost of the scheme is less than Rs.1.00 crore, the project authorities have been informed that there is no requirement of clearance of the scheme by CEA and the same could be taken up for execution by the M.P. Electricity Board under its own power.

Non-Availability of Drugs in Maharashtra

3300. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to non-availability of essential drugs such as Syntocinon, methergin, cardioxin, hydergine and malleril in Bombay and other places in Maharashtra ; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) and (b) Localised shortage of Syntocinon and Methergin injections was reported from some areas in Maharashtra. However, equivalent drug formulations Pitocin Injection (Parke Davis) and Neogynargen injection (Sandoz) are reportedly available.

There is no reported shortage of Cardioxin, Hydergine and Melleril.

राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन

3301. श्री मूलचन्द ढागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में श्रम

ब्यूरो को असंगठित क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न उद्योगों का सर्वेक्षण करने का काम सौंपा गया था, और यदि हां तो कब ; और

(ख) असंगठित क्षेत्र के उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका सर्वेक्षण किया गया तथा दिल्ली में भवन तथा निर्माण उद्योग के बारे में उसके क्या निष्कर्ष थे ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। जिन उद्योगों में श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं, उनके नाम दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। ऐसी रिपोर्टों के आधार पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई करना राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों का कार्य है।

विवरण

असंगठित क्षेत्र के जिन उद्योगों के, जिनमें श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं, नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

1. दिल्ली में भवन तथा निर्माण उद्योग (1977-78)
2. सिवाकासी में तथा उसके आस-पास आतिशबाजी उद्योग (1979)

3. सूरत में जरी उद्योग (1978)
4. चंडीगढ़ में ईंट-भट्टा उद्योग (1982)
5. पंजाब में हौजरी उद्योग (1981)
6. कर्नाटक में अगरबत्ती उद्योग (1981)
7. मुरादाबाद में मेटलवेयर उद्योग (1981)
8. सिबाकासी में तथा उसके आस-पास माचिस कारखाने (1980)
9. जगाधरी में मेटलवेयर उद्योग (1980)
10. उत्तर प्रदेश में देसी चीनी उद्योग (1982)
11. हरियाणा में ईंट-भट्टा उद्योग (1982)
12. पंजाब में ईंट-भट्टा उद्योग (1983)
13. पंजाब में राइस शैलर्स (1983)
14. हरियाणा में राइस शैलर्स (1983)
15. केरल में काजू उद्योग (1982)

पहले तीन सर्वेक्षणों की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं शेष सर्वेक्षणों की रिपोर्टों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Royalty to Coal Producing States

3302. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centrel Government have decided to pay royalty to coal producing States on an ad-valorem basis ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Multi-Million Dollar Contract of O.N.G.C.

3303. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the Statesman (Delhi Edition) of 16th November, 1983 under the caption "Multi-million mystery";

(b) whether it is a fact that out of the French and Korean firms who were bidding for a prestigious multi-million dollar contract from O.N.G.C. the contract was given to Koran firm rejecting the lower tender of the French firm ;

(c) if so, whether Government have incurred a heavy loss in rejecting the lower tender; and

(d) the special considerations that impelled Government to reject the lower tender from the French firm in preference to Korean firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contract was given to M/s. Hyundai Heavy Industries, a South Korean firm, whose quotation was the lowest.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Consumers in Delhi

3304. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps taken to restore the supply of kerosene oil in Delhi which was so much irregular for the last one or two months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : No irregularity in the supply of kerosene oil in Delhi has been reported. The kerosene allocations made to Delhi for the months of October to December, 1983 have been sufficient to meet its requirements.

Exploration of Oil Near and Under Calcutta

3305. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether seismic survey for exploration of oil near and under Calcutta has been completed or is still in progress ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the prospects for finding oil and gas in the Sunderbans ; and

(d) a detailed account thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Survey work in and around Calcutta city is still in progress.

(c) and (d) The prospects of finding oil and gas in the Sunderbans would depend on the results of interpretation of seismic data currently in progress.

Bulk Sale Pacts Between World Bank NTPC and State Electricity Board

3306. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank had set October 9, 1983 as a deadline for National Thermal Power Corporation and State Electricity Boards bulk sale pacts, as published in the "Economic Times" of 2 October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the names and details of States Electricity Boards in the country whose cases have been finalised.

(c) the details and names of Electricity Boards where cases are yet to be finalised ;

(d) the reaction of Government towards such an action of the World Bank ; and

(e) the reasons for direct agreements by the World Bank with the State Electricity Boards ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (e) Conclusion of bulk supply agreements before 9th February, 1984 (the earlier date was 9.10.83) between National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the State Electricity Boards of the Northern and Western

Regions, for sale of power from the Super Thermal Projects of National Thermal Power Corporation, is one of the conditions of effectiveness of the loan agreement between Government and World Bank for the Central Transmission Projects. NTPC has already signed agreement with State Electricity Boards of U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, and Punjab. Agreements have yet to be signed by the NTPC with the other beneficiaries which are Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Gujarat SEB, Maharashtra SEB and Government of Goa. There is no such agreement to be signed by the World Bank with the SEBs. Government is in favour of execution of bulk supply agreements between NTPC and SEBs.

Inauguration of Loktak Hydel Project

3307. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister was to inaugurate the Hydro-Electric Project at Loktak;

(b) what has delayed the inauguration;

(c) what is the total estimated cost of this project;

(d) whether it has been shelved ;

(e) what is its position today; and

(f) by what time it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) There was no decision to inaugurate Loktak Project in Manipur by the Prime Minister.

(c) to (f) The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 114.74 crores. All the 3 units of the Project were commissioned and the Project was put on commercial operation with effect from 1st June, 1983. However, after heavy rainfall and massive land slide, the tunnel leading to the Loktak Power House was damaged in a length of 35 m., as a result of which power generation from the Project had to be stopped. Measures to rectify the damage and avoid its recurrence in future have been taken and these works are expected to be completed by June, 1984.

राजस्थान में कोटा जिले के वरण शहर
में सॉकिल कार्यालय की स्थापना

3308. श्री चतुर्भुज : संचार मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन जिलों के नाम क्या
हैं जिनमें सॉकिल कार्यालयों के नए भवन बनाए
गए हैं और क्या अन्य ब्योरा सहित ऐसे भवनों
की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) राजस्थान के उन जिलों के नाम क्या
हैं जिनमें सॉकिल कार्यालय किराए के भवनों में
चल रहे हैं और क्या इनकी सूची भी सभा पटल
पर रखी जाएगी; और

(ग) राजस्थान में कोटा जिले के वरण
शहर में अब तक सॉकिल कार्यालय न खोलने के
क्या कारण हैं; और यह कार्यालय कब तक
स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय
एन० पाटिल) : (क) शून्य

(ख) राजस्थान में कोई सॉकिल कार्यालय
किराए की इमारत में नहीं है ।

(ग) पोस्टमास्टर जनरल तथा महाप्रबंधक,
दूर संचार के सॉकिल कार्यालय जयपुर में पहले
से ही विभागीय इमारतों में है तथा किसी अन्य
सॉकिल कार्यालय की आवश्यकता नहीं है । अतः
कोटा जिले के वरण शहर में सॉकिल कार्यालय
लाने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता ।

High STD Bills of Phone Subscribers

3309. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI
JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMU-
NICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
reports of the unduly high STD bills of
Phone subscribers due to manipulations in
telephone exchanges ;

(b) the steps being taken by vigilance
authorities to apprehend Telephone Depart-
ment employees who are illegally tampering
with the billing meters ;

(c) whether such employees have been
apprehended in 1983 ;

(d) the number of such employees who
were detected and apprehended ; and

(e) the details of any security measures
initiated recently to stop all possibilities of
tampering in telephone exchanges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken to detect and curb the
misuse of STD facilities are listed below :

(i) Instructions have been issued to
seal lock individual subscribers
meters located at telephone ex-
change unauthorised entry.

(ii) Entry to Main Distribution Frame
room has been banned to unautho-
rised persons to avoid possibility
of disconnecting the metering
wires.

(iii) Flying Squads have been framed
in all Metropolitan districts to
carry out random checks of meters,
associated lines and equipment.

(iv) Supervision is being tightened.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Six.

(e) Following steps are also being taken
to avoid possibility of misuse of STD facili-
ties in the outdoor plants :

(i) Raising and locking of distribution
points.

(ii) Locking of cabinets and pillars.

(iii) Section 25 of Indian Telegraph Act
is being suitably amended to make
unauthorised diversion of line as a
cognisable offence.

भर्ती एजेंटों द्वारा नर्सों के साथ 1.2
करोड़ रुपए की धोखाधड़ी

3310. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापू साहिब परलेकर :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 नवम्बर, 1983 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गैर सरकारी एजेंटों ने नर्सों और अन्य व्यक्तियों को अरब देशों में भेजने के मामलों में 1.2 करोड़ रुपये की घोखाघड़ी की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मामले का ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कठोर कदम उठाए हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) भर्ती करने वाले निजी एजेंटों द्वारा सऊदी अरब जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के साथ भ्रष्टाचार और शोषण करने के आरोपों की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और उत्प्रवास अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज कर लिया है।

National Labour Industrial Tribunals in the Country

3311. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of National Labour/Industrial Tribunals in India as on 31 October, 1983 and location thereof ;

(b) how many industrial/labour disputes are presently pending before them;

(c) how many of these disputes are more than two years old ;

(d) how many among them are more than three years old ;

(e) whether Government will increase the number of these tribunals for speedy disposal of the long pending disputes to give quick relief to workers ; and

(f) if not, the steps being taken by Government to dispose of old disputes which

are more than two years old ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Two—one each at Bombay and Calcutta.

(b) Four.

(c) Nil.

(d) Four.

(e) and (f) The number of pending disputes do not justify increase in the number of National Tribunals. Presiding officers have been requested to dispose of old cases expeditiously.

Language for Competitive or Qualifying Examination for the Post of Junior Engineer, Telephones in Jabalpur

3312. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the competitive or qualifying examination for the post of Junior Engineer, Telephones an examinee can write either in Hindi or English medium as per instruction of Government and this is followed in all the training centres except Jabalpur; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue instruction for Jabalpur also so that the trainees there may not suffer ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The candidates can write the Competitive or Qualifying Examination either in Hindi or in English. The question papers for the examination are printed both in Hindi and in English. This policy is adopted uniformly throughout the country including Jabalpur.

(b) The medium of examination during training for Junior Engineer Trainees in all training centres including the one at Jabalpur is English.

Complaints for not Transferring of Shares

3313. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of complaints from prospective-share-holders or through their share broker firms were lodged with him against certain sections of the Company Law for the refusal of the transfer of shares either from Indian residents or non-resident Indians ; and

(b) if so, the details of the names of individuals Share Brokers Firms and the number of Shares they-desire to transfer in each company during the period May, 1983 to October, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon' ble Member, while referring to complaints "against certain sections of the company Law for the refusal of the transfer of shares either from Indian residents or non-residents Indians", is having in view the "appeals" filed under Section 111 of the Companies Act. The details of such appeals filed with the Company Law Board under Section 111 of the Act during the period May to October, 1983 are given in the annexure hereto.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Appellant	Name of the Respondent	No. of shares involved
1.	M/s. Morarjee Brothers (Imports & Exports) Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Dharamsee Morarjee Chemical Co. Ltd.	1000 Equity shares
2.	M/s. Peninsular Plantations Ltd.	Malayalam Plantation (India) Ltd.	84,475 Equity shares
3.	M/s. Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.	7650 Equity shares
4.	M/s. Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.	78700 Equity shares
5.	Maharaja Sir Pateshwari Prasad Singh of Balrampur Dharam Karya Nidhi Society Trust	M/s. Pioneer Ltd.	4178 Preference shares 1340 Equity shares
6.	Shri Swapan Chakraborty	M/s. Planters Press Ltd.	9 Equity shares
7.	Shri Rajendra Singh Lodha	M/s. Jaipur Syntex Ltd.	5 Equity shares
8.	Shri Kishore P. Ghiya.	M/s. Escorts Limited.	4 Equity shares

Losses on Account of Flaring of Gas and Pilferage of Oil in Oilfields

3314. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the total loss incurred annually on account of flaring of gas in oil fields ;

(b) whether Government have also made any assessment of the loss incurred on account of the pilferage in the oil fields as

well as in public sector refineries during the last three years ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop the pilferage of oil and for the utilization of gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

No loss due to pilferage of crude oil in

the refineries during the last three years has been reported.

(c) The measures taken to check the theft of crude oil and other materials in the ONGC fields include increasing the number of patrolling parties and intensifying patrolling by ONGC and State Police ; deployment of S.R.P. to check vehicles at Junction points and approach roads to the oil fields ; killing of non-producing closed wells without harming the formations ; utilising the services of village defence parties like Gram Rakshak Dal ; improving the system of issue and receipt of materials and surprise checks by senior officers of the ONGC.

In so far as utilisation of surplus gas is concerned, Government has invariably planned and made projections for the use of available gas in order to eliminate flaring.

A Task force for re-assessing the availability of gas and ensuring optimum utilisation thereof has given a report. It comprised representatives of ONGC, OIL, Engineers India Limited, Oil Coordination Committee and the Department of Petroleum.

राजस्थान में हल्के डीजल और डीजल की अधिकतम खपत वाले जिले

3315. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के वे जिले कौन-कौन से हैं जहाँ हल्के डीजल तेल और डीजल की अधिकतम खपत होती है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान, राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में हल्के डीजल तेल की अधिकतम खपत की गई है।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान इन उत्पादों की खपत के जिला-वार ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :

राजस्व जिला

आंकड़े मी० टनों में

	हाईस्पीड डीजल तेल	हल्का डीजल तेल
अजमेर	41040	70
अलवर	22726	387
बांसवाड़ा	7337	10
बाड़मेर	9525	1078
भरतपुर	17721	914
भीलवाड़ा	17911	—
बीकानेर	23406	541
बूंदी	8515	—
चित्तौड़गढ़	21312	—
चूरू	8230	—
धौलपुर	907	—
डूंगरपुर	3616	—
गंगानगर	49597	115
जयपुर	116968	4325
जैसलमेर	4217	9
जालौर	13033	11642
झालवाड़	6080	—
झुनझुनू	14608	3551
जोधपुर	71952	5264
कोटा	49659	297
नागपुर	17740	34
पाली	25793	718
सवाईमाधोपुर	38172	210
सीकर	12217	10
सिरोही	19323	284
टोंक	6976	—
उदयपुर	45518	2083
कुल योग	674699	31542

जोधपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

3316. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष और चालू वर्ष में अब तक के दौरान जोधपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्रने

किन-किन ता रीखों को और कितनी अवधि के लिए अपने कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण रोक दिया था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस केन्द्र ने वर्ष में अधिकांश दिन कुछ समय के लिए अपने कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण रोक दिया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उपरोक्त आकाशवाणी केन्द्र से कार्यक्रमों के रूकावट रहित प्रसारण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) से (ग) आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के ट्रांसमीटरों के उपयुक्त कार्यकरण के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई संबंधित राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा उपलब्ध की जानी होती है। यह बात आकाशवाणी, जोधपुर के मामले में भी लागू है।

अक्तूबर, 1983 को समाप्त हुई 22 महीने की अवधि के दौरान, जोधपुर में 100 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव पर रेडियेट करने वाले मुख्य चैनल पर गतिरोध 227 अवसरों पर 15 मिनट से अधिक की अवधि के लिए बिजली चले जाने और 4 अवसरों पर उपकरणों के खराब हो जाने के कारण हुआ। बिजली चले जाने के कारण गतिरोध की अवधि 15 मिनट से 13 घंटे और 23 मिनट के बीच थी। उपकरणों के खराब हो जाने के कारण गतिरोध की अवधि 19 मिनट से 28 मिनट के बीच थी।

जोधपुर केन्द्र में 1 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव का अन्य ट्रांसमीटर भी है उक्त अवधि के दौरान इस ट्रांसमीटर से प्रसारित कार्यक्रमों में कोई गतिरोध नहीं हुआ क्योंकि एक आपातपयोगी डीजल जनरेटर को सेवा में लगाया जा सकता था।

(घ) आकाशवाणी के प्राधिकारियों ने

राज्य बिजली बोर्ड और राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों पर बिजली की निरन्तर सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। बिजली चले जाने के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्या को उपयुक्त शोधक कार्यवाई के लिए सूचना मन्त्रियों के जुलाई, 1983 में नई दिल्ली में हुए सम्मेलन को भी ध्यान में ला दिया गया था।

Delay in Setting up of Petro-Chemical Complex at Barauni

3317. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a petro-chemical complex at Barauni ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the site selection committee has presented a report two years ago that Barauni is the most suitable place for setting up petro-chemical complex because of the oil refinery there ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in setting up a petro-chemical complex at Barauni ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Letters of intent have been issued for the setting up of following petrochemicals plants in Bihar :

- (i) to the Bihar State Pharmaceutical and Chemical Development Corporation Ltd. to manufacture 10,000 tpa of styrene and 10,000 tpa of polystyrene.
- (ii) to the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the manufacture of 6,000 tpa of Nylon Filament Yarn.

The Site Selection Committee which was set up to recommend sites for new aromatics plants, recommended that a large petro-chemical project can also be erected in Bihar.

Proposal for a petrochemical plant near Barauni is under process.

Loss of Haldia Fertiliser Plant Due to Mechanical Failures

3318. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Unit of Haldia has faced a serious mechanical failure ;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ;

(c) the total loss of the unit for this mechanical failure ; and

(d) the details of the plan and programme of Government to repair the mechanical failure of the Haldia Unit and to start commercial production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir, two out of the three Oxygen Compressors of Haldia Fertilizer Project have been partly damaged due to fire. A crack appeared in one component of the third one. HFC has ordered investigation into the cause of the fire and is also taking steps to replace the damaged parts in the two compressors and rectify the defect in the third one. The loss for this mechanical failure for replacement of damaged parts is Rs. 1.5 crores.

To repair the damaged Oxygen Compressors, quotations have been received from the foreign suppliers/compressor manufacturers for supply of damaged parts. The trial production of Ammonia, Urea and Methanol is expected by March, 1984, and that of Nitro-phosphate is expected by January, 1984.

Setting up of a Separate Directorate of Telecommunications for Maharashtra

3319. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nanded and Aurangabad Telephone Divisions in Maharashtra have been transferred to Nasik Circle ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people of these areas find Nasik far away as compared to Nagpur circle ; and

(c) taking into consideration the demand for telephones in these areas, whether the Department will think of setting up a separate Directorate of Tele-communications for Marathwada.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Only Nanded Telegraph Division was transferred to Area Director at Nasik. Aurangabad Telegraph Division was already under the Area Director Nasik.

(b) No, Sir. It is not correct. Though Nanded is little away from Nasik, other areas of Marathwada are nearer Nasik than Nagpur.

(c) No, Sir, for the present. Additional Areas Managers would, however be considered as and when more Divisions are formed.

Inclusion of Chinsura in the Calcutta Telephone Local System

3320. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to include Chinsura in the Calcutta Telephone Local System ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal ; and

(c) the criterion for determining whether any adjoining areas would be included in any central telephone local system or not ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received in the past on this subject.

(b) At present Chinsura is not included in the local area of Calcutta Telephone system. It is not considered advisable to include it in the local areas of Calcutta Telephone system.

(c) This question would be applicable when more than one telephone exchange

is involved. The general principle adopted for defining the local area of Multi Exchange systems is that all telephone exchanges situated within the limits of a Municipality or Corporation are treated as local area exchanges. All subscribers who are within the Municipality/Corporation boundary or those who are within 5 Kms. radial distance of any local area exchange are treated as local area subscribers. The subscribers who are outside this local area may also be connected to the multiexchange system as long distance subscribers if there is no other exchange to serve them; but such subscribers are liable to be removed from that local area and connected to a new exchange if and when opened outside the municipal limits to serve that particular area. All localities within the local area which provide unusual difficulties in providing telephone service such as high hills, lakes etc. are to be specifically excluded from the local area of that telephone system.

Development of Communication Facilities in Goa

3321. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of communication facilities developed in Goa in connection with the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting ; and

(b) the nature and extent of works created exclusively for this historical meeting and those among them that are of permanent value, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The details of communications facilities developed in Goa in connection with the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting 1983 are given in the annexed statement.

(b) The annexed statement indicates the assets created exclusively for this Meet and those which are of permanent nature.

STATEMENT

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| 1. 200 lines expansion of Vasco Telephone Exchange from 1400 to 1600 lines capacity. | Permanent |
|--|-----------|

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. 200 lines expansion of Mapusa telephone exchange from 600 to 800 lines capacity. | Permanent |
| 3. 400 lines expansion of Madgaon telephone exchange from 1800 to 2200 lines capacity. | —do— |
| 4. New 200-line telex exchange at Panaji replacing the old 100-line telex exchange. | —do— |
| 5. 50 lines expansion of telex exchange at Vasco from 100 to 150 lines. | —do— |
| 6. Group Dialling System between Panaji-Vasco-Mapusa. | Permanent (Part installed and commissioned ; the remaining under installation). |
| 7. Shifting of Central Telegraph Office to location and augmentation by three additional TP circuits. | Permanent |
| 8. Additional 120 channels on Bombay-Panjim Microwave system. | Permanent |
| 9. Improvements to the Head Post Office and Velha Goa Post Office buildings. | —do— |
| 10. U.H.F. Radio channels between Panajit and Fort Aguada. | Question of retention of a part of the equipment is under examination. |
| 11. 12 telegraph channels between Panaji-Delhi. | Temporary-for the Meet. |
| 12. 12 Direct trunk channels between Panaji-Delhi. | —do— |
| 13. 300 lines Electronic Exchange at Fort Aguada. | —do— |

High Powered Committee on Soda Ash

3322. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Powered Committee on Soda Ash appointed by Government was required to submit its report within three months from its first meeting ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the first meeting held on 19th July, 1983 decided to from two Sub-Committees ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the composition of two Sub-Committees has not yet been finalised ;

(d) whether it is a fact that this delay is only helping the producers as the demand for price reduction by consumers has been tagged with the findings of the High Powered Committees ; and

(e) the time by which the High Powered Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (e) The initial term of the High Powered Committee set-up by the Government was for a period of three months from the date of its first sitting. The Committee in its sitting held on 19.7.1983 decided to from two Sub-Committees for going in detail into various aspects like cost of production, price, distribution, import policy, import duty. The composition of the two Sub-Committees and modalities of working are being finalised. In view of the nature of the issues and the complexities involved, the Committee will take some time to completes its deliberation/work.

Coal missing from various Coal Mines

3323. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 lakh tonnes of coal is missing from various coal mines controlled by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARAMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Effect of Increase in Prices of Basic Drugs on Prices of Medicines

3324. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that any increase in prices of basic drugs leads to higher price fixation of medicines;

(b) the surplus cash that has been generated in the hands of the formulators for each item during last five years on increase in price of basic drugs which have been done as a result of granting protection to indigenous manufacturers of drugs from basic stages ; and

(c) the reaction of Governments there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c) In fixing the prices of formulations, material cost forms one of the constituents. Any changes in the prices of bulk drugs have the effect of changing the material cost and as such the price of formulations. Perior approval of the Government to the revision in prices of bulk drugs and formulations is required under Drugs (Prices Control) Order in respect of price-controlled categories. Since the number of formulations involved runs into thousands, it is not possible to precisely indicate the magnitude of the increases in the prices allowed to the formulators during the past five years on account of increases in the material cost necessitated due to increase in the price of bulk drugs.

Pension Scheme for the Agricultural Workers Throughout the Country

3325. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the agri-

cultural workers in the country are denied the benefits of any kind of social security ;

(b) whether some State Governments like Kerala and West Bengal have introduced pension schemes for agricultural workers ;

(c) whether the Centre has examined the possibility of extending pension schemes for agricultural workers throughout the country ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are applicable to agricultural workers to a limited extent.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The question of having a Central law for agricultural workers was considered and it has been decided to leave it to the State Governments to bring forward such legislations keeping in view the local conditions.

Performance of self-Employment Scheme

3326. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:**
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government's decision to launch the scheme for promotion of self-employment through employment exchanges by 1 September, 1983 on a pilot basis, has been implemented ;

(b) whether all the 24 States and Union Territories selected for the scheme have intimated their choice of districts where they wished the scheme to be launched ;

(c) if not, the names of the States and Union Territories which have failed to do so ; and

(d) the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) to (d) The pilot scheme was forwarded to 24 State Governments and Union Territories on the 26th July, 1983 with a request to take steps to implement the same. According to information available, Gujarat, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Goa, Daman & Diu have chosen the districts in which the scheme is to be implemented and also have started implementation of the scheme. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Karnatka and Pondicherry have selected the districts in which the scheme is to be implemented and are taking steps such as creation of the necessary posts, filling in the posts, etc. The choice of the districts in which the Scheme is to be implemented is receiving consideration in the Governments of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Go-Ahead Signal for NTPC Projects

3327. **SHRI V.B. DESAI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector National Thermal Power Corporation Limited has received the go-ahead signal from the Union Government for Undertaking the Muradnagar Super Thermal Power Station in Uttar Pradesh near Delhi, the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station in Bihar and the expansion of the Farrakka Super Thermal Power Station in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether additional grant of Rs. 56 crores to NTPC for the current year has also been sanctioned ;

(c) if so, the total amount that will be spent during the current year for these projects ; and

(d) to what extent the progress has been made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (b) Government have not sanctioned the Muradnagar, Kahalgaon, and Farakka expansion Super Thermal Power Projects as yet. An additional provision of Rs. 56 crores has been made for National Thermal Power Corporation during 1983-84, out of which a provision of Rs. 4 crores has been made to enable National Thermal Power Corporation

to take up preliminary work for its new projects including the above three projects. National Thermal Power Corporation has initiated discussions with the State Government authorities regarding land acquisition and exprovision of other infrastructural facilities for the new projects.

सरकार की योजना और कार्यक्रमों का प्रचार

3328. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीतियों, योजनाओं व कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी लोगों तक पहुँचाने के लिए सार्वजनिक सभाओं, विचार गोष्ठियों और वाद विवाद आदि के आयोजन किए जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1982-83 में कितनी कहां-कहां और कब-कब किन्-किन राज्यों में सार्वजनिक सभाओं, विचार गोष्ठियों, वाद-विवाद और प्रतियोगिताओं आदि का आयोजन किया गया और उस कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई तथा क्या इस संबंध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा; और

(ग) इन आयोजनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तथा राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित राज्यों ने कितने-कितने प्रतिशत धनराशि खर्च की ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हाँ। इस मन्त्रालय का उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, राष्ट्रीय नीतियां योजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हुई उपलब्धियों के बारे में लोगों को सूचित करने के उद्देश्य से सूचना का प्रसार करना है। लोगों में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के अलावा, उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय निर्माण के कार्यों में तथा राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण और साम्प्रदायिक मेल मिलाप को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उनकी अधिक भागेदारी प्राप्त करना है।

इस मन्त्रालय के माध्यम एकक लोगों तक पहुँचने के लिए विभिन्न उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम फॉर्मेट तैयार करते हैं। क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय प्रदेश भर में फैले अपने 22 प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों और 257 क्षेत्रीय प्रचार यूनिटों के माध्यम से अन्य कार्यक्रमों के साथ साथ, फिल्म शो, मौखिक संचार कार्यक्रम, फोटो प्रदर्शनीयां, इत्यादि आयोजित करता है।

(ख) और (ग) विस्तृत सूचना क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय के प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों/क्षेत्रीय प्रचार यूनिटों से एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Rural Electrification in District Rajnandgaon (MP)

3329. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending for the rural electrification programme in the District of Rajnandgaon (Madhya Pradesh) ;

(b) how many villages have been electrified from the year 1980 to October, 1983 ; and

(c) how many cases are pending and when Governments intend to finalise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) Two rural electrification schemes, namely, Chinkhadan Block and Khairagrah Block of Rajnandgaon District of M.P. are being appraised by the Rural Electrification Corporation. These schemes will be considered for sanction during the current financial year if these are found feasible by REC after appraisal. 245 villages have been electrified in Rajnandgaon District during the period from 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1983. The districtwise break-up of the villages electrified during 1983-84 is not available.

Rehabilitation of Single Member Permanent Liability Families

3330. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION

ATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that single-member Permanent Liability familitation,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there had been instances of deviation from that principle ; and

(d) if so, when, where and why they had been done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d) Single member Permanent Liability families of new migrants from former East Pakistan are being maintained in the P.L. Homes which are being run by the State Governments concerned. Recently State Governments have been informed that if viable schemes can be drawn to rehabilitable able bodied single women then these schemes will be considered by Govt. of India. Able-bodied single males are not admitted in P.L. Homes.

Allotment of Coal to West Bengal

3331. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly allotment of coal to Governments of West Bengal by the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in the last 12 months, month-wise ;

(b) the actual supply of coal in each of these months ; and

(c) in view of the acute shortage of coal supply in West Bengal, what steps are being taken by the Central Governments to mitigate the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Distribution of Cooking Gas in Srinagar by Hindustan Petroleum

3332. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements made by Hindustan Petroleum for distribution of cooking gas in Srinagar ; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) To cater around 18,000 consumers of cooking gas in Srinagar M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation have 10 MT distributorships and a bottling plant of 3600 MT per year capacity.

(b) Supplies of refills to consumers in Srinagar are by and large satisfactory.

Appointment of Women Social Workers as Honorary Labour Inspectors

3333. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to appoint prominent women social workers as Honorary Labour Inspectors to oversee the working condition of employment for women and redress their complaints ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) A proposal to appoint prominent social workers and other officials or non-officials as Honorary Inspectors under the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 is under the consideration of the Government. The Inspectors would be appointed for the purpose of making an investigation as to whether the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, or the rules made thereunder, are being complied with by employers. The matter has not been finalised as yet.

Proposal to Give Panna Oil Structure off West Coast to a Private Sector Company for Production of Oil

3334. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is considering a proposal to give the Panna oil structure off the West Coast to a private sector company for the production of oil ;

(b) if so, whether any decision in this regard has been taken ; and

(c) whether it is Government's policy to de-reserve this sphere of production and induct private sector also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Development Schemes by Rural Electrification Corporation

3335. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the various rural development programmes taken up by Rural Electrification Corporation in the country during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) how many schemes out of them, have been implemented in Orissa so far ; and

(c) the details of role played by REC for the development of rural economy in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 3272 rural electrification schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan upto 30.11.1983 in various States involving loan assistance of Rs.904.24 crores covering electrification of 87,233 villages and energisation of 8,29,454 Irrigation Pumpsets/Tubewells.

(b) During the Sixth Plan period REC has so far sanctioned 136 Rural Electrification Schemes for a loan amount of Rs.35.12

crores covering electrification of 4908 villages and energisation of 14,946 pumpsets. Against these schemes, the achievement has been electrification of 3,789 villages and energisation of 10,129 pumpsets as on 31.10.1983.

(c) Under the schemes financed by the REC, the cumulative achievements upto 31.10.1983 in the Rural Electrification development were 1,36,444 villages electrified, 12,62,474 pumps energised, 99,646 industrial electricity connections and 24,20,499 domestic/commercial electricity connections.

REC has played an important role in the development of rural economy in the country. Its programmes act as catalyst for consequential development of other sectors of rural economy, such as agricultural production, rural industries, employment potential, etc. It is estimated that the REC programmes have brought about an additional irrigated area of about 5 million hectares, resulting in additional food production of about 5 million tonnes, and generated additional employment potential of about 437 million man-days, besides improving the quality of life of rural areas.

Generation Capacity of Kahalgaon Koel Karo Etc. Power Projects

3336. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the estimated total generating capacity, per Kilowatt generating cost, time schedule for Kahalgaon and Muzaffarpur thermal Projects and Koel Karo, Barahakshetra and Nunther hydel projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : The requisite details are given in the attached statement in respect of Kahalgaon, Muzaffarpur and Koel Karo projects.

The installed capacity at Barahakshetra and Bagmati (Nunther) projects is likely to be around 3300 MW and 140 MW respectively. The projects are under discussions with Nepal. The cost per KW will be known only after the preparation of the detailed project reports incorporating all the relevant features.

STATEMENT

Name of the Project	Total installed capacity (MW)	Approximate cost/ KW in Rs.	Time schedule
1. Kahalgaon Thermal Project.	840	9168	48 months from the date of firm orders.
2. Muzaffarpur thermal Project.	220	8093	1985-86
3. Koel Karo Hydro-electric project	710	5889 (March 1980 level as incorporated in PIB Memo.	8 years from the actual start of the project.

Acute Power Crisis in U.P

3337. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute power crisis in UP after the fire in Obra Plant ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have constituted any Committee so far to investigate into the causes ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) There is at present a power shortage in Uttar Pradesh. The energy availability in the State is about 38 million units per day as against the anticipated requirement of about 48 million units per day. Uttar Pradesh has been allowed to draw 250 to 350 MW of power from the Singrauli Super Thermal Station in the Central Sector. Assistance is also being provided from Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No Committee has been constituted to investigate the causes of power shortage in Uttar Pradesh. However, a Committee has been set up by the State Government to investigate the causes of the fire at Obra Thermal Power Complex and to suggest preventive and remedial measures.

L.P. Gas Agencies in Orissa

3338. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned Liquefied Petroleum Gas agencies for each State during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, number of LPG agencies which have been given for different districts in Orissa ;

(c) the names of the places for which such agencies have been given ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The Oil Companies have plans to put up LPG distributorships included in their 1982-84 rosters, all over the country.

(b) Twenty One.

(c) and (d) :

Location	Category
1. Angul	SO
2. Barbil	O
3. Berhampur (2)	PH&ST
4. Bhadrak	SG
5. Cuttack	UG
6. Dhenkanal	O
7. Jaipur Road	PH
8. Jatin/Khurda	PH

9. Jharsuguda (2)	UG&ST
10. Porlakhemundi	UG
11. Sambalpur (2)	ST&FF
12. Bargarh	PH
13. Bhanjanagar	O
14. Birmitrapur	ST
15. Bhubane shwar	SC
16. Chowdwar	UG
17. Kendrapara	UG
18. Talcher	O

**Change in the Recruitment Methods of
Medical and Para-Medical Staff
for Saudi Arabia**

**3339. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently
changed the recruitment method of medical
and para-medical staff for Saudi Arabia ;

(b) if so, the details of the latest policy ;

(c) the number of such staff who were
stranded at Delhi due to the clearance not
being given ; and

(d) the steps being taken to speed up
clearance ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :**

(a) A decision was taken in pursuance of
the deliberations of the Indo-Saudi Joint
Commission to arrange the recruitment of
medical and para-medical personnel for the
Government of Saudi Arabia on Government
to Government basis but this decision was
not implemented as it was not found
workable.

(b) The latest policy is to treat the re-
cruitment for the Government of Saudi
Arabia at par with any other recruitment
provided the same is in keeping with the
existing emigration procedure.

(c) and (d) In the first instance the
Saudi Recruiting Delegation had submitted

a list of selected personnel on the under-
standing that only these person were to be
considered for grant of emigration clearance.
Subsequently when other lists were submit-
ed he difficulties faced by the selected
personnel as well as the difficulty in imple-
menting recruitment on Government to
Government basis at that stage were
considered and it was decided to allow the
normal procedure to be followed for the
recruitment for the Government of Saudi
Arabia also. Accordingly the Protectors of
Emigrants have been instructed to grant
emigration clearance to the emigrants sub-
ject to the existing emigration procedure
and completion of the usual emigration
formalities.

Shortage of L. P. G.

3340. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the acute shortage of LPG in North India
particularly in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the reasons for these shortages and
steps taken to streamline the supply and
distribution of LPG in these areas ;

(c) whether Government would arrange
special supply to those areas and towns where
the backlog is for more than three months ;

(d) whether Government are also aware
of the fact that dealers are selling the LPG
on premium ; and

(e) whether Government will made some
arrangements to monitor the distribution so
that LPG is made available to consumer at
Government fixed prices and also to ensure
regular supply ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM AND
IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :** (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c) Shortage of LPG has been
due to the fire accident at Indian Oil
Corporation's bottling plant at Shakurbasti
in May, 1983, resulting in loss of large
quantity of cylinders and bottling capacity.
Steps have been taken to progressively

increase filling of cylinders at Mathura, Jullundar and Koyali bottling plants and commissioning of new bottling plants at Allahabad during November, 83. efforts are also being made to inject more cylinders in the distribution system and thus increase supplies. With these steps, it is expected that situation is likely to be normalised by December, 1983/January, 1984.

(d) No specific case of complaint has been received against distributors relating to selling the LPG on premium.

(e) Close monitoring of refill supply position is maintained by the field officers of the oil industry and regular inspections of the distributorships are carried out to ensure regular supply.

French Assistance for Development of Coal Mines

3341. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that France had agreed to provide assistance for the development of deep coal mines in the country ;

(b) if so, the amount of finance, the nature of assistance and other details ;

(c) whether it is also proposed to formulate a comprehensive coal co-operation programme between the two countries ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) French assistance is being taken for utilising their technological know-how in the Indian coal mines, especially for underground mines. The French side is currently drawing up detailed feasibility reports for the nanta and Nandira mines. For these mines, the agreement with the French side is a comprehensive one, involving collaboration from the conception to the level of full production. Co-operation with the French side is also taking place for the Kendwadiah, East Katres, Pipradiah, Chora,

Parasea, Moira, Amlabad and the Godavari Khani No. 10 mines.

Information in regard to the amount of finance provided by France for development of coal mines in India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Crude Oil from Iraq

3342. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import crude oil from Iraq and payment thereof will be adjusted against payment to be made by Iraq for contracts executed by Indian Companies in Iraq ;

(b) if so, the value of crude to be imported and adjusted towards aforesaid payment ; and

(c) what will be the modus operandi for making payments to Companies who have executed contracts in Iraq and have to make payments to their workmen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated FOB value of the crude to be imported is around Rs. 82 crores.

(c) Arrangement for meeting payment to companies who have executed contract in Iraq are being finalised by the Export-import Bank of India through the Central Bank of Iraq.

National Seminar of Productivity and Trade Unions

3343. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the national seminar on productivity and trade unions has concluded that the workers have a positive and active role to play ;

(b) if so, what are those positive and active roles ; and

(c) how the workers are to play their roles, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the conclusions of the Seminar, the positive and active roles are :

- (i) Proper understanding of linkage between economic development and productivity leading to generation of more employment opportunities, control of inflationary trends and greater consumer satisfaction, and higher standards of living of the people.
- (ii) Ensuring that increase in wages has some relationship with increase in productivity.
- (iii) Meaningful influence over managerial decisions to promote and sustain economic viability of various organisations through participative management system.
- (iv) Creation of proper climate which promotes rather than hinders productivity.

(c) The workers can play a positive role by :

- (i) Education and training of members of trade unions and workers in the concepts, importance, methods of productivity and related areas.
- (ii) Strengthening of participative forums of management ;
- (iii) Creation of proper climate for promotion of productivity.
- (iv) Replacement of traditional collective bargaining by productivity agreements.

दूरदर्शन के लिए दहेज, अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचार, राष्ट्रीय एकता पर आधारित फिल्में

3344. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन निदेशालय का कुछ अनुसूची व्यक्तियों, गैर सरकारी संस्थानों संगठनों द्वारा दहेज, अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचार, राष्ट्रीय एकता आदि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर फिल्में बनवाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और उन व्यक्तियों तथा संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जो इस वर्ष ऐसी फिल्में बनाएंगे और बनाई जाने वाली फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बनाई गई फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर कितनी लागत आई है तथा वे किस ध्येयों को लेकर बनाई गई थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दहेज, अस्पृश्यता, इत्यादि सहित सामाजिक महत्व के विषयों पर प्रख्यात बाहरी निर्माताओं से टी० वी० डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों का निर्माण कराने की दूरदर्शन की योजना है। इसके अलावा, दूरदर्शन फिल्म प्रभाग, स्वयं दूरदर्शन और अन्य स्रोतों द्वारा इन विषयों पर तैयार की गई फिल्मों/डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों, कार्यक्रमों इत्यादि को दिखा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) गत तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1982-84 के दौरान बाहरी निर्माताओं द्वारा बनाई गई टी० वी० फिल्मों का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम सं०	फिल्म का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	निर्माण वर्ष	लागत	विषय
1.	"सद्गति"	सत्यजित रे	1982-83	4,50,000/र०	पिछड़े वर्गों का उत्थान ।
2.	"बंसी"	बाल गोविंद • श्रीवास्तव	1982-83	2,25,000/र०	—तदैव—
3.	"दि कैटेलिस्ट्स"	शांति पी० चौधरी	1983-84		ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य देखभाल विशेषकर परिवार कल्याण सम्बन्धी ।
4.	"मामु"	आनन्द महापात्र	1983-84		निरक्षरता उन्मूलन मध्य निषेध तथा सामाजिक आर्थिक उत्थान का संदेश देती है ।
5.	दुल्हन ही दहेज	श्री आर० एम० शास्त्री संसद सदस्य	1983-84		दहेज विरोधी
6.	नई रोशनी	श्री जोगी कुमार	1983-84		अस्पृश्यता

Year-Wise Details of Investments in Power Transmission and Generating During Sixth Plan

3345 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of investments in the power transmission and power generation in the Sixth Plan, with year-wise details of such investments ; and

(b) the details of any shortfall in the said investments during the same periods, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House,

Postal Delivery System in Bombay

3346. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telephone Department earn a profit of about 50 per cent of expenditure i.e. Rs. 360 crores out of total expenditure of Rs. 780 crores and this is all spent on Postal Department ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that postal deliveries are made in Bombay many times late by a week or two and whether such inefficient system should be allowed to continue to make both telephone and postal services useless ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The Telecom surplus earnings for 1982-83 was Rs. 259.81 crores and the Postal Wing also earned a profit of Rs. 2.27 crores during 1978-79. The fluctuation in surplus/deficit in the Postal Wing is under constant watch.

(b) It is not a fact that Postal deliveries are made in Bombay by a week or too late. Deliveries are being made every day as scheduled. The delivery is being monitored constantly.

Refugees from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

3347. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh entered into Indian territory ; and

(b) the names of the States where these refugees have settled and steps Government have taken for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) 4,27,482 persons of Indian origin consisting of 1,07,338 families covered by the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964 & 1974 have arrived in India so far. As a result of ethnic disturbances in Sri Lanka in July, 1983, persons of Indian origin who are either citizens of Sri Lanka or Stateless have also been coming to India. According to the information received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, upto 30.11.1983, 20,132 such persons have come. Of these, 5,940 persons have gone back to Sri Lanka and 1,448 persons needing relief assistance are admitted in the transit camps in Tamil Nadu. 84,996 families of Persons covered by the Agreements have been rehabilitated upto September, 1983, mostly in the 4 Southern States. No rehabilitation benefits are, however, extendable to persons not covered by the Agreements as they are expected to go back to Sri Lanka.

The entry into India of Bangladesh Nationals is governed by the Indo-Bangladesh Visa Agreement. Bangladesh nationals having entered India without travel documents are to be treated as infiltrants and are to be dealt with accordingly.

Cordless Telephone Connections in the Country

3348. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments are considering the installation of cordless telephone connections in the country ;

(b) if so, by which time this scheme will be introduced in the country; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) : A study group was constituted to examine the policy and other technical issues pertaining to the use of cordless telephones in the Indian telephone network. Its recommendations are under examination.

Revision of Crude Oil Royalty

3349. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Government of Assam for upward revision of crude oil royalty ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the existing Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 royalty could not be revised in a period of less than 4 years which will expire on 1-4-85. A bill has been introduced in the 1983 Monsoon Session of the Lok Sabha to amend the Act so as to enable Government to fix the rate of royalty after a period of three years. After such an amendment it will become possible to revise the rate of royalty with effect from 1st April, 1984. Government will consider the request of the State Government of Assam at the appropriate stage.

Break Downs in Oil Refineries

3350. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of break-downs due to fire or other accidents that have happened in the oil refineries since 1980 and the loss suffered and action taken to prevent recurrences thereof ;

(b) how many such accidents have taken place at the Cochin Refinery, details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that LPG was not supplied for a long time in Cochin and other areas as a result thereof, and if so, what arrangements were made to meet the shortages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There have been three instances of fire in Cochin Refinery since January 1980 details of the same are given below:—

1. Fire in vaccum unit in October, 1982.
2. Fire in Auxilary crude charge Heater C-HIB in September, 1983.
3. Fire in the flare line in October, 1983.

(c) There was no disruption in the supply of LPG due to the above mentioned accidents in Cochin Refinery.

राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिश पर कोयले की बिक्री

3351. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिशों पर कोयला बेचा जाता है; और

(ख) क्या कोयला कंपनियां केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण के अधीन होने के कारण बिक्री

अधिकारी राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिश की उपेक्षा करते हैं और यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिश के बावजूद कितने टन मांगे गए कोयले के क्रयदेश इस प्रकार व्ययगत होने दिए गए और इस संबंध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दल वीर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1967 से धातुकर्मी उद्देश्यों के लिए इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले कोककर कोयले को छोड़कर अन्य कोयले के वितरण पर कोई सांविधिक नियंत्रण नहीं है। परन्तु उपभोक्ताओं को अधिकांश कोयला चूँकि रेलवे से भेजा जाता है इसलिए नियंत्रण समाप्त करने के बाद भी वास्तविक सप्लाई का विनियमन चल रहा है। यह विनियमन रेलवे द्वारा वैननों के आबंटन के संबंध में एक प्रायोजन प्रणाली के अधीन होता है। परन्तु सिंगरेनी में उत्पादित कोयले का इस प्रणाली के अधीन वितरण नहीं किया जाता। प्रायोजन प्रणाली के अधीन कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए वैननों का आबंटन रेल मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी “वरीयता यातायात अनुसूची” सामान्य आदेश सं० 62 के अनुसार निर्धारित होता है। विभिन्न वर्गों के उपभोक्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में कोयला-प्रायोजन के लिए जिम्मेदार प्रायोजन प्राधिकारियों की सूची में राज्य सरकारें भी शामिल हैं जो कुछ वर्गों के उपभोक्ताओं को प्रायोजन करती हैं। विभिन्न प्रायोजन प्राधिकारी जिन उपभोक्ताओं की सिफारिश करते हैं, वे वैननों के आबंटन के लिए रेलवे से अनुरोध करते हैं और रेलवे, विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए निर्धारित समग्र सीमा के भीतर, यह आबंटन करते हैं। इसके बाद कोयला कंपनियां प्रेषण के लिए उपलब्ध कोयले के स्टॉक में से लदान के लिए कोयला देती हैं।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Memorandum by all India Newspapers
Employees Federation

3352. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the

Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Newspapers Employees Federation had urged his Minister to convene a tripartite conference to discuss the issue of mechanisation and automation in the newspaper industry ; if so, the decision taken thereon ;

(b) whether a delegation of the federation met the Labour Minister and had submitted a detailed memorandum ;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined all the points of the memorandum; and

(d) if so, how many of the suggestions made, have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d) The Federation had requested for convening a tripartite meeting to consider the effect of mechanisation and automation and a delegation had also met the Labour Minister. On the basis of the representation certain newspaper managements and Ministries concerned were consulted. In some of the replies received so far, it has been indicated that there is a need for selective mechanisation and that the new technology adopted by the management by and large does not involve retrenchment of labour.

Sixth Plan Targets for Drug and Pharmaceutical Industry

3353. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Plan targets for drug and pharmaceutical industry are likely to be achieved within the stipulated period;

(b) whether investments in accordance with the time schedule have been made as envisaged in the Plan;

(c) if so, the results thereof, year-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons for failure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a), (c) and (d) : The Sixth Plan demands for various bulk drugs and formulations were anticipated on the basis of projected growth rates. In the light of actual consumption during the last 3 years, some of these projections are found to be over pitched while some others are under pitched. In order to arrive at more realistic demand targets on the basis of actual consumption, a mid term drug wise review is being carried out. The Planning Commission as part of their mid term appraisal have revised the overall targets.

Production figures of bulk drugs and formulations during the first three years of sixth five year plan are as under :

Year	Bulk Drugs (Rs. in crores)	Formulations (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	240	1200
1981-82	289	1430
1982-83 (estimated)	325	1545

(b) : Investment during the Sixth Five Year plan was expected to be of the order of Rs. 325 crores. Out of this Rs. 160 crores was anticipated in Public Sector Drug Units. The total investment during the first three years of the sixth plan in Public Sector drug units is Rs. 58.97 crores. There had been also investment in the other sectors of the Drug Industry. The details are not readily available.

Installation of Hamirpur-Jullundur Microwave/VHF/UHF/Link

3354. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister : of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P&T Department has taken any positive steps for the early installation of Hamirpur-Jullundur Microwave/VHF/UHF link;

(b) the likely date by which the installation would be taken up, completed and commissioned ; and

(c) the reason for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. An UHF. System has been planned between Hamirpur and Jullundur ; work is under execution.

(b) and (c) : The system is likely to be commissioned in the early part of the seventh plan, if land at Hamirpur is made available in time. The case for transfer of land at Hamirpur is under persuance with the Forest & Revenue Deptt. of H.P. Government.

Manufacturing of Electronic Teleprinters

3355. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the date when decision was taken to create capacity for manufacturing electronic teleprinters and also the date when feasibility report for the same was sanctioned ;

(b) the original production schedule and the latest schedule ;

(c) the delaying factors on the part of Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.;

(d) how much has been the escalation in costs of creating the envisaged capacity due to the delay ; and

(e) by when, the production will be in the market according to latest estimates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The decision to introduce electronic teleprinters in the Indian P&T network was taken in June, 1980. The sanction for setting up of the project by Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (HTL) Madras was conveyed by the Ministry of Communications in March, 1981.

(b) The Original and Revised Production Schedules are given below :

Original Schedule Nos	Revised Schedule Nos
1982-83 1000	1983-84 1000
1983-84 2000	1984-85 2000
1984-85 5000	1985-86 5000
1985-86 8000	1986-87 8000

The Revised Production Schedule however, is likely to be modified due to the fact that the selection of Foreign Collaborator for the project is yet to be decided.

(c) The delaying factors are mainly as follows :

At the request of the potential bidders, the last date for receipt of tenders had to be postponed from 28.7.1981 to 27.8.1981 and later the opening of the financial bids had also to be postponed from 30.12.1981 to 15.2.1982 at the request of the bidders. Before finalisation of their report, some members of the Committee on Electronic Teleprinters, had to visit the works of the short-listed firms to verify the claims made by them regarding their capability for transfer of know-how, in-house manufacture of components, provenness criteria, etc. After receipt of their report, another Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by the Government to consider certain representations and offers received extending grants and soft-loans for the project. Both these evaluation reports are under active consideration of the Government in consultation with the World Bank authorities.

(d) The escalation in cost can be ascertained only after the finalisation of the foreign collaboration proposals and implementation thereof.

(e) The Electronic teleprinter (from SKD assemblies) is expected to be marketed during the later half of 1984-85.

Production of Coal

3356. SHRI LAKSMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of coal at present, annually in the country ;

(b) whether Government have made any plan to increase its production capacity by fixing the targets to raise the production of coal during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, to what extent alongwith the details regarding the targets under plan during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BALBIR SINGH) : (a) The production of coal in the country for the last two years were as follows:—

1981-82	—	124.23 million tonnes
1982-83	—	130.61 million tonnes
1983-84		
(April-November'83) — 81.27 million tonnes.		

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The preparation of Seventh Five Year Plan is still in preliminary stages for which Working Groups have been set up. The details regarding target will become available after the Seventh Plan is finalised.

Opening of New Branch Post Offices, Sub Post Offices, and P.C.Os in Orissa

3357. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 40 on 15th November, 1983 regarding opening of new Branch Post Offices, sub-Post-Offices and P. C. Os in Orissa and state :

(a) the names of the places in each district of the State selected for opening Branch Post Offices, PCOs and Sub Post Offices during the year referred therein ;

(b) the specific reasons for delay in commissioning them ; and

(c) whether there is any time limit fixed for their commissioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The names of the selected places in each District of the State for opening branch post offices and sub-post offices and PCOs during the current year are given in the list attached. The opening of the rest of the branch post offices against the target allotted for each District during the year will be completed in the remaining part of the year.

(b) and (c) Post Offices are to be opened in a phased programme in the year and are to be completed by the end of the financial year. No delay in opening has been brought to the our notice.

STATEMENT

LIST OF THE NAMES OF PLACES IN EACH DISTRICT SELECTED FOR OPENING BRANCH POST OFFICES, SUB-POST OFFICES AND PCOs DURING THE YEAR.

Name of the Districts	Names of the places/branch POs	Names of places for the sub-post offices.	Names of places for PCOs
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Balasor District	1. Srikona 2. Kumar Pur 3. Kishore Chandpur 4. Kesh Pur 5. Pithahat 6. Baligaon 7. Kubire 8. Bilaur 9. Anand Pur	1. Seniatipur 2. Charampa Bazar 3. Nanga Luahala 4. Jagannathpur	1. Baradiha 2. Chhanua 3. Chhatrapur 4. Kans 5. Balaramgudi 6. Srikona 7. Bilana

1	2	3	4
2. Balangir District	1. Naren 2. Chataunka 3. Adabahal	1. Kanta Banjhi Bazar 2. Patna Garh Bazar 3. Talapatti 4. Khariar Road Town 5. Tarebha Bazar 6. Sudhapada 7. Nanadapara 8. Gandhinagar 9. Tittagarh 10. Ragudipada 11. Sonepur Ghodaghatpur 12. Senelur Spinning Mills	NIL
3. Cuttack District	1. Naraganga 2. Thanapatti 3. Patit Pur 4. Pikala 5. Sikuli 6. Ransol 7. Pachhikoti 8. Kandira 9. Sanjaria 10. Arjun Brahma 11. Kukkal janga 12. Bhita Ranghari 13. Baidyadhar Pur 14. Budhahuda 15. Dainpo	1. Sheltor Chhka 2. Jarka Bazar 3. Nalkonagiri	1. Naraj
4. Dhankamal District.	1. Kankadasada 2. Kankiti	NIL	1. Pokatunga 2. Goruida Pur 3. Martha Pur 4. Nattonagar
5. Gangain District	1. Marioba 2. Panchama 3. Kushapati 4. Damadua 5. Badepada 6. Khalipati 7. Padma Pur 8. Ganga Pur 9. Sandhi Kundu 10. Sidhanoi 11. Baroda 12. Kamarpain	1. Palaspada 2. Khalikoti Block Colony	1. Labanyguda 2. Chhdigada 3. Samantiapalli 4. Jayantipur 5. Khajuriapada

1	2	3	4
6. Kalahaudi	1. Kantesir 2. Sirjapati 3. Kireijhala 4. Mangrabela 5. Kiding	1. Dharurearh Market 2. Brahmanapada 3. Jagannathan Mandir	NIL
7. Keonjhar District.	1. Kasia 2. Salgoda 3. Belda 4. Masinajodi 5. Gartanan 6. Bodekatali 7. Tikorpada 8. Khorda	NIL	1. Podanga 2. Chamakpur 3. Badeghagara 4. Sauga Ghara 5. Khandadhar
8. Koraput District	1. Randapatti 2. Ghatarla 3. Mahonda 4. Dumari Guda 5. Kata Gaon 6. Hirli 7. Gadia Goda 8. Danglundi 9. Janlarunda 10. Dhan Pur 11. Bada Basini 12. A. Malkangiri 13. Kukudesemla 14. Panduguda 15. Khanda 16. Biripadar 17. Penta	1. Jayanagar	1. Hatibeda 2. Padwa 3. Jhaliaguda 4. Degisdoha 5. Gira 6. Maidampur
9. Mayurbhanj District	1. Pokharia 2. Patarpada 3. Jalaibeda 4. Hill block-24 5. Kukudimundi 6. Naya Ranga Matia 7. Tikarpada 8. Bidukudia 9. Bhanra 10. Sankucha 11. Bakala 12. Bencikala	1. Ambika Sahi 2. Denla Sahi 3. Palbani Chhak 4. Udala Bazar 5. Udranjia Bazar	1. Bhuasuni 2. Purunia 3. Ambazada 4. Sulai Pet 5. Kundabai 6. Gudgadla 7. Ghaarbeda 8. Bhinda 9. Jharpo Kharia 10. Kendu Mundi 11. Bada Dundu 12. Jhoradihi 13. Sarat

1	2	3	4
10. Phulbani District	1. Mandla Padar 2. Tikar Baju 3. Salki Budaguda 4. Musali Panga 5. Paida Dharakoti 6. Minja Panda 7. Sangrampur 8. Kiamunda 9. Tikiripada 10. Andagaon	1. Nuasahi 2. Obubichnagar 3. Pinjisahi 4. Bondha Bazar	1. Guma Gara 2. Sundrakupa 3. Barakhamba
11. Puri District	1. Arakhakunda 2. Tikripapa 3. Durdura 4. Padadihi 5. Nua Garh 6. Ohala	1. Barchi Sahi 2. Balikanda 3. Sarbodayanagar 4. Sinduria	NIL
12. Sambal Pur District	1. Lad 2. Khandakata 3. Puruarapai	1. G.M. College	NIL
13. Sundargarh District	1. Sankara 2. Raidihi 3. Jamankira 4. Belasara 5. Kustuna 6. Indrapur 7. Aludega 8. Meghadega 9. Dandajamora 10. Dumerjora 11. Ratakhadi 12. Padmapur	1. Panposh Road 2. Sadhepali 3. Basanti Colony 4. Mahiradihi 5. Liploy 6. Dengibadi 7. Madhusudan 8. Govt. Hospital Road 9. Raj Gangapur 10. Rani Bagicha 11. Dampada 12. Jail Road Rourkela 13. Kirai	1. Binjha Bahal 2. Boorsuan 3. Khuntagaon

डाक और तार विभाग में हिन्दी अनुवादकों और टंककों की सेवा समाप्त करना

3358. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संचार मन्त्रालय में काफी समय से तदर्थ रूप से काम कर रहे

हिन्दी अनुवादकों, एमम् टंककों की सेवाओं को समाप्त करने की कोई नीति निर्धारित है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) ऐसे हजारों कर्मचारियों के भविष्य का क्या होगा ?

संचार मंत्रालयों में उपमन्त्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) ऐसी कोई नीति नहीं बनाई गई है। चूँकि भर्ती नियमों को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया था अतः सेवा हित में डाक-तार विभाग के फील्ड संगठनों को हिन्दी अनुवादक और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियाँ करने के प्राधिकार दिए गए थे।

(घ) भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार योग्य तदर्थ कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने का मामला विचाराधीन है।

**Shortage of Stores in Himachal Pradesh,
Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar
Pradesh**

3359. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any priority is being given to the allotment of stores for the installation of telecommunication facilities in the rural areas in general and the hilly and backward area in particular ;

(b) if so, the nature of priority given by Government in the allotment of stores in the various quarterly allotments at the circle level for such areas ;

(c) whether there is a shortage of stores for States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu-Kashmir and the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh in the North West as also in the North Eastern States ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome this shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Priority is allotted to backward rural and hilly areas for provision of Long Distance Public Telephone. Stores are allotted to the circles Districts as a whole on the basis of forecast figures given by them. The General Manager, Telecom., of a circle is competent to allot priority to the different projects in his

circle for installation of Telecom. facilities in these areas.

(b) Priority for provision of Long Distance Public Telephones etc. for development of the rural and backward areas is given by the Heads of the Circles as per departmental guidelines.

(c) There is no general shortage of stores at present except for few minor items.

(d) To overcome this shortage, orders have already been placed on a large number of firms for supplying these expeditiously.

**Work Load of Extra Departmental Branch
Offices/Extra Departmental Sub Offices
and Divisional-Sub-Offices for their
Upgradation**

3360. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work generated by the booking/despatch and receipt/delivery of telegrams and trunk calls (both local and trunk) is also taken into account while calculating the workload of Extra Departmental Branch Offices/Extra Departmental Sub-Offices and Divisional Sub-offices for their upgradation ;

(b) if so, the co-efficient for the calculation of workload on this score in PCOs/COs, which accrues to the Extra Departmental Branch Office/Extra Departmental Sub-Office/Sub-Office on account of additional work ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and whether such work as is generated in the P.Os/C.Os. on account of this tele-communications facility would be taken into account while calculating the workload ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) There are no divisional sub offices in the Postal Arm of P & T Department. Work-load generated by the booking/despatch and receipt/delivery of Telegrams and trunk-calls both local and trunk is taken into account while calculating the work-load of Extra-departmental Branch Office and Extra-departmental sub Offices for their upgradation. The work on

this account is also reflected in the norms prescribed for upgradation of a departmental Sub-office.

(b) There is no co-efficient for this purpose. Workload is however calculated on prescribed time factors.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of T.V. Centre at Balasore,
Orissa

3361. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a news item was published in the largest circulated daily "The Swaraj" for setting up of a low power TV Transmission Tower at Balasore in Orissa ;

(b) whether many people in Balasore have purchased T.V. sets, on the basis of this news item ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government for setting up Low-Power T.V. Transmission Tower at Balasore which will cover population of Balasore and Mayurbhanji Districts of Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Government is not aware of the Press Report regarding low power TV transmitter at Balasore. There is no proposal to set up a Low Power transmitter at Balasore. The High power TV transmitter under installation at Cuttack is expected to provide coverage to parts of Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts.

Production of Plastic and Plastic Goods

3362. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by Government to accelerate the production of plastic and plastic goods in the country ;

(b) the number of units manufacturing plastic which are economically viable ;

(c) whether Government are also encouraging the entrepreneurs to enhance the production of plastic and plastic goods ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Higher capacity has been endorsed on industrial licences of five of the existing units manufacturing plastic resins in terms of the Press Note dated April 21, 1982 issued by the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development.

Plastic goods are manufactured all over the country.

(b) At present 12 units are manufacturing major Plastic resins.

(c) and (d) There are no special incentives for such industries. However, the incentives for industries in general (such as benefits for location in industrially backward areas) are available to plastic industries also.

Irregularities in Sand Transport by Contractors in B.C.C.L.

3363. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) names of the contractors engaged in transporting sand in the Bharat Cooking Coal Limited in 1982-83 and the amount paid to them with areawise break up ; same details for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(b) whether he is aware that Irregularities were found in the sand transport in the area No. V and the payment was stopped for sometime ; and

(c) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Loss Incurred on Colliery equipments
Submerged in Water in B.C.C.L.,
Collieries**

3364. **SHRI A.K. ROY** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) names and number of colliery equipments like pumps, switch, coal-cutting machines, etc., lying submerged in water in the BCCL collieries and the loss incurred by that Company with area-wise break-up in detail as on 1st December, 1983 ;

(b) whether any responsibility has been fixed for such loss ; and

(c) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Qualification for Telephone Operators

3365. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN** :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some countries, minimum qualification for telephone operators is to be a graduate and undergo three years intensive training, while our rules provide only for Higher Secondary Education and ten months so-called training ;

(b) taking into consideration the decisions to change over to electronic exchange and push-button telephone instruments, what level of qualification of future operators is proposed ; and

(c) since when, the new level of qualification of future operators, is proposed to be enforced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) As per the recruitment rules to the cadre of T.Os, minimum educational qualification of

Matriculation or its equivalent examination has been prescribed. However, bonus marks for higher educational qualifications are also awarded while selecting the candidates. The selected candidates to the cadre of T.Os, are to pass an aptitude test and to undergo a training of 3 months (2½ month practical and 15 days theoretical). Refresher training is also imparted as and when required with the introductions of new equipments and procedures. However, we are not aware of the qualification being a graduate with three years intensive training for the operators in some others countries.

(b) and (c) The level of qualification is not likely to change due to the introduction of electronic exchange and push button telephone instruments.

**Setting up of Factories to Manufacture
Electronic Exchanges**

3366. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN** :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Research and Development Department of the Indian Telephone Industries Bangalore has claimed that it can well set up further series of electronic exchange factories for manufacturing items like, LSI/VLSI chips and printed circuit boards ;

(b) whether Government have considered as to what can be the contribution of the R & D of Indian Telephone Industries Bangalore, the Department of Electronics and also other sources in the country, in setting up of more factories to manufacture electronic exchanges ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether indigenous production efforts and contribution in this regard have been and continue to be ignored ; if not, the details thereabout ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b), (c) to (d) As per the decisions already taken, the first two large Digital

Electronic Switching Equipment Factories to be established at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh and Bangalore and the Palghat Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange Equipment Factory, will be set up with foreign collaboration. After assessing the R & D capabilities in the country, the Electronics Commission has approved a Development and Engineering Programme for a contemporary indigenous digital electronic switching system.

Conversion of Crossbar Exchange Manufacturing Factory at Rai Bareilly into Electronic Switching Equipment Manufacturing Unit

3367. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been advised to scrap the build-up and expansion of the 2 lakh line Crossbar exchange manufacturing factory at Rai Bareilly and convert it also into an electronic switching equipment manufacturing unit to save the country from installation of further sub-efficient crossbar exchanges ;

(b) Government's reaction to this advice and decision taken thereon ; and

(c) when this advice was given to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Quantity of Crude Secured by ONGC From Its off-Shore and on-Shore Fields

3368. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the quantity of crude secured by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from its off-shore and on-shore fields during the current financial year ;

(b) whether the quantity has increased during the current year in comparison to that of the last year ; and

(c) the details regarding the earning i.e. net income during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) During the current financial year 1983-84 (upto November, 1983) ONGC produced 3.755 million tonnes of crude oil from onshore area and 11.169 million tonnes from offshore areas.

(b) Yes, Sir. The total production during the current year (upto November, 1983) has registered an increase of 32.2% over the production during the corresponding period of the last year.

(c) the profitability position for the current year (upto 31.10.83 is as follows :

	Rs. in crores
Income after interest & tax	593.69

जिला सोनापुर में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण

3369. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सीतापुर के बारगोओना गांव में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कुछ संसद सदस्यों से पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उस गांव में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण किये जाने के बारे में आदेश दिए हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (घ) ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के रिकार्डों से पता चलता है कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सीतापुर जिले के बारगाओना गांव में हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए कुछ संसद सदस्यों से कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के विकास को विशेष महत्व दिया जा रहा है।

बस्तर में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

3370. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए स्वीकृत राशि पिछले कई वर्षों से व्यपगत (लेप्स) हो रही है तथा वन विभाग की आपत्ति के कारण विद्युतीकरण के कार्य में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने गांवों को बिजली दी जा चुकी है तथा सिंचाई के लिए कितने पम्प-सेटों और नलकूपों को बिजली मुहैया की गई है; और

(ग) यदि इस कार्य में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है तो विद्युतीकरण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 1063 नए गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने और 2654 पम्पसेटों का ऊर्जन करने के लिए कुल 885.57 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता से बस्तर जिले के लिए 22 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए ऋण राशि बोर्ड द्वारा किए गए और निगम को सूचित किए गए वास्तविक कार्यों पर निर्भर करते हुए सोपानबद्ध रूप में दी जाती है। 639 लाख रुपये की सोपानबद्ध किस्त की तुलना में, जो कि बस्तर जिले के लिए मध्य प्रदेश

राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा ली जा सकती थी, 31.3.1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार 456.96 लाख रुपये की राशि वास्तव में ली जा चुकी है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को वन विभाग द्वारा उठाई गई किसी आपत्ति की जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि बोर्ड ने कमियों के कारणों के रूप में इसका उल्लेख नहीं किया है। बोर्ड द्वारा अब तक न ली गई राशि रद्द नहीं हुई है और लिए जा चुके ऋण के समुपयोजन में हुई प्रगति के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा लिए जाने के लिए राशि उपलब्ध रहेगी।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार बस्तर जिले में कुल 3382 गांवों में से मार्च, 1983 के अन्त तक 637 गांव विद्युतीकृत कर दिए गए थे और 751 सिंचाई पम्पसेट/ट्यूबवैल ऊर्जित कर दिए गए थे। उसी तारीख को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बस्तर जिले में 581 गांवों के सोपानबद्ध लक्ष्य की तुलना में विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या 384 थी, और 1328 पम्पसेटों के सोपानबद्ध लक्ष्य की तुलना में 247 पम्पसेट ऊर्जित किए गए थे। स्कीमों का तेजी से कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को नियमित रूप से कहा जा रहा है।

Collection of Dharmada by Modi Rubber Ltd.

3371. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister for LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has asked the Department of Company Affairs to look into the complaint of Delhi Tyre Traders Association regarding forced collection of "Dharmada" (Charity) by Modi Rubber Limited ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against Modi Rubber Limited and since when matter is before Government ; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Collection of "Dharmada" from Dealers/Customers of Tyre manufactured by M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. was earlier looked into by the Department. The company had apparently discontinued the practice early in Feb., 1983 and had been warned to desist from such collection in future.

As regards the recent complaint of Delhi Tyre Trader's Association (received through the Prime Minister's Office in the Department on 3.11.1983) that the company is still persisting in collecting "Dharmada", under a different head of account, the matter is being examined afresh by the Government in consultation with the M.R.T.P. Commission.

Postal and Telegraph Facilities in the Inaccessible Areas of the Country

3372. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for providing postal and telegraph facilities in the inaccessible areas in the country ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan and policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As far as telegraph facilities are concerned.

(c) Post Offices in inaccessible areas of the country are however, being opened under relaxed and subsidised norms which have been approved for areas declared as backward. Norms for opening Post Offices in backward areas are given in Statement. For providing telegraph facilities in inaccessible area in the country, the P&T Department has decided to provide Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs) on a spatial distribution basis such that they are accessible within 5 Kms from most habitations. Use of

sophisticated rural radio system has also been contemplated wherever maintenance difficulties are expected to be faced with conventional openwire lines. Under the scheme Central Base Stations each capable of covering an area of 50 Kms radius and of providing upto 60 subscribers radio stations from which LDPT can be made to work, will be installed.

This plan covers 300 such LDPTs under a pilot project utilising imported multi Access Rural Radio Equipment out of which nearly 50 LDPTs are commissioned and for the rest, installation is in progress.

In addition to this nearly 800 LDPTs are budgetted for 82-83 programme and nearly 1800 are budgetted for 83-84 programme. These will be provided in the current plan subject to availability of indigenous equipment and financial resources.

STATEMENT

NORMS FOR OPENING OF POST OFFICES

(A) CRITERIA FOR OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN RURAL AREAS

Post offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two categories :-

- (1) Post offices in normal rural areas ; and
- (2) Post offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN NORMAL RURAL AREAS :

- (i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office and

(b) The proposed Post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

- (ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more ;

(b) There is no other Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office ; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN TRIBAL AND BACKWARD AREAS :

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' village may be opened subject to the ofllowing conditions :

(a) There is no other Post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office ; and

(b) The proposed Post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more.

(b) There should not be another Post Office be within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office ; and

(c) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

Note : The Rural Post Offices fall into the category of

(i) Normal rural areas ; and (ii) Backward and tribal. The Tribal areas have been defined by the Ministry of Hone Affairs. Back-

ward areas from the postal development point of view, are defined considering the state of development of particular area is 100% behind the all-India averages of population/area served per Post Offices or not.

(ii) Secondly, when a particular area is worse off than the all-India average and also the Circle average on counts of population/area served, besides comparing unfavourably with the circle as a whole in respect of percentage of villages providing with Post Offices the area is given the status of "backward"

(iii) The all-India average per Post Office is 123.10 sq.Kms. and population 4,805. The backward areas and the tribal areas are subsidized more in order to bring them up at a faster pace.

(iv) The concept of "Hilly Area" has been dispensed with as hilly areas which are also tribal areas are automatically covered in the category of "Tribal Areas".

(B) CRITERIA FOR OPENING POST OFFICES IN URBAN AREAS

Post Offices are opened in urban areas subject to the following condition :

(i) The post office should be financially self-supporting and

(ii) The minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1 Kms in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1.5 Kms.

Heads of Circles are competent to relax the disiance condition in 10% of the cases every year.

Production, Consumption and Import of Kerosene Oil

3373. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to states :

(a) the annual requirement of Kerosene oil in the country ;

(b) the annual production of kerosene oil in the country ;

(c) the quantity of kerosene oil imported during the last three years year-wise, and the amount involved for each year ; and

(d) the steps being taken to refine more kerosene oil with in the country to met the demand and save foreign exchange ?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The requirement/sale of kerosene in the country during the year 1983-84 is estimated at 5.7 million tonnes.

(b) The production of kerosene in the country during the year 1983-84 is estimated at 3.5 million tonnes.

(c) the quantities of kerosene oil imported during the last three years and the costs involved are given below :

Year	Quantity (million tonnes)	cost (Rs. Crores)
1980-81	2.1	592
1981-82	2.0	607
1982-83	1.9	596 (Prov)

(d) The refining capacity in the country is being augmented which will result in increased indigenous production of kerosene and of saving in foreign exchange.

Refineries Run by Bharat Petroleum Corporation

3374. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the refineries which are being run by Bharat Petroleum Corporation in the country and the quantity of crude oil refined annually in each refinery ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to expand refineries and to refine more crude oil ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. are operating only one refinery at Mahul with an installed capacity of 5.25 Million Tonnes per annum.

(b) to (d) The project for de-bottlenecking and installing a fluid catalytic cracking unit for achieving a refining capacity of 6 Million Tonnes per annum is in progress and is scheduled for completion in October, 1984. The approved estimated cost of the project is Rs. 133.34 crores.

Utilisation of mass media for Publicity of Schemes for Handicapped

3375. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether mass media was to be utilised give widest publicity to the promotion of pre vention, medical, vocational, educational and rehabilitation aspects of various schemes intended for the benefit of the handicapped ; and

(b) if so, how much progress has been made and the details thereof together with details of time given over the Doordarshan and A.I.R. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government mass media have always given and would continue to extend support for such campaigns.

(b) It is difficult to spell out the progress since this is a continuing process of creating greater awareness and imparting education. The programme time on these topics over 86 Stations of A.I.R. and 43 TV transmitters is not kept in a compiled form. Both the media put out programmes on these topics on a fairly continuous basis in different programme formats.

Utilisation of Mass Media for Propagating Knowledge about Ill-Effects of Addiction

3376. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether mass media was to be fully utilised for propagating knowledge about the ill-effects of addiction of various types and promotion of temperance ;

(b) if so, how much time was given over the Doordarshans and AIR and the details thereof ; and

(c) how many documentaries were exhibited to educate the masses and advertisements given in the news-papers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATIONS AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The objective of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is to inform, educate, as well as entertain the people. Ill-effects of addiction are being propagated on a continuing basis by the various media units of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Programmes are regularly broadcast from the stations of all India Radio not only for the general audiences but also for special audience groups like industrial workers and farmers. Different for mats talks, interviews, feauters, discussions are employed and the duration various from 5 minutes to 60 minutes. Since AIR has to deal with a large number of programmes on social themes, it is not feasible to have any fixed frequency for ill-effects of addiction alone. According to information available 1,507 programmes on alcoholism and prohibition were broadcast from different stations of AIR during the first ten months of 1983. Programmes in various formats

are telecast from the Doordarshan Kendras on this subject. In view of the pressure on inclusion of various types of programmes on many subjects, it is not feasible to have any fixed time-slot for addiction over Door-darshan. However, a few programmes broadcast on this subject, are given in Statement-I

Films Division has produced documentaries, showing ill-effects of addiction of various types. Such films are released through theatrical circuit. They are also shown through the field publicity units of the Directorate of Field Publicity and the mobile exhibition units of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP). The names of the doucmentaries produced by Films Division, are given in Statement-II

As far as DAVP is concerned, a hoarding on prohibition has been displayed at Super Bazar, New Delhi. It has been decided to put up wall-paintings with the message "Drinking Is Not Only Injurious To Your Health. It Destroys Your Family Too" at selected sites in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Two posters with the message "Alcohol Destroys Your Health and Ruins The Family Too" with two different visuals were also printed in Hindi, English and eleven regional languages to advertise the ill-effects of addiction. In addition, a weekly sponsored radio programme entitled "Naya Severa" is being broadcast on the commercial service of AIR, including aspects of prohibition and evils of drinking. Earlier, publicity was done through a 30-second radio spot in all languages and a 20-second TV static spot in six languages. A 30-second radio spot was also put on the air for four months from Delhi on behalf of Delhi Administration.

STATMENT-I

STATEMENT OF PROGRAMMES ON PROHIBITION TELECAST BY DOOR-DARSHAN DURING THE MONTHS OF MARCH JUNE, 1983.

S.No.	Date of Telecast	Title	Format
1	2	3	4
DDK-JULLUNDUR			
1.	10.3.83	Ek Aur Zindagi	F.D. Documentary
2.	14.3.83	Rang Vich Bhang	Dramatisation

1	2	3	4
3.	15.3.83	Mere Pind Mare Khet Sehat De Dushman Nasheale Padarath Parts : Dr. Pradeep Sharma & Sh. J.S Hara	Discussion
4.	20.3.83	Har Shaam Mime	[Mime
UDK-NEW DELHI			
5.	23.3.83	Madya Pan Aur Usse Haniyan	—
UDK-HYDERABAD			
6.	28.3.83 30.3.83	Sakshi Kallu Part I & II	Message Oriented Play
DDK-SRINAGAR			
7.	9.3.83	Pattan-evils of Drinking	F.D. Documentary
DDK-BOMBAY			
8.	8.3.83	Vriti Pravriti	Skit
JULLUNDUR			
9.	5.4.83	PARIWARAN LAYEE	Discussion Mrs. Poonam Trehan (Additional Deputy Commissioner Jail) Mrs. Ravi Judge (Special Worker) Mrs. Tina Khetrapal Mrs. Purnima Bedi (Compere)
10.	15.4.83	MERA PIND MERE KHET	Poetry recitation by Sh. Dalbir Singh
CUTTAK			
11.	9.4.83	DHULIA BABA	Opera
SRINAGAR			
12.	15.4.83	NAYE CHIRAG	Discussion
UDK-GULBARGA			
13.	23.5.83	'SEVE' Part I & II	Message-oriented Play
14.	30.5.83		
DDK-BOMBAY			
15.	9.5.83	Ka mgaar Vishva	Serial Programme

1	2	3	4
DDK-CUTTAK			
16.	12.5.83	Prayaschita	Play
17.	19.5.83	Dihatie	Play
DDK-JULLUNDUR			
18.	4.6.83	Rang Vich Bhang	Dramatic form
DDK-GULBARGA			
19.	1.6.83	Gee Gee Pada	Folk Music
20.	6.6.83	Handada Hena	Message Oriented Play
21.	16.6.83	Basaveswara	Folk Music
DDK-BOMBAY			
22.	21.6.83	Dushtachakra	Play

STATEMENT-II

Titles of documentaries produced by Films Division.

1. Lesson From Life
2. Kal Udas Na Hogi
3. For a Happier Tomorrow
4. Cheers & Tears
5. Bottled Cannibal
6. Patan
7. Four Paces
8. Just Plain Facts
9. Donkey Dough
10. Afsos
11. Stop Crime

TOBACCO

1. Tobacco Habits & Oral Cancer
2. The Decision Is Yours

DRUGS

1. The Heaven That Is Hell
2. Abuse of Narcotic Drugs

Sanction of more than one Gas Connections in Delhi

3377. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gas connections sanctioned in the Union Territory of Delhi so far ;

(b) how many people are holding more than one gas connection in their names in Delhi; and

(c) whether Government propose to cancel the gas connections held over and above one gas connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The number of gas consumers enrolled by the oil industry in the Union Territory of Delhi are as follows:—

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. as on 30.9.83—53,859 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. as on 30.9.83—56,778. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. as on 31.8.83—3,81,327.

(b) There is none on record.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise. However, if such an instance comes to notice, the consumer will be allowed to have only one connection.

Installation of low Power Transmitter at Mathura

3378. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether low Power TV Relay equipment has since been installed at Agra and Aligarh or is being installed presently ;

(b) the reasons why Mathura, where there is an Oil Refinery and a Radio Station already and is an internationally known pilgrim centre has been ignored in the matter of providing even a low Power TV transmitter ;

(c) whether a number of people who own TV set at Mathura, do not get satisfactory reception over their sets either from Delhi Kendra or any other Kendra in spite of their using TV Signal Boosters because of co-channel and other disturbances Regular to fringe areas ; and

(d) whether Low Power Transmitter will be installed at Mathura itself without further delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir, Low Power TV transmitter at Aligarh & Agra will be installed on the availability of equipment, orders for which have already been played. It is also proposed to provide high power transmitters at Agra during the VIth Plan period.

(b) to (d) Mathura is outside the service range of Delhi TV transmitter. The reception at Mathura is therefore unsatisfactory. A High Power TV transmitter is being commissioned at Agra. This transmitter would provide effective service to Mathura also.

New L.P.G. Agencies opened During 1982 and 1983 and Criteria Adopted for issuing new Licences

3379. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new L.P.G. agencies opened during the years 1982 and 1983, (January-September) in each state ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of L.P.G. agencies in other cities which are not having a L.P.G. agency ; and

(c) the criteria to be adopted for opening new L.P.G. agencies in these cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Subject to product availability, L.P.G. (cooking gas) facilities are extend to new markets generally on the basis of the following considerations :

(i) anticipated customer potential ;

(ii) Maximum utilisation of distribution equipment ;

(iii) viability of operations. Accordingly, towns with a population of 20,000 and above are being covered by the Industry in a phased manner.

Setting up of New Radio Stations in Gujarat

3380. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have selected sites for setting up new radio stations proposed for Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the sites selected ;

(c) whether Gujarat Government have sent their proposal for establishing new radio stations in Gujarat ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) These questions do not arise since during the current Five Years Plan period, there is no proposal to set up a new radio station in Gujarat.

(c) and (d) In the State Information Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in July 1983, a demand for the setting up of

radio station at Surat was made. This would be kept in view, while formulating proposals for inclusion in the next Five Year Plan.

Promotion of Floor Managers

3381. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be please to state :

(a) how many Floor Managers have been promoted to the post of producers during 1977-83 ;

(b) what are the qualifications prescribed for Producers and whether prescribed qualifications are relaxed in some cases ; if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether cameramen grade-II, sound recordists and Film Editors are also considered for promotion to the cadre of Producers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 12 Floor Managers have been Promoted to the post of Producer Grade II during 1977-1983.

(b) Recruitment Rules, 1979 for staff Artists of doordarshan provide filling in 50% of vacancies in Producer Gr. II by direct recruitment. The educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment are as indicated in the statments. After the framing of Recruitment Rules in 1979, in only one case relaxation of qualifications has been given for appointment as producer Gr. II by direct recruitment.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

1. PRODUCER (DRAMA)

ESSENTIAL

- (i) A degree from a recognised University.
- (ii) Degree or diploma in Direction/ Dramatics from a recognised institute.

(iii) Background of literature in the language relevant to the vacancy.

(iv) Should have passed examination of matriculation standard with language relevant to the vacancy as one of the subjects or medium of instructions.

DESIRABLE

- (i) Training or experience in production techniques of Television.
- (ii) Knowledge and experience of various forms of cultural/artistic expressions in the country.

2. PRODUCER (MUSIC & DANCE)

ESSENTIAL

- (i) Matriculation or its equivalent.
- (ii) A degree or diploma in Music from a recognised University or Institution :

OR

Atlest five year's experience in the field of dance/music as composer or performing artist with a good record of composing for the Film, Stage, Television or Radio approved by AIR. In the case of a performing artist in Music he should be graded at least 'B' High.

- (iii) Acquaintance with the theory of Music/Dances.
- (iv) Knowledge of the forms of Traditional Music and dances of the country, particularly folk and traditional music and dances of the region concerned.

DESIRABLE

- (i) Training/experience in production techniques of TV.
- (ii) Experience of choreography.
- (iii) Ability to write music in any recognised notation system.

3. PRODUCER (RURAL PROGRAMMES)

ESSENTIAL

- (i) Degree in Agriculture (other things being equal. Post Graduates will be preferred).
- (ii) Should have passed examination of Matric standard with language relevant to the vacancy as one of the subjects or medium of instruction.
- (iii) Knowledge of modern agricultural practice with special reference to the crops and conditions of the region.

DESIRABLE

- (i) Training/experience of Production techniques of TV.
- (ii) Experience of writing in the fields of Rural Development or Adult Education.
- (iii) Knowledge of rural environment of the art, special conditions, traditions and the folk art forms prevalent in the art.

4. PRODUCER (EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES)

ESSENTIAL

- (i) Degree of a recognised University (other things being equal Post Graduates will be preferred)
- (ii) Degree or Diploma in Education from a recognised institute.
- (iii) At least three Year's experience of teaching in an educational institution.
- (iv) Should have passed Matriculation/equivalent examination with language relevant to the vacancy as one of the subjects or medium of instruction.
- (v) Knowledge of modern educational trends and techniques.

- (vi) Acquaintance with contemporary developments in the field of literature, science, technology, etc.

- (vii) Knowledge of current Indian and world Affairs.

DESIRABLE

- (i) Training/experience of production techniques of TV.
- (ii) Experience/training in Audio-visual techniques in the field of education.

5. PRODUCER (CHILDREN'S AND WOMEN'S PROGRAMMES)

ESSENTIAL

- (i) Degree of a recognised University.
- (ii) Degree/Diploma in Home Science or Sociology or Psychology.
- (iii) Should have passed examination of Matric standard with language relevant to the vacancy as one of the subjects or medium of instruction.
- (iv) Knowledge of Culture, Customs, and Traditions of the area.
- (v) Acquaintance with current developments in the field of Art, Literature and Science.
- (vi) Acquaintance with the health, maternity, family welfare and child welfare programmes and problems.

DESIRABLE

- (i) Training/experience of production techniques of TV.
- (ii) Experience of social work or in an organisation of child or women's welfare programmes.
- (iii) Acquaintance with the law relating to women and Children.
- (iv) Knowledge of current Indian and world affairs.

6. PRODUCER (SPORT)**ESSENTIAL**

- (i) Degree of recognise Univesity.
- (ii) Degree or diploma in Sports/ Physical Education from a recognised Institute.

OR

Three years' experience as a Sports Journalist/Commentator with evidence of writing articles on sports in newspapers/journals of all India repute or evidence of Broadcasting on sports.

- (iii) Intimate Knowledge of national and international sports, acquaintance with major development in sports.
- (iv) Should have passed examination of Matric standard with language relevant to the vacancy as one of the subjects or medium of instruction.

DESIRABLE

- (i) Knowledge of production techniques of TV.
- (ii) Experience as a Television/ Radio sports Commentator.
- (iii) Experience of participation in competitive sports.

7. PRODUCER (GENERAL PROGRAMMES)**ESSENTIAL**

- (i) Degree from a recognised University.
- (ii) Degree or diploma in TV Production/Film Direction from a recognised institute.

OR

Three years' experience of making short films/documentaries.

- (iii) Good knowledge of contemporary literature and arts and of the social and cultural

environment and traditions of the region.

- (iv) Interest in national and international affairs.
- (v) Should have passed matriculation or equivalent examination with language relevant to the vacancy as one of the subjects or medium of instruction.

DESIRABLE

- (i) Training and experience in production techniques of Television.
- (ii) Ability to handle a wide variety of subjects for production of TV programmes features, interviews, etc. including outdoor work.

Jaipur Kanpur 400 KV Power Line

3382. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of construction of the new 400 KV power line connecting Jaipur with Kanpur ; and

(b) when the same will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The construction of the 400 KV Jaipur-Kanpur transmission line involves erection of stubs and towers at 1368 locations and stringing of conductors for a length of 496 Kms. The work is in progress and according to latest reports, 217 stubs and 82 towers have been completed.

(b) The line is scheduled for completion by March, 1986.

Apporval of Appointments of Company Executives Getting More Than Rs. 60,000 Per Annum

3383. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1523 on 2 August, 1983 and state :

(a) the difficulties which lie in the way of Government to arm themselves with powers to make it mandatory that appointments of all Company Executives carrying total annual remuneration of more than Rs. 60,000 should be made with their approval in order to protect share-holders' and tax payers' money invested through the holdings of Financial Institutions ;

(b) whether after perusal of Annual Report of some big companies, Department of Company Affairs laid observed that there is nepotism, favouritism and even attempts to entice Government servants capable of prying for these companies in Ministries in which they had worked prevalent in offering them fantastic remuneration and perks ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to eradicate such malpractices and souandering away of public money ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The appointment and remuneration of managerial personnel including Managing Directors, Managers are regulated in view of the fact that they hold substantial power of management under the Act, whereas the company executives do not enjoy these powers. It is, therefore, not considered desirable, in particular in the interest of the professional management, to regulate the salary of these company executives.

(b) Under Section 314 (13) of the Companies Act, 1956, the remuneration of Executives related to Directors require Government's approval if the same is not less than Rs. 3000/- per month. This appears to be a sufficient safeguard against favouritism and nepotism. Regarding possible enticing of Government servants, the administrative Ministry, in which they had worked, keep necessary vigilance.

(c) In view of answer to part (b) above, the question does not arise.

Kolaghat Thermal Power Project

3384. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether West Bengal Government have yet to tie-up funds for Kolaghat Thermal Power Project Phase-II on account of their financial constraints ;

(b) whether the overall power position in West Bengal, particularly in the Calcutta region is far from satisfactory and the industries are suffering for want of adequate power ; and

(c) whether in view of the financial difficulties faced by West Bengal Government, Central Government will consider the urgent need to assist them to take up the execution of Phase-II on the above project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Project are accorded approval by the Planning Commission only after various inputs including funds have been tied up. Accordingly Kolaghat Thermal Power Project (Phase II) was accorded clearance by Planning Commission in 1981 for Rs. 286.73 crores.

(b) There was about 14.6% energy shortage in West Bengal and about 18.5% in the Calcutta area during April-November, 1983. The Government of West Bengal has therefore imposed power restrictions/cuts on industries. Load shedding is also resorted to in the Calcutta area depending on the availability of power.

(c) Central assistance is provided to the States in the form of block loans and block grants for the Plan as a whole and not for specific projects.

Strike by the Workers of Cement Industry

3385. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether about a lakh of cement workers in the Cement Industry have decided to go on an indefinite strike as some members of the Cement Manufacturers Association have flouted the provisions of 2-man award by paying only an ad hoc amount towards payment of arrears ;

(b) if so, whether he has taken up the matter with the defaulting cement manufacturers to avert this threatened strike ; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The President of the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation had served a notice of strike dated 24.10.83 on the Chairman, Cement Manufacturers' Association proposing to call a strike by all cement workmen of cement factories and quarries in India from the midnight of 29.11.83 to press for the demand for 'correct' implementation of the 2-Man Arbitration Award dated 11.7.83 on six issues, before 25.11.1983.

(b) and (c) With a view to averting the threatened strike conciliation proceedings were held by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) on 25.11.83 in New Delhi. While a representative of the Employers attended the conciliation proceedings, none attended on behalf of the workers concerned on the ground that there could be no conciliation on a clear Award. Subsequently, however, the President of the said Federation intimated vide circular dated 25.11.1983 that one of the two main demands regarding revised wages with fitment having been accepted by the Cement Manufacturers' Association, and that the strike has been 'deferred', indefinitely.

Implementation of Fifth Arbitration Award by Cement Factories

3387. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement factories which have implemented the Fifth Arbitration Award so far and particulars of those which have not yet implemented it ;

(b) the factories which have paid the arrears accrued by the implementation of this award and those which have not yet paid ;

(c) the action being taken against those factories which have not yet implemented this Award ; and

(d) whether Rohtas Industries have implemented the Award or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d) According to available information, three Cement Companies namely, Rohtas Ltd., Sone Valley Portland Cement Company Ltd., and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Company Ltd., have not implemented the 5th Arbitration Award. All the workers of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Company Ltd., including those in the Cement Unit have opted for the Stee-Wage Award. In the case of the other two Companies certain concessions arising from their being treated as sick units have been or are being granted by the Department of Industrial Development enabling them to implement the Award.

Telecasting of Oriya Films on National TV Hook-up

3388. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oriya film industry has not made much headway due to lack of finances and other handicaps ;

(b) Government's policy to promote the production of regional films by way of assisting them financially and technically ;

(c) the manner in which the screening of these films on the national TV hook-up, particularly Delhi, is selected and at which frequency the exhibition of regional films in a year is phased ;

(d) whether Oriya films and seldom shown although there are sizeable Oriya in the capital ; and

(e) the charges paid by the Doordarshan for the screening of such regional films and whether these films are shown by the TV Centres in the States other than those in whose language these films are produced; if so, at what frequency with the aim of national integration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The film industry is in the private sector

and Government have no information in this regard.

(b) Government have already set up the National Film Development Corporation which considers proposals for grant of financial assistance for production of films, including Oriya feature films.

(c) to (d) The offers received from producers for telecast of Oriya films are scrutinised and selection made by a Selection Committee constituted at Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta.

The Selection Committee consists of the following :

(1)	Director of the TV Centre/Deputy Director	Chairman/Asstt. Chairman
(2)	Regional Officer (Film Censor Board)	Member
(3)	Regional Officer (Films Divn)	Member
(4)	Deputy Principal Information Officer	Member
(5)	Station Director, AIR	Member
(6)	Asstt. Station Director, Doordarshan	Member

The Committee after scrutinising the offers categorise films in 3 categories viz., 'A', 'B' and 'C' by giving weighage for the following aspects of the film in that order :

- International/National/State Awards won
- Thematic Value
- Cinematic Value
- Entertainment Value
- Year of production
- No. of times films was shown on TV and at what stations.

On the basis of the categorisation given by the Committee, the rates of payments for telecast of regional feature films at the TV Centres in the region pertaining to the language of the film as also the rate of payment for telecasting with subtitles at the metropolitan centres, viz. Bombay, Madras Calcutta and Delhi will be the same as for Hindi films. The rates for the remaining TV Centres will be as for 'C' category films. The rates of telecast of Hindi feature films are as follows :

(a) The rate structure of payment for black and white Hindi feature films will be as under.

Category of films	1. Delhe (Mussoori) 2. Bombay (Pune) Bangalore (Panaji)	1. Calcutta 2. Madras 3. Jalandhar (Amritsar)	1. Srinagar 2. Lucknow (Kanpur) 3. Hyderabad 4. Jaipur	All Transmitters of 1 KW/100W. 1. Raipur 2. Muzafferpur 3. Gulbarga 4. Sambalpur 5. Nagpur 6. 20 LPTs.
	(In Rs.)			
A	20,000	15,000	10,000	3,000
B	15,000	10,000	7,500	2,250
C and repeat telecast	10,000	7,500	5,000	1,500

(b) For Hindi feature films telecast in colour, 25% extra over the foregoing rates of payment (for black and white films) will be admissible. Regional films are not being

telecast on the National hook-up. The regional films including Oriya films are telecast outside the linguistic region, on rotational basis, on the basis of recommendations of

the regional stations. During the current calendar year three Oriya films have already been telecast from Delhi Kendra.

Opening of New Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

3389. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister or COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges including RAX Exchanges proposed to be opened in Orissa during the current year ;

(b) the particulars of exchanges to be linked by STD facilities within and outside the state ;

(c) the particulars of the Manual Exchanges to be automatized ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure expeditious delivery of telegrams and mail in the rural and tribal areas of this backward State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :

(a) No. of Offices to be opened 135

No. of Telegraph Offices to be opened 2 Departmental Telegraphs office & 80 combined office

No. of telephone exchanges including RAX exchanges to be opened 30

(b) Pradeep-Bhubaneswar point to point STD route planned for the current years has been commissioned. No other STD route is planned for commissioning in Orissa during the current year.

(c) Manual Exchanges

1. Talanger—1

2. Puri —1

are likely to be automatized during 1983-84.

(d) Department keeps a careful watch on the delivery of telegrams and mail in

rural areas which is also under constant review to achieve the best possible operational efficiency. However, 184 extra departmental agents have been sanctioned for rural areas 37 for normal area, 5 for backward area and 50 for tribal areas—to ensure expeditious delivery of mail in rural and tribal areas of backward State of Orissa and to strengthen the Delivery State.

Import of Oil From West Asian Countries

3390. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Economic Outlook 1983 published by the IMF has analysed that the outlook for oil production in the West Asian countries for 1983 is for a further deterioration in output performance for some countries of the region and little improvement in the others ;

(b) India's estimated import of oil in terms of quantity and value during the current year ;

(c) whether in view of (a) above, Government have considered the expediency of making on-the-spot purchases of oil in the West Asian oil-exporting countries in the context of declining oil prices ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the purchases made and their delivery during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) It has been commented in several publications that the crude production in the West Asian countries which is currently limited to 60% of the capacity is expected to remain depressed during this year.

(b) The gross estimated imports of crude oil for 1983 is around 15.3 million tonnes valued at Rs. 3300 crores approximately.

(c) The spot purchases of crude oil are resorted to only to cover the marginal shortfall in supplies of crude oil from term contracts with National Oil Companies or due to processing requirements of the refineries.

(d) Purchases made during the year 1983 are 15 0 MT approximately and upliftment of imported crude oil till October 1983 is approximately 13 million tonnes.

Wind Turbines

3391. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENRGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Dutch Wind Turbines manufactures have formed a syndicate to introduce wind turbines in the Indian market ;

(b) if so, whether any Indian films have come to his Ministry seeking approval to enter into partnership with this Syndicate ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any trials about the use of wind turbines, has been made in India ; if so its utility ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No information about such a syndicate has reached the Government so far.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Translation of Regional Films into Hindi

3392. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to present the translation of regional films into Hindi on the screen so that people of the Capital and other areas might also be in a position to understand the culture and gain knowledge of other States through the media of Doordarshan while there is a film shown to the viewers in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the quality of television programmes with a view to educating, informing and entertaining the viewers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doordarshan's programmes aim to inform, educate and provide healthy entertainment. Audience Research Units attached to various Doordarshan Kendras conduct, from time to time, surveys to assess the reaction of audience to various programmes. The findings of these surveys as well as suggestions received otherwise are kept in view while introducing suitable changes in the programme fare. Improvement of programmes is, however, a continuous process. Government has, also, appointed a Working Group of distinguished persons/communicators to make suitable recommendations on software planning of Doordarshan. On receipt, the report of the Working Group will be considered for further necessary action.

Security Guards for Big Executives of Big Industrial Houses

3393. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3509 on 16th August, 1983 and state :

(a) whether he will up to date the information set forth in the Annexure there to and lay it on the Table of the House ;

(b) in the absence of any provisions for providing security guards and servants at the houses of Companies' Directors/Executives under what section of the law this expenditure incurred under 'Establishment' is not debited to the perks of the respective Executives and what is the justification for providing them such privileges at the tax payers' expense ; and

(c) whether he will look into this matter and take necessary action to stop such misuse of the shareholders' money by these persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI ANAD) : (a) A statement giving information as per latest Balance Sheets is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7265/83]

(b) and (c) Any provision for providing security guards and servants at the houses

of companies Directors/Executives are not perks according to the managerial remuneration-guidelines issued by the Govt. In case any expenditure is incurred for personal benefits of an executive/director, which is not permissible, the Statutory Auditors of the company are required to report the same in their report to the shareholders.

Curbing of Growing Conveyance Expenditure by Big Executives

3394. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the monetary value of conveyance provided to the Executives of the company (chauffeur driven or driven by the Executive himself) plus expenses of running and maintenance of the car including the amount of its normal wear and tear is computed, for the purposes of calculating 'perks' ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in many companies, the Directors have got a fleet of cars and some of them are shown as 'Staff Cars' and why no limit is laid down for the provision of car or cars to these Directors;

(c) whether he is aware of gross misuse of these companies' cars by these Executives and their families/relations/friends and host of other people in the absence of any calling upto which they can use the petrol, etc. ; and

(d) if so, how he proposes to end this sounder-mania of share-holders and public money invested by financial institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A copy of the revised guidelines on managerial remuneration of directors of public limited companies and their subsidiaries was placed on the floor of the House on 10.8.1983. The use of car for company's business is not a perquisite in terms of the guidelines.

(b) and (c) Use of car for private purpose by directors of public limited companies is not permitted. Use of car for private purpose is required to be billed

by the company to the individual managerial personnel concerned. He specific instances of misuse of cars has come to the Government notice.

(d) The question does not arise.

Subjects Discussed at Commonwealth Press Union Conference

3395. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) met India during the last month to discuss the future of the newspapers in competition with other media ;

(b) if so, the names of the participants and the countries which they represented ;

(c) the other subjects discussed at this Conference ; and

(d) the achievements of this Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) According to newspaper reports, the Commonwealth Press Union held a two-day Conference at New Delhi in November, 1983. This Ministry does not have any information regarding the participants in the said Conference and its proceedings except what was contained in the newspaper report.

Production of coal

3396. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal output lags behind the targeted of growth ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that instead of trying to increase production, the authorities are trying to inflate, through executive orders production figures by 2.5 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The production of coal in the

first 8 months of the financial year 1983-84 was 18.27 million tonnes as compared to 78.68 million tonnes during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 2.58 million tonnes or 3.3%, but compared to the target of 85.79 million tonnes for the period, the production was less by 4.52 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. In order to improve capacity utilisation and increase productivity in coal mines, a drive has been launched in Coal India Ltd., to improve the load factor of tubs/trucks/dumpers and other coal containers, as coal production is measured in terms of these containers. The production yield from each tub/truck/dumper and other coal container is expected to improve by 2.5 per cent over its rated capacity. Each colliery is thus required to give a minimum addition of 2.4 per cent.

This drive should result in actual increase in coal production and not inflated figures relating to production.

Air Journeys by I.O.C. Employees

3397. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

SHRI K. ARJUNAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) details of air journeys of present DGM (personnel), Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Pipelines Head Office New Delhi, date-wise for last four years or since he joined Delhi Office and the purposes of journeys ;

(b) details of air journeys undertaken by present President of Indian Oil Pipelines Employees Association, Pipeline HO New Delhi, date-wise for last four years and purposes of journeys ;

(c) no of occasions both employees mentioned above travelled together by air and purposes of undertaking air journeys ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the above President of Union travelled by plane, when this Union was not recognised ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that according to decision of Board of Directors, the office-bearers of Union can not travel by air until and unless the Union is recognised by IOC ; and

(f) if so, how the above journeys was performed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The details of the air journeys of the present Deputy General Manager (Personnel) India Oil Corporation Ltd. (Pipelines Division) New Delhi from 17.12.1979 (the date of joining the Pipeliens Office at Delhi) to 31.7.1983 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-7266/83]

(b) The details of the air journeys undertaken by the present President of Indian Oil Pipelines Employees Association, Pipelines, Head Office, New Delhi from 1.8.1979 to 31.7.1983 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library See No. LT-7216/83].

(c) As per information furnished by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., there were 14 occasions when the Deputy General Manager (Personnel) IOC (Pipelines) and the President Indian Oil Pipeline Employees Association had undertaken air journeys together or about the same time during the period 17.12.1979 to 31.7.1983. The details of these journeys are in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7266/83].

(d) to (f) Some of the air journeys of the President, IPEA, were undertaken in his capacity as President of the Haldia-Mourigram-Rajbandh-Barauni Pipeline and Vice-President of the SMPL Unions which had not been recognized by then but discussions for recognition thereof were underway. There is no decision by the Board of Directors of IOG to the effect that the office bearers of the non-recognised Union cannot travel by air.

Deduction of Wages of Gangmen Working at Sarmatand Under P.W.I. Hazaribagh Road Bihar

3398. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Hazaribagh made enquiry on 29

June, 1983 regarding illegal deduction of wages of gangmen working at Sarmatand under PWI/Hazaribagh Road by Railway Officers of Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway violating the Payment of Wages Act and the deplorable condition of accommodations of gangmen which is unfit for human-being to live ;

(b) if so, detailed reports of ALC (C)/Hazaribagh and RLC (C)/Dhanbad ; and

(c) the action taken by Assistant Labour Commissioner & RLC (C)/Dhanbad against the deduction of wages of the gangmen violating the Payment of Wages Act and to ensure provision of proper accommodation to the gangmen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) has pointed out to Railway Administration that the deductions which were being made from the wages of the gangmen of Sarmatand under P.W.I., Hazaribagh Road should be stopped as these were unauthorised deductions under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and deductions already made be refunded to the gangmen in question. They were also advised to improve the accommodation provided to the gangmen.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the Railway Authorities.

Gas Based Thermal Power Plant in Tripura

3399. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI AJAY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tripura submitted a report on 10-MW gas based thermal power project some time ago ;

(b) whether Government cleared the project ;

(c) whether Government of Tripura floated global tenders for the project and finally selected a French firm ;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India gave foreign exchange clearance ;

(e) whether Government have recently raised an objection ;

(f) if so, the details of the objection ; and

(g) at what stage does the project rest now ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (g) The proposal of Government of Tripura for installation of gas turbine generating units (2 × 5MW) was recommended by the Department of Power and the Planning Commission's acceptance of the feasibility of the scheme for execution in the Sixth Plan has been accorded. The Chief Engineer (Electrical), Government of Tripura had invited global tenders and had found the offer of a Frenah firm as technically acceptable. The proposal was considered by the Empowered Committee in the Department of Heavy Industry constituted to consider, *inter alia*, proposals for import of capital equipment for power projects. The Committee had sought certain clarifications mainly relating to the indigenous availability of equipment and the prices and particulars of items of equipment proposed to be imported. The clarification have since been furnished. The release of foreign exchange can be obtained after the Empowered Committee has finally cleared the proposal. Preliminary work on the project has been started and land for the project has been acquired. Civil works for the sub-station, residential colony, and gas pipe line have also been taken up and orders for sub-station equipments have been placed.

Factories Facing Closures

3400. SHRI A. NEELALOHIT-HADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories facing lock-outs, lay-offs, closures and strikes throughout the country ; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to reopen them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

ILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to the information received from the Labour Bureau, at the end of September, 1983, 108 strikes and 32 lockouts were continuing. During 1983 (January-September), 833 units had laid off 1,61,754 workers; number of closures due to reasons other than industrial disputes during the same period was 111 affecting 16,555 workers. Number of closures due to industrial disputes is not maintained.

(b) Government are keeping a constant watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to reduce work-stoppages through preventive mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration.

The existing provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, prohibit illegal lay-offs, strikes and lockouts. Government have taken further steps to reduce the incidence of illegal lay-offs, lockouts and closures by extending the scope of the industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, to be notified, to establishments employing 100 workers and more.

Sending of Indians for Jobs to Gulf Countries By Private Agencies

3401. SHRI CHITTA MAHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to Government's notice through newspaper reports that there are some private agencies who send Indians for jobs to the Gulf countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of those agencies and the action taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Private agencies are not required to register themselves at present for carrying on the business and therefore their names are not available with the Government. However, the Emigration Act of 1983, when

notified will provide a system for compulsory registration of all recruiting agencies.

Capacity Utilisation of Fertilizer Plants

3402. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage utilisation of capacity in fertilizer industries during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) whether these are in keeping with norms fixed by the various units and in keeping with international performance of similar units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The requisite details are given below :—

Percentage capacity utilisation

Year	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
1980-81	52.8	65.9
1981-82	66.9	70.1
1982-83	67.2	69.1

(b) A Capacity utilisation of 80% is considered quite satisfactory for the fertilizer industry according to the norms as well as international standards. While a number of fertilizer plants are operating near or above this level of capacity, many other plants have not been able to raise their production to a satisfactory level due to constraints, both internal and external.

बायो-गैस का विकास

3403. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बायो-गैस विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में कुछ जिलों को विशेष-तौर पर गहन विकास के लिए चुना गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य-वार किन-किन जिलों को चुना गया है और प्रत्येक जिले में कितने बायो-गैस संयंत्र लगाने का प्रस्ताव था और लक्ष्य की तुलना में प्रत्येक जिले में कितने संयंत्र लगाए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क)
जी हाँ।

(ख) बायो-गैस की राष्ट्रीय विकास परि-
योजना के अधीन गहन विकास के लिए चुने
गए जिलों और क्षेत्रों के नामों को बताने वाला
एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया
है। इन जिलों या क्षेत्रों के लक्ष्यों और उप-
लब्धियों के बारे में सूचनाएं एकत्र की जा रही
हैं और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख
दिया जाएगा।

विवरण

राज्य

बायो-गैस के गहन विकास के
लिए चुने गए जिलों/क्षेत्रों के
नाम

आन्ध्र प्रदेश

- (1) गन्तूर
- (2) कृष्णा
- (3) मेडक
- (4) महबूब नगर
- (5) पश्चिमी गोदावरी

असम

- (6) नामरूप

बिहार

- (7) भागलपुर
- (8) भोजपुर
- (9) मुंगेर
- (10) पटना
- (11) गया
- (12) पूर्णिया
- (13) रांची
- (14) रोहतास
- (15) समस्तीपुर

गुजरात

- (16) अहमदाबाद
- (17) मेहसाना
- (18) भड़ौच
- (19) जूनागढ़
- (20) खेड़ा
- (21) पंचमहल
- (22) साबरकांठा
- (23) सूरत

हरियाणा

जम्मू और काश्मीर (32) जम्मू

कर्नाटक

केरल

मध्य प्रदेश

महाराष्ट्र

उड़ीसा

(24) बलसाड

(25) कच्छ

(26) अम्बाला

(27) गुड़गांव

(28) हिसार

(29) करनाल

(30) महेन्द्रगढ़

(31) रोहतक

(33) बंगलौर

(34) बेलगांव

(35) दक्षिण कन्नड़

(36) धारवाड

(37) मैसूर

(38) तमकूर

(39) गुलबर्गा

(40) एरनाकुलम

(41) कोट्टायम

(42) पालेघाट

(43) त्रिवेन्द्रम

(44) भोपाल

(45) रायसेन

(46) धार

(47) इन्दौर

(48) जबलपुर

(49) खंडवा

(50) उज्जैन

(51) जलगांव

(52) कोल्हापुर

(54) नासिक

(54) पुणे

(55) थाना

(56) सांगली

(57) सतारा

(58) शोलापुर

(59) बालासोर

(60) कटक

	(61) गंजा	(98) मिर्जापुर
	(62) पुरी	(99) मुरादाबाद
	(63) संबलपुर	(100) नैनीताल
पंजाब	(64) फिरोजपुर	(101) रायबरेली
	(65) गुरदासपुर	(102) प्रतापगढ़
	(66) जालन्धर	(103) सुल्तानपुर
	(67) होशियारपुर	(104) बनारस
	(68) लुधियाना	पश्चिम बंगाल (105) बर्दवान
	(69) पटियाला	(106) वीरभूम
राजस्थान	(70) अजमेर	(107) मिदनापुर
	(71) अलवर	(108) नदिया
	(72) सवाई माधोपुर	(109) पश्चिमी दिनाजपुर
	(73) कोटा	(110) 24-परगना
	(74) जयपुर	पांडिचेरी (111) पांडिचेरी (समस्त
	(75) श्री गंगा नगर	केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश)
	(76) उदयपुर	गोवा, दमन (112) गोवा
तमिलनाडु	(77) चिंचलपुट	और द्वीप
	(78) कोयंबतूर	
	(79) इरोद	आकाशवाणी, जयपुर से वार्ता का प्रसारण
	(80) मदुराई	3404. श्री भोखा भाई : क्या सूचना और
	(81) उत्तरी आरकाट	प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
	(82) दक्षिणी आरकाट	(क) क्या कुमारी मीना जैन आकाशवाणी,
	(83) थंजेवर	जयपुर की परिवार कल्याण यूनिट द्वारा 10
	(84) तिरुचिरापल्ली	जून, 1981 के लिए नियत की गई अपनी अनु-
त्रिपुरा	(85) त्रिपुरा (समस्त राज्य)	बंधित वार्ता के लिए रिकार्डिंग के लिए आई
उत्तर प्रदेश	(86) इलाहाबाद	थी ;
	(87) आगरा	(ख) क्या आकाशवाणी, जयपुर के तत्का-
	(88) बस्ती	लीन परिवार कल्याण विस्तार अधिकारी
	(89) बुलंदशहर	(जो इस समय आकाशवाणी रायपुर में है) ने
	(90) गोरखपुर	कुमारी मीना जैन को उसके रसीद वाउचर पर
	(91) देवरिया	रिकार्डिंग प्रमाण पत्र जारी किया था जिसके
	(92) गाजीपुर	परिणामस्वरूप श्री सिन्हा को पचास रुपए का
	(93) जोनपुर	चैक प्राप्त हुआ था ;
	(94) झांसी	(ग) क्या 10 जून, 1981 के लिए कुमारी
	(95) कानपुर	मीना जैन की अनुबंधित वार्ता के स्थान पर अन्य
	(96) लखनऊ	कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया गया था ; और
	(97) मेरठ	(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त मामले

में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) कुमारी मीना जैन ने 10.6.81 को प्रसारण के लिए नियत कार्यक्रम के लिए कोई रिकार्डिंग नहीं की। उनके अनुसार उन्हें इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई संविदा प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी।

(ख) और (घ) लक्ष्यों का पता करने और उत्तरदायित्व निश्चित करने के लिए विभागीय जांच संस्थापित कर दी गई है। यह जांच चल रही है।

(ग) जी, हां।

Proposal to Decontrol Drugs

3405. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to control about 75 per cent of the drugs ; and

(b) if so, the list thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) :
(a) There is no proposal before the Government to decontrol the prices of 75% of the drugs at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike Call By Trade Unions in Jute Industry

3406. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that fourteen Central Trade Unions associated with the Jute Industry in the country, have

given a call for strike for indefinite period with effect from January 16, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the demands of the Trade Unions ; and

(c) the steps taken to bring about a settlement and avert the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to notices of continuous general strike in the Jute Industry given by (i) Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union (ii) National Union of Jute Workers (iii) Bharatiya Jute Mazdoor Sangh and (iv) Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union proposing to go on strike from 16th January, 1984 over a charter of demands which include basic as well as economic demands. While the basic demands include, among other things, (i) nationalisation of Jute Industry including raw jute trade (ii) minimum support price of raw jute, the main economic demands relate to (i) re-opening of close/locked out Jute Mills (ii) grades and scales of pay (iii) work load (iv) bonus, etc.

(c) The Government of West Bengal, the appropriate authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have been holding tripartite discussions to settle matters arising out of the charter of demands submitted by the Union. According to the Ministry of Commerce, the West Bengal Labour Minister has personally intervened and been holding discussions both with the management and the trade unions in a bid to avert the proposed indefinite strike.

Cost Study of Bulk Drugs and Formulations

3407. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of items, both bulk drugs and formulations, in whose case no cost-study has been made under Drugs Prices Control Order, 1979 ;

(b) the unintended benefit, value-wise, that is being passed on to the manufacturers due to delay on the part of Government ; and

(c) the reaction of Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) A Statement showing the names of the price controlled bulk drugs in respect of which production has been commenced by some units indigenously but Reports of BICP's Cost Studies has not so far been made available is attached. The progress of cost studies in respect of these drugs is at various stages of completion. As regards formulations based on these drugs, the prices of most of the formulations have been fixed either under DPCO 1979 or DPCO 1970. The question of revising the prices of formulations would arise after the price of bulk drugs are fixed by the Government. The unintended benefit, if any, could also be estimated only after the price of bulk drugs currently allowed in the formulations and the price that may be finally fixed based on Cost Studies becomes available.

(c) BICP have already been advised to expendite their findings in respect of fair prices of these bulk drugs based on cost studies. After receipt of recommendation from the BICP and fixation of prices of bulk drugs, necessary changes in the prices of formulations would also be effected.

STATEMENT

Sl. No. Names of the drugs in respect of which report of BICP cost study have not been received after the commencement of DPCO 1979.

1. Furazolidone
2. Terbutaline
3. Iso Sorbit Nitrate
4. Marcaine
5. Paracetamol
6. Vinblastine
7. Vincristine
8. Diphenyl Hydantoin
9. Clofazamine
10. Dephenoxylate Hcl
11. Methnamine Mandilate
12. Cyclophosphamide
13. Clonidine Hydrochloride
14. Dicloxacillin
15. Cloxacillin

Research Activity Sponsored or carried out by large scale drug units

3408. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of research activity sponsored or carried out by large-sale drug units in our country during last five years ;

(b) the expenditure claimed and allowed in each case during last five years ;

(c) the results obtained in research and the details of new original research products launched by them during last five years ;

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a), (c) and (d) To the extend available details of Research Activity carried out and results achieved by a few of the large drug units are as per statement-I The performance of the Research and Development Units of the drug companies is being monitored by the Department of Science and Technology and in a few cases visits are also carried out for on the spot studies of the Research and Development units.

(b) As reported by the companies, expenditure incurred on research activities, by a few of the large scale drug units for the past few years, is as per Statement-II.

1. M/s. HINDUSTAN CIBA GEIGY 1980

1. PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

(1.1) Improved procedure for the manufacture of HYDROXY-DIONE, an intermediate in the synthesis of Lynestrenol.

(1.2) A process for getting higher yields of Diosgenin from Dios-oorea tubers.

(1.3) Manufacturing process for 'SINTAMIL' a new antidepressant drug invented by Research Centre.

2. PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Development work on :

(2.1) Etinoril Tablets

(2.2) Cibalgin Tablets

(2.3) Cibalgin Comp. Tablets

(2.4) Spasmo Cibalgin Tablets

2. M/s. UNI-SANKYO LTD.

I. DETAILS OF ITEM-WISE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS :

1. H.C.G. : (A) Development of a process for simultaneous purification and depyrogenation of crude HCG to injectable grade using DEAE Cellulose column chromatography.

(B) Initial experiments on freeze drying of ampoules and final scale up to production.

2. H.M.G. : A scheme has been sponsored with I.I.Sc. Bangalore for isolation and purification of H.M.G. to injectable grade since October, 1982.

3. GAMMA GLOBULIN : Laboratory experiments were tried for production of gamma globulin from placenta. Scale up work on pilot plant basis is taken up.

4. PYRAZINAMIDE : Improvements in the process of conversion of pyrazin-monocarboxylic acid to Pyrazinamide, effecting an improvement of 4-5% in the yields.

5. NEW FORMULATIONS : Stability study of porlac in the following new formulations intended to be newly introduced in the market, was conducted.

(a) Sporlac + Neomycin

(b) Sporlac + Dioctyl Sodium Sulpho succinate

(c) Sporlac + Nystatin (Vaginal Tablets)

(d) Sporlac + Thiamin + Riboflavin + Nicotinamide Pyridoxine

Company have obtained a test licence for the above formulations.

6. SOIL SCREENING : Company have isolated fungal/bacterial cultures from soil samples obtained from oil-well drillings at Bombay-High exhibiting :

(a) Capacity to degrade low mol. wt. hydrocarbons.

(b) Capacity to utilize steroids as sole source of carbon.

(c) Antibiotic activity against plant pathogens. Further work in the above field is in progress.

3. M/s. E. MERCK (INDIA) LIMITED CHEMICALS

NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT :

1981

1982

Iodine monochloride Phosphotungstic acid GR

Diphenylamine GR 2,6 Dichloroquinone chlorimide GR

Glycerol GR Xylene Extra Pure
Sodium tungstate GR
Vitamin Ki Oil Soluble

4. M/s. GLAXO LABORATORIES

A. BASIC DRUG GROUP

(a) BOTANY

1. During the year under review Company's Botanists developed a new strain of senna seeds. These seeds were sown for the first time on a 5-acres of land to look at the possibility of commercial cultivation of the new variety of senna developed by them.

At the time of writing this report, harvest of the crop is not completed.

2. Company's Botanists have by careful selection of seeds, developed over a period of about 4 years a special strain of *Costus Speciosus*, a native medicinal plant belonging to Ginger family. This new strain containing Diosgenin is being tried on

large scale on 5 acre plots with a view to develop suitable package of practice for the commercial cultivation of this medicinal plant. Harvest results are not available at the time of writing this report.

(b) CHEMISTRY

1. During the year under review, a new efficient technology for the manufacture of Ibuprofen (anti-inflammatory drug) and Sotalol Hydrochloride (Beeta blocker) were developed. The process developed in the laboratory were fully tested and standardized on large scale in the Pilot Plant.
2. Process for the manufacture of Progesterone and Testosterone Propionate were developed in the laboratory and the processes developed above were tested in the Pilot Plant.
3. A process for the manufacture of special grade of senna powder for export market was under development.

(c) MICROBIOLOGY

Work is in progress on the side chain degradation of cholesterol using certain microorganisms. Laboratory work shows promise. This work is undertaken to directly convert the side chain of cholesterol at C-17 position into 17-ketone.

(d) ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

New analytical methods involving modern instruments for various raw materials intermediates and finished products involved in the above project were developed during the year under review.

B. FORMULATIONS

1. LIQUID ORAL DOSAGE FORMS

- 1.1 Sennosides in the form of a syrup a novel methodology has been used in stabilising calcium sennosides using basic idea of resistance to hydrolysis of disaccharides.

2. Drug delivery of Salbutamol directly into the lungs for dilation of bronchioles in the treatment of asthma. The dosage used here is so small that side effects are at a minimum. This is done by metering the does with a propellant. The actuator that actuates a metered does is specifically designed, so that hardly any drug is retained in the actuator, the patient getting the full benefit of the normal dose.

3. PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

Aqueous film coating of tablets and granules, having the following advantages :

- (a) Safety, (b) freedom from solvents and
- (c) shorter processing time.

5. M/s. THE BOOTS COMPANY (INDIA) LTD.

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY FOR THE YEAR 1982

I. ANTIAMOEBICS

A. DRUGS AND FORMULATIONS

The highlights of the extensive work done to develop more effective and more acceptable formulations of drug combinations are summarised below :

- (i) ENTAMIZOLE (DILOXANIDE FUROATE AND METRONIDAZOLE) TABLETS FILM COATED.

Film coating trials are in progress to mask the bitter taste of the tablet due to Metronidazole.

- (ii) DILOXANIDE FUROATE AND METRONIDAZOLE SUSPENSION

Laboratory scale batches are on storage test. The product is formulated to contain Diloxanide Furoate 250 mg and Metronidazole Benzoate 320 mg per 10 ml. and is intended for paediatric use.

- (iii) ENTAMIZOLE FORTE TABLETS

Laboratory scale batches are on storage test. The product is formulated to contain Diloxanide furoate 500 mg and Metronidazole 400 mg.

B. RESEARCH

As part of the continuing new drug development programme, the Research and Development Department has been involved in innovative research work for the discovery of new, very effective, well-tolerated, non-mutagenic and cheap antiamebic drugs. The biological unit of the research department has made major strides in establishing and optimising IN VITRO test systems and in developing IN VIVO test models for (a) early hepatic infections of *E. HISTOLYTICA* in golden hamsters, *MESGRICTUS AURATUS* and (b) caecal infections in the same animal models. Significant progress has also been made in producing (a) established hepatic infection in hamster model (b) caecal infection in Wistar rats. Concomitantly plans are also being made for developing (a) hepatocaecal hamster model (b) mouse-model for trichomonal infections and (c) models for screening compounds for giardiasis.

The synthetic chemistry section had been very actively involved in the synthesis of new compounds based on (a) biological concepts (b) new chemical leads and (c) by the optimisation of older structural leads. During the year, 229 new compounds were synthesised for antiamebic evaluation. Around 30% of the compounds synthesised had exhibited IN VITRO antiamebic activity.

II. ANTIDERPRESSANT

PROTHIADEN (DOTHIEPIN HYDROCHLORIDE)

(i) CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Government of India has granted a licence to Boots (India) for the manufacture of Dothiepin Hydrochloride. Extensive bench-scale chemical development work has already been completed to optimise the chemical sequence of reactions right from basic stages to enable scaling up to pilot plant operations and ultimately for large scale manufacture.

(ii) FORMULATIONS (TABLETS 75 MG.)

Development work on the formulation of 75 mg tablets has been satisfactorily concluded and it is proposed to launch this product in 1984, subject to the necessary federal clearances being available.

III. ANTIDIABETICS

A. RESEARCH

The company has been the major if not the only source for various types of insulin formulations for the treatment of diabetes, particularly for insulin-dependent diabetes. As an adjunct to insulin therapy, and as an alternate treatment for non insulin dependent diabetes, oral hypoglycaemics could be of immense value. During the year, excellent progress has been made in establishing the biological screening models such as :

(a) normal rat model (fasted and glucose primed)

(b) streptozotocin diabetic rat.

Concomitantly, the methodology for the evaluation of (a) lactic levels (b) triglyceride levels etc. which are of great importance in any antidiabetic screening programme have been standardised. Some of the recently reported antidiabetic compounds were synthesised for screening in our biological models to establish their utility as chemical leads. Based on the feedback from such screening a chemical programme for the synthesis of new compounds has been initiated.

IV. ANTIRHEUMATICS

A. FORMULATIONS

(i) BRUFEN (IBUPROFEN) TABLETS 400 MG.

The project was satisfactorily concluded with a smooth and successful launch of the product in August 1982.

(ii) BRUFEN (IBUPROFEN) TABLETS 600 MG.

Laboratory trials are in progress to standardise the coating process.

(iii) IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

Substitution trials for one imported

excipient used in Ibuprofen tablets are still in progress.

(iv) FLURBIPROFEN TABLETS
50 MG.

Stability studies have been satisfactorily concluded for this compound. The product will be taken up for manufacture after obtaining the industrial licence from the Government.

V. ANTISEPTIC PRODUCTS

A. CREAMS

BRONOPOL CREAM AND BRONOPOL-DYBENAL CREAM

Drug stability problems are under investigation.

B. THROAT LOZENGES

STREPSILS WITH VITAMIN C : 12 months stability data on the lozenge are satisfactory. Stability studies are continuing.

VI. ANALGESICS

(i) ASPIRIN, PARACETAMOL AND CAFFEINE TABLETS

Production process was standardised during the year and the product launched in November 1982.

(ii) COLDARIN TABLETS WITH DELETION OF VITAMIN C

Reformulation work was completed during the year and the revised composition product was launched in early 1983. Deletion of Vitamin C became necessary because of the federal ban on combination of Vitamins and Analgesics.

(iii) RELDAR (ASPIRIN, PARACETAMOL AND CODEINE) TABLETS

The new formulation is under study and trial batches are on stability tests. This work has arisen because of the federal ban on Phenacetin formulations. The new composition replaces Phenacetin by Paracetamol.

6. M/s. HOECHST PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

1. TREQUINSIN — This is anti-hypertensive drug.

2. FORSKOLIN — Positive inotropic agent, etc.

7. M/s. PFIZER LTD.

1. Isolation of strains by using selection and mutation.

2. Development of antifoam for antibiotic fermentation.

3. Use of local raw material in pharmaceutical formulations.

4. One step direct condensation synthetic process for manufacture of INA, etc.

8. M/s. I.D.P.L.

At the Research & Development Laboratory of I.D.P.L. at Hyderabad Plant improvement in the technologies of items like Vitamin BI, Chlorpropamide and ASC was reported. The Centre also contributed to the improvement in the process for the manufacture of Frusemide and Procaine HCl. Besides technology for Methyl Dopa was also developed at Hyderabad plant.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	210.2 199.5 200.7 230.7 227.4
2.	M/s. Uni-Sank- yo Ltd.	1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79 1979-80	2.87 4.20 3.54 3.49 2.65
3.	M/s. E. Merck (India) Ltd.	1979 1980 1981 1982	8.88 9.49 12.54 22.32

1	2	3	4
4.	M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.	1977-78 1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	125.04 108.29 155.91 221.17 217.86
5.	M/s. The Boots Company (India) Ltd.	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	80.24 65.11 53.4 68.3 102.3
6.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	99.7 112.9 151.0 153.0 165.0
7.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	65.45 67.11 82.21 89.66 90.26
8.	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.	1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	40.1 42.6 50.1 77.5 69.4 102.8
9.	M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	100.92 111.56 131.69 148.28 171.10

Delay in Refilling of L.P.G. by Raghu Gas Agency and Anand Gas Agency in Gurgaon (Haryana)

3409. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a waiting list of three months with Raghu Gas Agency and more than 15 days with Anand Gas Agency in Gurgaon, (Haryana);

(b) how many refills were supplied to these agencies by Indian Oil Company Limited during 1.8.1983 to 20.11.1983 and what was the total number of waiting persons in the waiting list during the above period ;

(c) the total number of consumers, month-wise, in the waiting list during the above period and the excess stock ; and

(d) the measures taken to entertain the complaints received from consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) As on 30.11.83 there was a backlog of 64 days with M/s. Raghu Gas Service and 7 days with M/s. Anand Enterprises.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the statement.

(d) A complaint cell is operating in Delhi Divisional Office of Indian Oil Corporation where complaints of the consumers are received and investigated immediately ?

STATEMENT

1. The details of supplies of refills made to distributors from 1.8.83 to 20.11.83 :

Name of Distributor	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
				(upto 20th Nov.)

M/s. Raghu Gas Service	2100	1900	2350	2000
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M/s. Anand Enterprises	1400	1400	1550	1600
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2. The Waiting list of customers for refill :

Name of Distributors	As on				
	1st Aug.	1st Sept.	1st Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.

M/s. Raghu Gas Service	1631	2261	2605	2769	1652
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M/s. Anand Enterprises	542	1274	1553	1125	255
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बिहार के गिरिडीह जिले में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

3410. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड ने वर्ष 1977 में बिहार के गिरिडीह जिले में गण्डे ब्लॉक का विद्युतीकरण काम आरंभ किया था परन्तु (एक) पण्डारी (दो) ताराफण्ड (तीन) पूर्वतपुर और (चार) बुढडीह पंचायतों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गांवों का विद्युतीकरण अभी तक नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित न करने के लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने बिहार के गिरिडीह जिले के गण्डे ब्लॉक में 212 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने और 550 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित करने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण ने एक स्कीम मार्च, 1976 में स्वीकृत की थी। राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त अद्यतन रिपोर्टों के अनुसार अभी तक 25 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत किया गया है। गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का पंचायत-वार ब्यौरा निगम के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकार के नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने के लिए निगम ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

1. निगम के मुख्यालय में मानीट्रिंग प्रभाग स्वीकृत स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन पर ध्यानपूर्वक निगरानी रखता है और स्कीमों के

कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली मुख्य कठिनाइयों का पता लगाता है।

2. राज्य बिजली बोर्ड तथा इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के साथ घनिष्ठ तथा कारगर सम्पर्क रखने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने पटना में परियोजना कार्यालय की कोटि में वृद्धि की है और इसे सशक्त बनाया है।

3. कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने के लिए चल रहे कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया गया है और 1982-83 से प्रत्येक राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन स्वीकार किए गए कार्यों के लिए वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कार्य करना अपेक्षित है।

4. ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन में शीघ्रता लाने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने वार्षिक योजना आबंटन के 60% तक सामग्री-सूची ऋण देने की प्रणाली लागू की है जिसके अन्तर्गत सप्लाईकर्ताओं को सामग्री की सप्लाई के लिए भुगतान ऋण पत्र के जरिए सीधे ही किया जाना है।

Revision of Royalty on Crude Oil

3411. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government has been pressing for the revision of royalty on crude oil ;

(b) whether increase in the price of indigenous crude oil from Rs. 305 to Rs. 1182 per tonne with effect from 11 July, 1981 was not accompanied by any increase in the rate of royalty which was revised from Rs. 42 to Rs. 61 per tonne from 1 April, 1981 ;

(c) if so, whether Central Government propose to revised the rate of royalty with effect from 1 April, 1984 ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA):

(a) The Government of Gujarat has requested for a revision in the rate of royalty payable on crude oil produced.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A bill has been introduced in the 1983 Monsoon Session of the Lok Sabha to amend the Act so as to enable Government to revise the rate of royalty after a period of 3 years. After such an amendment it will be possible for the Government to consider revision of the rate of royalty.

Setting up of Gas Based Power Station at Kawas, Surat

3412. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Electricity Board has submitted a proposal to the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission for installation of 3×130 MWs each of gas-based power station near Kawas in Surat District ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Production of associated gas is expected to increase to 13 million cubic metres a day by 1984-85 ;

(c) whether after meeting the requirements of Thal Fertilizer Project, Tata Electric Company, Maharashtra Electricity Board and R.C.F., there would still be left a surplus of 4.5 million cubic metres of gas in 1984-85 which would other-wise be flared up ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will clear the project without any delay ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Gujarat State Electricity Board has submitted a proposal for installation of 3×130 MW combined cycle package plant consisting of 3×83.8 MW gas turbines and 3×46 MW Waste Heat Boilers and steam turbo-generator sets, at Kawas near Surat. The scheme envisages utilisation of off-shore gas from Bombay High.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Necessary inputs such as availability of gas, environment clearance, etc., have to be tied up before the scheme can be appraised for techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

Rationalisation of Court fee

3413. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of rationalisation of court fee ;

(b) whether a committee was set up to go into the question ;

(c) if so, whether the committee has made any recommendation in the matter ; and

(d) if not, when the report of the committee is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) One of the items for discussion before the Conference of Law Minister of States and Union Territories held in the New Delhi on 18th and 19th June, 1982 was the abolition of Court Fee. The Conference came to the conclusion that on account of financial constraints, the approach should be to go in for rationalisation of court fees and not for its abolition. The Conference also set up a Committee of Law Minister to go into the question of rationalisation of court fees. The matter is before the Committee. The report is expected soon, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the Committee would submit its report.

कोयला उद्योग में आर्थिक संकट

3414. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

प्र० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कोयला उद्योग को गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस उद्योग को इस वर्ष कौन-कौन-सी संस्थाओं ने वित्तीय सहायता दी और कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। लेकिन कोल इण्डिया लि० को उत्पादन सामग्रियों की लागत में वृद्धि और मजदूरी में संशोधन के कारण कुछ वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

(ग) किसी भी वित्तीय संस्थान ने कोल इण्डिया लि० और उसकी सहायक कंपनियों को कोई ऋण अथवा सहायता नहीं दी है। किन्तु स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने अधिक ओवर-ड्राफ्ट की अनुमति दे दी है।

Resignation by Judges Against Government Policy of Transfer

3415. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the judges of the High Courts have resigned in protest against Government's policy to transfer a judges from the High Court to another High Court ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such judges of the High Courts and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) of the nine Judges who have been transferred/appointed as Chief Justices of outside High Courts in pursuance of the policy of Government one has resigned, namely, Shri Justice Mufti Baha-ud-Din Farooqi, then Chief Justice of the Jammu and Kashmir

High Court, who was transferred as Chief Justice of the Sikkim High Court *vide* Government Notification 22nd August, 1983. The resignation has been notified effective from 29.8.1983.

Government adhere to and are implementing the policy of having Chief Justices of all High Courts from outside.

Third National Coal Wage Agreement

3416. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the third national coal wage agreement has been signed between the representative of coal industry and national trade unions constituting the joint bipartite committee for the coal industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad features of the national coal wage agreement signed on 11th November, 1983 are :

- (i) A minimum benefit of Rs. 91/-for each worker ;
- (ii) Two increment in the new scale for each worker ;
- (iii) An increase in the House Rent Allowance by Rs. 18/-per month.
- (iv) Introduction of a transport subsidy of Rs. 1.30 per day ;
- (v) Introduction of night shift allowance per day of attendance of Rs. 2/-
- (vi) Increase in underground Allowance from 15% of basic to 17.5% of basic in the first two years and 20% in the next two years ;
- (vii) Increase in washing allowance from Rs. 10/-per month to Rs. 15/-per month for eligible workers and Rs. 20/-per month for nurses.

(viii) Additional concession in respect of long leave travel and home town travel ;

(ix) Special incentive of Rs. 12/-per month per worker. Detailed instruction regarding refixation of wages in revised scale etc., have been issued by Coal India.

Employment Exchanges in Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3417. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Employment Exchange Office functioning in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli ; and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor and the method Government have adopted to find out the unemployed persons of these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

Training in Blasting Technology

3418. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union is providing blasting technology to India as reported in the "Hindustan Times" of 17.9.1983 ;

(b) if so, the details of the protocol signed between the two countries in this respect, the details of terms and reference of the protocol and who were the signatories thereto ;

(c) the details of Members and leader of the Indian delegation who visited Soviet Union together with their names and status ;

(d) how many Indian experts have undergone necessary training in the Soviet Union ; and

(e) how many Soviet experts have been

deputed in Ranchi at Central Mining Planning and Design Institute for the purpose of providing blasting technology to Indians ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Soviet assistance is being taken for the preparation of a project report on overburden removal by directional blasting at Jhingurdah opencast mine.

(b) The portion of the protocol signed at the third meeting of the Indo-USSR Working Group on Coal in September '83 in this respect is as follows :—

"DIRECTIONAL BLASTING AT JHINGURDAH OPENCAST MINE

A team of Soviet experts was sent to India in August-September 1983 to collect initial data for elaboration of the Detailed Project Report on overburden removal by directional blasting at Jhingurda Opencast mine.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the Contract on elaboration of the DPR and supervision of directional blasting was finalized during the meeting of the Working Group and would come into force upon approval by the Government of India, which was expected by the end of 1983"

The protocol, which was signed by Shri S.B. Lal, Secretary, Department of Coal, Govt. of India and Mr. V.V. Belyi First Deputy Minister of Coal Industry of the USSR, was of the third meeting of the Working Group on Coal Industry of the Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

(c) The members of the Indian delegation on this Working Group were :—

1. Shri S.B. Lal Secretary Deptt. of Coal, Ministry of Energy, Head of the Delegation.
2. Shri P.K. Lahiri Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Coal, Ministry of Energy.
3. Shri M.S. Gujral Chairman, Coal India Ltd.

4. Shri R.G. Mahendru Chairman, CMPDIL
5. Shri S.R. Mehta First Secretary of Embassy of India in the USSR.

(d) and (e) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Additional Quality of Crude Oil From Soviet Union

3419. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union has agreed to supply an additional quantity of crude oil to India in 1984, as published in 'The Times of India' dated 14 September, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the quality and quantity of crude oil to be supplied and value thereof ;

(c) whether this consignment is included in the quantity of agreement for supply of crude oil to India or is a separate quantity ;

(d) when first shipment of the consignment is expected to reach India and the extent to which it will meet India's requirement ; and

(e) the details of the signatories to the agreement on each side for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) An agreement for the supply of crude oil by U.S.S.R. for the year 1984 is yet to be concluded.

(b) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Capacity Utilization of Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant

3420. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant in Andhra Pradesh has been working at 25 per cent capacity only for

the last three years ; if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) the year-wise capacity utilization of coal-based fertilizer plants in the country for the last three years and the extent of losses incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The plant is working around 25 per cent capacity utilisation for the last three years. The reasons for low capacity utilisation are the teething troubles, equipment problems, equipment imbalance and power problems including power cuts and voltage dips.

(b) There are only two coal-based fertilizer plants in the country viz. Ramagundam and Talcher. Their capacity utilisation for the last three years and the extent of losses incurred is given as under :—

Year	Ramagundam			Talcher		
	Cap. Util (%)	losses Rs.		Cap. Util (%)	losses Rs.	
		lakhs			lakhs	
1980-81	20.8*	1492		4.5*	1935	
1981-82	25.9	2599		20.1	3741	
1982-83	32.8	936		9.0	3980	

*Pro-rata capacity utilisation as the plants were commissioned in November '80.

T.V. Stations in Different Regions of Andhra Pradesh

3421. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have T.V. Stations in different regions of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, what would be the strength of each station and whether there is any proposal to locate at least one powerful transmitter in each of three regions of the State ;

(c) whether any representation has been recruited for starting a commercial broadcasting Centre at Cuddapah irrespective of the financial gain ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Television Yes, Sir.

Two High Power TV Transmitters (10 KW) at Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam and eleven Low Power TV Transmitters (100 W) at Warangal, Rajamundry, Nellore, Nizamabad, Kurnool, Anantapur, Tirupati, Adoni, Cuddapah, Mehboobnagar and Karimnagar are being set up in Andhra Pradesh during the VI Plan period. A High Power TV transmitter at Hyderabad and Low Power Transmitter at Kakinada are already operational.

(c) and (d) All India Radio

Yes, Sir.

Representations have been received for starting a commercial broadcasting centre at Cuddapah. With the introduction of commercials on the primary channel before the morning and evening Central News Bulletins in Hindi and after the Central News Bulletins in English, the entire network of primary channel carries commercials to a very limited extent. Cuddapah is one of the stations on the primary channel of AIR. Commercials will gradually be extended more programme chunks on the primary channel and advertisers will be able to avail the facility of booking commercial advertisements on the Cuddapah Station.

Opening of Branch Post Offices/Public Call Offices in the Country

3422. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to open Branch Post Offices/Public Call Offices in all the Gram Panchayat headquarters villages in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of Gram Panchayat headquarters villages covered under the scheme ; and

(c) the number of such villages yet to be covered under scheme in the different States and Union Territories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Popular Film Personalities in National Film Development Corporation

3423. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that President of Film Federation of India has suggested that popular film personalities should be included in the National Film Development Corporation with a view to manage the Corporation effectively ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The reconstituted Board Directors of the National Film Development Corporation is likely to be notified shortly. Representatives of the commercial film industry will get adequate representation.

Memorandum by all Assam Refugees Congress About Rehabilitation of Refugees Displaced as a Result of Assam Violence

3424. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people who were ousted from their hearth and home during the disturbances in Assam before and during the elections are still living in the camps ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that All-Assam Refugees Congress submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister regarding their problems recently ; and

(c) if so, the steps since taken on that memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) According to the information received from the Govt. of Assam, all the relief camps set up in Assam for the persons affected during the disturbances in that State had been closed. 20,521 affected persons are however, left in the relief camps in West Bengal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been alleged in the Memorandum that some of the families affected by the disturbances in Assam have not received rehabilitation assistance. A number of other issues e.g., persons affected by land greedy local leaders, complete rehabilitation of people under 20-point programme, rehabilitation of 2200 families for whom scheme was reported to have been sanctioned in 1976, better implementation of 20-point programme, rural development, etc. have been raised. The Memorandum was forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action.

Reserved Parliamentary/Assembly Constituencies in Haryana

3425. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :**

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies reserved in Haryana State ;

(b) the criteria adopted for reserving the constituencies ;

(c) the date from which each of these constituencies are kept reserved in Haryana ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to demarcate new constituencies in the country, if so, the details regarding Haryana State ; and

(e) whether Government are thinking of changing the reserved Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in Haryana and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The number of parliamentary and assembly constituencies reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the State of Haryana according to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies order, 1976, is 2 and 17, respectively.

(b) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies is made in accordance with the provisions of Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution and section 9 (1) (c) of the Delimitation Act, 1972.

(c) The State of Haryana came into being on 1.11.1966, under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. A statement showing the names of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the State of Haryana according to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 and according to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) Government earlier decided to introduce a Bill for amending the Constitution for the purpose of fresh delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies without increasing the total number of such constituencies, which would have covered the reserved constituencies also. However, it has since been decided that the proposal to introduce such a Bill may not be pursued for the present.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES IN THE STATE OF HARYANA.

Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies Order, 1966	Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies Order, 1976
Sl. No. and name of Parliamentary constituencies.	Sl. No. and name of Parliamentary constituencies.
1. Ambala (SC)	1. Ambala (SC)
9. Sirsa (SC)	10. Sirsa (SC)

Sl. No. and name of Assembly Constituencies (15 Scheduled Castes seats)	Sl. No. and name of Assembly Constituencies (17 Scheduled Castes seats)
3. Chhachhrauli (SC)	3. Sadhaura (SC)
6. Mullana (SC)	7. Mullana (SC)
12. Babain (SC)	14. Jundla (SC)
16. Jundla (SC)	16. Assandh (SC)
21. Rajaund (SC)	21. Radaur (SC)
26. Kalayat (SC)	24. Guhla (SC)
32. Baroda (SC)	32. Kalanaur (SC)
37. Rohat (SC)	35. Jhajhar (SC)
43. Salhawas (SC)	38. Baroda (SC)
49. Hassanpur (SC)	44. Kalayat (SC)
57. Bawal (SC)	55. Hssanpur (SC)
64. Dadri (SC)	62. Pataudi (SC)
71. Bawadi Khera (SC)	69. Bawani Khera (SC)
74. Barwala (SC)	77. Ratia (SC)
80. Dabwali (SC)	81. Ellenabad (SC)
	84. Dabwali (SC)
	85. Bawal (SC)

Flaring of Gas in Assam

3426. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of gas flared off in Assam ;

(b) the value in money of this flared off gas ; and

(c) whether it could not be utilised for power, fertilizer of any other industrial purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGISHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Average daily rate of flaring of gas in Assam is about 19.03 lakhs Standard cubic meters.

(b) The value of the gas flared is about Rs. 1,97,300 per day.

(c) It can be used for these purposes and studies to assess the availability of gas and uses to which it can be put have been undertaken. One major reason for flaring of gas is non-materialisation of projects which will use this gas.

Power Deficit in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

3427. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of power deficit in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ;

(b) the steps taken to make up this deficiency in power ; and

(c) when these States are likely to be self-sufficient in power ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The estimated energy requirement and availability in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa during November, 1983 was as follows :

	Requirement (MU/day)	Availability
Bihar	13.00	7.00
West Bengal	22.80	18.30
Orissa	14.00	12.70

(b) The steps which are being taken to increase the availability of power in the above States include the following :

1. Maximisation of generation from the existing power stations.
2. Expediting the commissioning of new generating capacity.
3. Allocating a share of power from Central Sector projects being executed in the Eastern Region.
4. The States would also get assistance from the Chukha Hydro Electric Project.

(c) A number of projects have been taken up in the States concerned for reducing the gap between the requirement and availability of power. This is a continuous process and it is expected that capacity will be added in the States as follows :

Capacity (MW) estimated to be added

	1983-85	1985-90
West Benal	398	1210
Bihar	440	545
Orissa	100	877

In addition, benefits will also accrue to these States from the Central Sector projects being set up in the Eastern Region.

राजस्थान में नये शाखा डाकघर, उप-डाकघर और डाकघर खोलना

3428. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में वर्ष 1983, 1 जनवरी, से 30 दिसम्बर, तक की अवधि के दौरान कुल कितने उप-डाकघर, डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है और अब तक ऐसे कितने डाकघर वास्तव में खोले जा चुके हैं तथा क्या उनकी एक पूरी सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में उप-डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर में उचित कार्यालय प्रबन्धन

होने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समय-समय पर डाक वितरित करने में असमर्थ है; और

(ग) राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत पोस्ट मास्टर्स का सामान्य शिक्षा स्तर क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) उप-डाकघर खोलने का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है। प्रत्येक जिले में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित शाखा डाकघरों की तथा वास्तविक रूप से खोले गये डाकघरों की संख्या विवरण "क" में दी गई है।

चालू वर्ष के दौरान वास्तविक रूप से खोले गए उप-डाकघरों एवं शाखा डाकघरों की सूची विवरण "ख" में दी गई हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक समय पर वितरित की जाती है और अव्यवस्था का कोई मामला हमारे ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है।

(ग) शाखा पोस्टमास्टर के बतौर नियुक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता आठवीं कक्षा है।

विवरण—क

प्रत्येक जिले में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित शाखा डाकघरों तथा वास्तविक रूप में खोले गए डाकघरों की सूची।

खोले जाने वाले		वास्तविक रूप में खोले गए डाकघर			
शाखा डाकघरों के नाम		खोले गए उप-डाकघरों के नाम		खोले गए शाखा डाकघरों के नाम	
1		2		3	
अलवर	18	जयपुर	1	अलवर	14
भरतपुर	12	बांसवाड़ा	1	भरतपुर	12
बूंदी	1	जोधपुर	1	बांसवाड़ा	4
बांसवाड़ा	10	पाली	1	डूंगरपुर	12
चित्तौड़गढ़	7			जयपुर	9
डूंगरपुर	12			सवाईमाधोपुर	1

1	2	3	4
जयपुर	11	उदयपुर	5
भालावाड़	5	बारमेड़	11
कोटा	6	बीकानेर	1
सवाईमाधोपुर	1	चूरू	3
उदयपुर	8	भुनभुनु	3
बारमेड़	11	जोधपुर	3
बीकानेर	2	जालौर	1
चूरू	3	पाली	5
भुनभुनु	3	सिरोही	9
जोधपुर	4	श्री गंगानगर	8
जालौर	2		
सिरोही	10		
पाली	5		
नागौर	2		
श्रीगंगानगर	8		
सीकर	2		

विवरण—ख

1-1-83 से 30-11-1983 तक राजस्थान के
पूर्वी क्षेत्र में खोले गए डाकघरों के नाम :

1. मुख्य डाकघर शून्य

2. उप डाकघर

जयपुर

(1) मालिया नगर

बांसवाड़ा

(1) माही कालोनी

अलवर

1. नसवारी

2. नागलीमेधा

3. उनतू लाल

4. निथारी

5. जोड़ला

6. तारवाला

7. बहाला

8. सामरा

9. हमीरका

10. सिलीबावरी

11. चिरवा

12. वेगमपुर

13. खैरली तेल

14. नागलखंजाड़ी

भरतपुर

1. घमेरी

2. छिछाड़वाली

3. लुहेसर

4. ककराला

5. गराहाजान

6. सनेहारा

7. गोहाना

8. आलमशाह

9. सेमलाकालां
10. गंगोरा
11. पसोपा
12. डितोलीथोन

बांसवाड़ा

1. बोरी खेड़ा
2. खेड़ा
3. डकवारा
4. सांगवारिया

झूंगरपुर

1. परदामाताजी
2. गामरीदेवकी
3. झरियाणा
4. खेड़ा समोर
5. बलोटा
6. चारवाड़ा
7. जसपुरजबका
8. धामोड
9. मेवाड़
10. रोहनवाड़ा

11. दाइयाना
12. पालीकलां

जयपुर

1. बिन्दैका
2. महोहरपुर
3. बस्सीनागा
4. मोही
5. भादरा
6. भानवती — भानवती

7. बीछा
8. श्यालावास
9. चिड़ियादास
- सवाईमाधोपुर

1. कुडावल

उदयपुर

1. बेचियास
2. नवाड़िया
3. चंडेरा
4. दयाली
5. नूरदा

1-1-1983 से 30-11-1983 तक राजस्थान के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में खोले गये डाकघरों के नाम :—

1. मुख्य डाकघर

शून्य 1

2. उप-डाकघर

जोधपुर जिला :

- (1) महामंदिर बाजार, जोधपुर

13-11-83

पाली :

- (1) मंडिया रोड पाली

28-8-1983

3. शाखा डाकघर :

बाड़मेर जिला

- (1) सिनेर

27-9-83

- (2) बिसाला आगोर

15-9-83

- (3) जख्ताडौन की बानी

9-7-83

- (4) तोगासर

7-7-83 (अमराह्ण)

- (5) हरखाली

7-7-83

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (6) इंतवाया | 24-9-83 |
| (7) सैन्य का ताल | 21-9-83 |
| (8) कटल का पार | 10-9-83 (अपराह्न) |
| (9) खडिहनसाह का पार | 24-9-83 (अपराह्न) |
| (10) नहरों का ताला | 29-9-83 (अपराह्न) |
| (11) जुनेजौन की बस्ती | 9-7-83 |

बीकानेर जिला

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| (1) दातौर | 15-9-83 |
|-----------|---------|

बुध जिला

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (1) बोगेरा | 27-10-83 |
| (2) जयतासर | 30-9-83 |
| (3) कुंतासर | 27-10-83 (अपराह्न) |

कुंभनू जिला

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| (1) धींगड़ा | 14-9-83 |
| (2) गडौरतला | 14-9-83 |
| (3) खटकार | 14-9-83 |

जोधपुर जिला

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| (1) चिमना | 28-10-83 |
| (2) चाकू | 30-9-83 |
| (3) नुरु-कि-भुज | 15-9-83 |

जालोर जिला

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| (1) डिगांव | 8-9-83 |
|------------|--------|

पाली जिला

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| (1) काकोराडी | 8-11-83 |
| (2) गिरदारा | 6-10-83 |
| (3) दारी | 1-9-83 |
| (4) गुडा सूरसिंह | 4-10-83 |
| (5) भांगसरन | 30-9-83 |

सिरोही जिला

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| (1) पैतारा | 28-10-83 |
| (2) तरतोली | 27-9-83 |
| (3) भादूपुरा | 29-9-83 |
| (4) वासदा | 28-9-83 |
| (5) पावा | 30-9-83 |
| (6) तनकिया | 30-9-83 |

(7) मुदारला	27-9-83
(8) सांगना	27-9-83
(9) मोरथाला	6-10-83

श्री गंगानगर जिला

(1) घरसाना	15-6-83
(2) खेचवाना	17-9-83
(3) उजालवास	4-10-83
(4) पुरबसार	19-9-83 (अपराहन)
(5) रामसारा नारायण	21-9-83
(6) सिसवाला कल्लन	23-9-83
(7) जोरावरपुरा	21-9-83 (अपराहन)
(8) मोहन मसारिया	19-9-83

राजस्थान के डाकघरों के लिए भवनों का निर्माण

3429. श्री चतुर्भुन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के जिला-वार नाम क्या हैं जहां डाकघर सरकारी भवनों में कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के जिला-वार नाम क्या हैं जहाँ विभाग ने डाकघरों के लिए भूमि खरीदी है;

(ग) डाकघरों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए 1983 में जिला-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई और इसमें से 1 नवम्बर, 1983 तक कितनी राशि का उपयोग हुआ तथा पूरी धनराशि का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) ऐसे स्थानों के जिले-वार नाम क्या हैं जहाँ स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद भी धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है तथा इसका उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण थे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) राजस्थान में जहाँ डाकघर सरकारी भवनों में हैं, उन स्थानों के जिलेवार नाम विवरण "क" में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के जिलेवार नाम जहाँ विभाग ने डाकघरों के लिए भूमि खरीदी है, विवरण "ख" में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) कुल राशि का आवंटन सकल-वार किया जाता है न कि जिलेवार। भवन निर्माण के लिए वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राजस्थान सकल को 1,15,90,000/- रु० की कुल राशि आवंटित की गई थी। 1-11-83 तक 88,58,717/- रु० का उपयोग कर लिया गया था तथा शेष राशि का उपयोग मार्च 1984 तक कर लिया जाएगा। भवन निर्माण पर 1-11-83 तक जिलेवार खर्च की गई राशि का ब्योरा विवरण "ग" में दिया गया है।

(घ) ऐसा कोई स्थान नहीं है।

विवरण—क

राजस्थान में जहाँ डाकघर सरकारी भवनों में हैं, उन स्थानों के जिलेवार नाम।

1. अलवर जिला

1. अलवर वार० एस० एच० पी० ओ०
2. अलवर एच० पी० ओ०
3. गाजी का थाना एस० ओ०
4. शाहजानपुर एस० ओ०
5. तिजारा
6. नारायणपुर
7. खेस्ली

2. अजमेर जिला

1. अजमेर
2. अरेन
3. बिजयनगर
4. बंदनवाड़
5. हरमारा
6. केकरी
7. अजमेर कुचहरी
8. मदनगंज
9. मसूदा
10. पुस्कर
11. टोडगढ़
12. व्यावर
13. नसीराबाद

3. बीकानेर जिला

1. बीकानेर
2. चारवास
3. कालू
4. नोखा
5. सतरा
6. देशनाँख

4. बारमेड़ जिला

कोई नहीं

5. भीलवाड़ा जिला

1. असिन्द
2. भीलवाड़ा
3. बाडनौर
4. गंगापुर
5. शाहपुरा

6. भरतपुर जिला

1. भरतपुर
2. भरतपुर शहर
3. हीग

7. बांसवाड़ा जिला

1. बांसवाड़ा
2. गढ़ी

8. बूंदी जिला

कोई नहीं

9. चूरु जिला

1. चूरु
2. सादुलपुर
3. श्रीडूंगरगढ़
4. तारानगर

10. चित्तौड़ गढ़ जिला

1. चित्तौड़गढ़
2. नीमभहोरा

11. डूंगरपुर जिला

1. डूंगरपुर
2. सिमालवाड़ा
3. बांकुरा
4. आसपुर

12. धौलपुर जिला

1. धौलपुर
2. बयाना कचहरी
3. रूपवास
4. बेयर

13. जयपुर जिला

1. बांदीकुई
2. चाकसू
4. दौसा
4. द्वारकापुरी जेपी
5. जयपुर सीपीओ
6. जयपुर बार एस
7. जयपुर शहर
8. जोबनेर
9. जमुआ रामगढ़
10. कोटपुटाली
11. लालसोत
12. पावता पौटा
13. फागी
14. फलेरा
15. राजभवन जे पी

16. सांभरलेक
17. शाहपुरा
18. सिकारिया
19. त्रिपोलिया बाजार जे०पी०
20. मोजमाबाद
21. प्रागपुरा

14. भुनभुन जिला

1. भुनभुनु
2. मालसिसार
3. पिलानी

15. जोधपुर जिला

1. अऊ
2. जोधपुर

16. जैसलमेर जिला

1. जैसलमेर
2. पोकरन

17. भालावाड़ जिला

1. भालावाड़

18. जालौर जिला

1. जालौर

19. कोटा जिला

1. कोटा
2. कोटा जंक्शन
3. एनजी मंडी कोटा

20. नागौर जिला

1. नागौर
2. नागौर शहर
3. परबतसर

21. पाली जिला

1. मारवाड़ जंक्शन
2. मोदरन
3. पाली
4. सुमेरपुर
5. सुजात

22. सिरोही जिला

1. आबू रोड
2. कालंदी
3. माउंट आबू
4. रेवदार

23. सीकर जिला

1. अजीतगढ़ अमारसर
2. फतेहपुर सेखावटी
3. जाजोद
4. लक्ष्मणगढ़
5. मुन्द्रू
6. नीमकाय
7. रीनगास
8. सीकर

24. सवाईमाधोपुर जिला

1. सवाईमाधोपुर
2. माहवा
3. माहवा रोड

25. श्रीगंगानगर जिला

1. श्रीगंगानगर
2. श्रीकरनपुर
3. संगारिया
4. बहादरा
5. नुहार
6. पदमपुर

26. टोंक जिला

1. टोंक
2. देवली
3. मालपुरा
4. नयनवान

27. उदयपुर जिला

1. देवगढ़
2. उदयपुर
3. खेरवाड़ा
4. कपासिन
5. नाथद्वारा

विवरण—ख

राजस्थान में जहां विभाग ने डाकघरों के लिए भूमि खरीदी है उन स्थानों के नाम :

1. अलवर जिला

1. बरोदा मेव
2. तेहला
3. मन्जनपुर
4. बरोद
5. अखाईगढ़
6. गोविंदगढ़
7. धीगवाड़ा
8. नवगांव

2. अजमेर जिला

1. पिसागोन
2. करकरी
3. रजियावास
4. जूनिया
5. जवाजा
6. रूपनगर
7. सावर
8. खरवा
9. कबरा
10. रामसार
11. मंगलिवास
12. शास्त्रीनगर ए जी
13. नकमदार
14. कुचाल
15. पुंस्कर

3. बीकानेर जिला

1. दूदबखेरा
2. जामसार
3. श्री कोलायतजी

4. बाड़मेर जिला

1. पाचपादरा
2. बारमेड़ कलेक्ट्रेट
3. बास्मेड़

4. रावतसर

5. सिधारी

5. भीलवाड़ा जिला

1. बिगोद
2. बानेरा
3. बिजोलियान
4. सम्भूगढ़
5. हुरदा
6. मोरका नीम्बहेड़ा
7. कोठियान
8. कुसिथल
9. मंडलगढ़

6. भरत पुर जिला

1. भुसावर
2. सेवार
3. खेरली गढ़ेरिया
4. पिचुना

7. बांसवाड़ा जिला

1. तलवारा
2. गनोदा
3. कुशलगढ़
4. बागीडोरा
5. परतापुर

8. बूंदी जिला

1. बूंदी

9. चुरू जिला

कोई नहीं

10. चित्तौड़गढ़ जिला

1. बरीसादरी
2. घमोतर
3. बास्सी
4. अकोला
5. आरनोद

11. हूंगर पुर जिला

1. पदवा
2. गालियाकोट

12. धौलपुर जिला

1. बयाना
2. सरमथुरा
3. बास्ती नवाब

13. जयपुर जिला

1. शास्त्रीनगर जयपुर
2. माइद
3. लावेन
4. गीजागढ़
5. मानपुर
6. अन्धी
7. सैनथाल
8. दुद
9. कुंडाल
10. भाभरा
11. नरेहदा
12. आचरोल

14. भुनभुन जिला

1. खेतडीनगर

15. जोधपुर जिला

1. खिचान
2. चाडी
3. लोहावट
4. शेरगढ़
5. बनियाना
6. बोरियंदा

16. जैसलमेर जिला

1. सांकना

17. झालवाड़ जिला

1. झालारापटान शहर

18. जालौर जिला

1. अनादरा

19. कोटा जिला

1. रामगंजमंडी
2. अदरू
3. बोहाट

4. बापावार

5. सलपुरा

6. कुंजैर

20. नागौर जिला

1. हरसोरा
2. खजवाना
3. तरणाऊ
4. मेड़ता
5. डिडवाना
6. मकराना

21. पाली जिला

1. जेटारन
2. बागरी नगर
3. बागरी सज्जनपुर
4. नाना
5. सुन्दरगढ़
6. जोवावार
7. ए पी कालू
8. रोहाड
9. देसुरी
10. बाली
11. रानी

22. सिरोही जिला

1. पिंदवाड़ा
2. सरूपगंज
3. पुसलियाब

23. सीकर जिला

1. पाटन
2. खूर
3. शिशु
4. बावरी
5. सिन्दराबट
6. कचारियावास
7. मेहरोली
8. रामगढ़
9. थोई

24. सवाईमाधोपुर जिला

1. इसारदा
2. केमरी
3. कुंडेरा
4. साहर
5. मासलपुर
6. चौथ-का-बरवारा
7. घोंसला
8. मलारनाचोर
9. सुओथ
10. कुरगांव
11. नरौली डंग
12. खिरनी
13. सिवार
14. चकेरी
15. पिपलई
16. हिडौन

25. श्री गंगानगर जिला

1. हनुमानगढ़ जंक्शन;
2. गर्जसिंहपुर
3. हिन्दुमाल कोट
4. छानी बारी
5. कोलाना
6. रायसिंह नगर

26. टोंक जिला

1. उनियारा
2. बंसथाली
3. अलीगढ़
4. पनवार
5. नेवई

27. उदयपुर जिला

1. कंकरोली
2. भीम
3. राजसामंद
4. केलवा
5. सायरा
6. छानी
7. इटाली खेड़ा

8. सरारा
9. बेमबोरा
10. गौगुंडा
11. लावा सरदारगढ़
12. कुरावार
13. खेमली
14. कोटरा
15. कवरिया
16. मावली जंक्शन
17. रायलमांगरा
18. बल्लभनगर

विवरण ग

भवन निर्माण पर 1-11-1983 तक जिलेवार खर्च की गई धनराशि

क्र०सं० जिले का नाम	धनराशि (हजार रुपयों में)
1. अलवर	6,02,825
2. अजमेर	6,85,464
3. बीकानेर	1,03,463
4. भीलवाड़ा	4,48,349
5. भरतपुर	2,06,934
6. बांसवाड़ा	2,37,996
7. बूँदी	3,08,227
8. चूरू	5,42,437
9. चित्तौड़गढ़	2,82,924
10. डूंगरपुर	35,030
11. धौलपुर	1,325
12. जयपुर	9,18,129
13. झुनझुनु	7,04,122
14. जोधपुर	11,76,635
15. जैसलमेर	11,379
16. पाली	1,82,378
17. सिरोही	8,75,164
18. सीकर	4,54,192
19. श्री गंगानगर	3,39,266
21. टोंक	1,27,692
21. उदयपुर	6,14,784
योग :	88,58,717

**राजस्थान के सभी जिलों में तार और
टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार**

विवरण-I

अनुबंध—एक

3430. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1983 में राजस्थान के सभी
जिलों में तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का
विस्तार करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की
गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त विस्तार
योजना का जिला-वार ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर
रखा जाएगा; और

(ग) विस्तार योजना पर जिला बार अनु-
मानित व्यय क्या था और वास्तव में जिला
वार कितनी घनराशि खर्च की गई है तथा बजट
के अनुसार घनराशि खर्च न किये जाने के क्या
कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय
एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
घरों/संयुक्त डाकतार घरों के विस्तार से
संबंधित जिलेवार ब्यौरा विवरण एक में दिया
गया है ।

(ग) जिलेवार अनुमानित व्यय (हजार रु०)
में विवरण दो में दिया गया है ।

समय पर स्टोर उपलब्ध न हो पाने के
कारण अभी तक कोई लंबी दूरी का सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन घर/संयुक्त डाकतार घर नहीं खोला
जा सका है अतः व्यय की रकम का ब्यौरा शून्य
है ।

अब कार्य चल रहा है । 1983-84 में लग-
भग 100 लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर/
संयुक्त डाकतार घर खोले जाएंगे ।

जिला 1983-84 के दौरान खोले
जाने वाले लंबी दूरी के
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों/
संयुक्त डाकतार घरों की
संख्या

1. बंसवारा	13
2. बारमेर	13
3. बीकानेर	1
4. बूंदी	1
5. चुरू	1
6. डूंगरपुर	10
7. जयपुर	10
8. जैसलमेर	2
9. जालौर	7
10. भुनभुनू	2
11. भालवार	2
12. जोधपुर	12
13. कोटा	3
14. नागौर	2
15. पाली	2
16. सीकर	4
17. टोंक	1
18. उदयपुर	14
19. सिरोंही	2

शेष 7 स्थानों के श्रेणी वाले स्थानों पर
दूरसंचार सुविधा प्रदान कर दी गई है ।

विवरण-II

जिला	अनुमानित व्यय (हजार रुपयों में)
1. बांसवाड़ा	1430
2. बारमेर	1430
3. बीकानेर	110
4. बूंदी	110
5. चुरू	110
5. डूंगरपुर	1100

7. जयपुर	100
8. जैसलमेर	220
9. जालौर	770
10. झुंझुनू	220
11. झालवाड़	220
12. जोधपुर	1320
13. कोटा	330
14. नागौर	220
15. पाली	220
16. सीकर	440
17. टोंक	110
18. उदयपुर	1540
19. सिरोही	220

Fire in Obra Thermal Plant.

3431. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the news-item which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' Delhi of 31 October, 1983 under the heading OBRA PLANT FIRE ; and

(b) the extent of loss in material and men ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant and machinery damaged in the fire include the following equipments :

- (i) 6.6 KV station switchgear for units 9 to 13 and unit switchgear for Unit Nos. 10 and 11.
- (ii) 0.4 KV station switchgear and that of units 10 and 11.
- (iii) Power and control cables of Units 10 and 11.
- (iv) Control and relay panels including control and instrumentation equipment for units 10 and 11.
- (v) Steel structures and cable racks for units 10 and 11.

No loss of life has occurred as a result of the fire.

Rotation of Reserved Seats

3432. SHRI DAULATSINGH JADEJA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposals from the public that it is legally possible to rotate reserved seats on the basis of simple Parliamentary Legislation, instead of a Constitutional Amendment ;

(b) whether the Election Commission has been consulted on the above representations ;

(c) whether it is a fact that many legal experts are agreed on the legal possibility of rotating reserved seats through ordinary Parliamentary Legislation ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to implement the above proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) Some representations have been received about the need for providing for rotation of reserved seats and a few of these deal with the legal aspects. The Election Commission has been consulted in the matter and the views of the Commission have been received only recently. The matter requires examination in depth in all its aspect and decisions can be taken after such examination.

Production figures of Bulk Drugs

3433. SHRI DAULATSINGH JADEJA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production figures monitored by Government for production of bulk drugs and formulations are faulty and are not a true index ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this direction to rectify the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) and (b) This Ministry monitors the production of 86 essential bulk drugs in the organised sector on the basis of details received from various drug manufacturing companies.

Canalisation of 6—Amino Penicillanic Acid

3434. SHRI DAULATSINGH JADEJA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid was canalised to help indigenous production by public sector units ;

(b) the actual production of 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid every month since canalisation in public sector units ;

(c) the quantity that has been sold to non-associate manufacturers ; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the whole matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid was canalised for imports through the State Trading Corporation to encourage indigenous production by various units including Public Sector Units.

(b) Small quantities of 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid have been produced by Ms. Hindustan Antiotics Ltd., which is captively consumed. Ms. Alembic Chemical Works and Ms. Ranbaxy Labs. have also reported production of 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid. Monthwise production of 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid after its canalisation in January, 1983 is as follows :

February, 1983	1.5 Tonnes
March, 1983	2.1 Tonnes
April-June, 1983	0.1 Tonnes each months
July-August, 1983	NIL
September, 1983	0.1 Tonnes
October, 1983	3.3 Tonnes

(c) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have reported sale of about 4 tonnes of 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid to non-associated formulators during the current year.

(d) It is expected that the steps taken by the Government would encourage the production of 6-Amino Penicillanic Acid in the country and such a production would have the effect in making the country self-sufficient and also in eliminating exchange

expenditure being incurred at present on the import of this intermediate.

Production of Trimethoprim

3435. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the Technology content of trimethoprim was declared as high, when it was known that a multinational company was producing the drug only from imported intermediate involving substantial out go of foreign exchange ;

(b) when the price of trimethoprim produced by Burroughs Wellcome was first fixed, what was the landed cost of import at that time and when was the price changed ;

(c) whether the action of Government in classifying the process of manufacture as involving high technology had resulted in large and heavy benefits to multinational company and their principals at the cost of consumers ; and

(d) the action taken against the Technical Officer, who misled the committee and caused heavy losses to the Indian public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) The High Level Committee had categorised the technology involved in the process employed by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome in the production of Trimethoprim from intermediate stages as high because it satisfied some of the criteria laid down by the Committee for this purpose.

(b) The price of Trimethoprim produced by M/s Burroughs Wellcome was first at Rs. 1200/- per kg. on 7th October, 1976 based on the landed cost of import. It was subsequently increased to Rs. 2587/- per kg. after taking into consideration their cost of production and based on the recommendations of the BICP on 4th January, 1978. The price of Trimethoprim was last revised to Rs. 892/- per kg. on 12th August, 1983.

(c) No, Sir ; the assessment related to the technology of manufacture alone.

(d) Does not arise.

**Classification of Sulphamethoxazole as
Involving Low Technology**

3436. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for classifying Sulphamethoxazole as involving low technology by the High Level Committee ;

(b) the reasons for changing this classification subsequently and whether the stage of manufacture, import content and the capacity available with Indian public and small scale sector as well as production was also kept in view ;

(c) particulars of the technical experts consulted and how the capacity installed by the multinational company Roche, was regularised ; and

(d) the value of plant originally installed for producing Sulphamethoxazole by Roche, the value of the plant at the time of regularisation of capacity and how this fact was ignored and capacity was regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) to (d) Sulphamethoxazole which was being produced by Roche Products from an intermediate stage was categorised as not involving 'high' technology by the High Level Committee on the basis of data submitted by the Company because the process from the intermediate stage did not satisfy the criteria laid down by the Committee. Subsequently, Roche Products have started manufacture of this drug from basic stage and the process involved from basic stages satisfies more than one criteria laid down by the High Level Committee. Hence this drug is at present being treated as involving 'high' technology. Reclassification of the nature of technology mentioned was done with the help of examination conducted by the Technical Officers within the Ministry and no outside technical experts were consulted. As per data submitted by the Company in 1979 for substantial expansion, the import content was 2.2% of the ex-factory value. For categorisation of the process technology capacities available with the different sectors of drug industry are not relevant.

The re-endorsement of capacity in respect of Sulphamethoxazole has been done under REC-1982 Policy, which is linked with production performance. The said policy does not envisage verification of plant and machinery/installed capacity.

Decontrol of Bulk Drugs

3437. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Economic Times' of 13 November, 1983 to the effect that 75 per cent of the drugs are likely to be decontrolled ;

(b) if so, when the pricing committee was constituted by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council and who are its members ;

(c) whether Government had made any study of the profitability and other aspects and made available to the committee ; and

(d) the basic papers based on which 75 per cent of the drugs are proposed to be decontrolled in total disregard of national priorities, objectives, and the consumer need ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Working Group on pricing, policy and procedure was constituted on 6th August, 1983 on the recommendations of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council. Names of its Members are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The Working Group is free to adopt its own procedure and collect and use such information including information on profitability as may be relevant. Basic data concerning Drug Industry, details of which are maintained have already been circulated to the Members of the Working Group.

(d) There is no proposal before the Government to decontrol the prices of 75% of the drugs. The Working Group has also not still completed its deliberations. It is

yet to submit its report to the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council. The report of the Working Group will be scrutinised by the Government keeping in view the broad objectives of making essential drugs available to the people at reasonable prices while encouraging their domestic production.

STATEMENT

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Shri Mahendra Prasad, MP | Convener |
| 2. Shri Vinobhai Shah, Chemists & Druggists Association | Member |
| 3. Shri Y.H. Gharpure, Public Sector, Managing Director, H.A.L. | Member |
| 4. Shri Yashodhan Kale, Chartered Accountant | Member |
| 5. Shri S.S. Marathe, Ex-Chairman, BICP | Member |
| 6. Shri P.K. Bose, Director of Studies, Institute of Cost & Works Accounts, Calcutta | Member |
| 7. Shri Korakiwala, IDMA | Member |
| 8. Shri N.T. Srinivasan, (Finance) BICP | Member |
| 9. Shri C.S. Iyer, Chief Cost Accounts Adviser to the Government of India | Member |
| 10. Shri Lalit Jain, Representative, Small Scale Manufacturers | Member |
| 11. Shri D.D. Chopra, Warner Hindustan | Member |
| 12. Shri C. C. Shah, Representative of OPPI | Member |
| 13. Shri E.N. Murthy, Deputy Secretary | Member-Secretary |

Subsequently, Dr. S.S. Cothoskar, Drug Controller (India) was also included as Member w.e.f. 10th October; 1983.

Decontrol of Bulk Drugs

3438. **SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Financial Express' of 14 November 1983 under the heading "Free Drug Prices Mooted";

(b) the prices of price decontrolled products of 10 major foreign companies and 10 major companies having foreign equity upto 40 per cent at the time of announcement of Drugs Prices Control Order, 1979 and their prices now with percentage increase ;

(c) whether it is a fact that decontrol on the prices of price decontrolled products and the competition among the manufacturers had kept the prices at lower levels ; and

(d) if not, basis of advocating price decontrol on 75 per cent of the drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) No report of a study in this regard is available with the Government.

(d) There is no proposal before the Government to decontrol the prices of 75% of the drugs. A Working Group has, however, been constituted on the recommendations of the National Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Development Council to review pricing policy and procedure. The Group had already held four meetings, but, is yet to submit its recommendations to the National, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Development Council.

Sale of Trimethoprim at Exorbitant Price by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome

3439. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Trimethoprim is being sold by the Indian Companies at the rate of Rs. 750 per kg. whereas Ms. Burroughs Wellcome a multinational company is selling the same at the rate of Rs. 1055 per kg ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the prior permission of Government was obtained ; and

(d) if so, the circumstances under which the foreign company in India was permitted to sell its product at exorbitant price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) Government have fixed the maximum selling price of Trimethoprim at Rs. 892/- per kg. w.e.f. 12th August, 1983. Manufacturers are, therefore, free to sell Trimethoprim at a price not exceeding the price fixed by the Government. There have been no reports that after fixation of price of Trimethoprim at Rs. 892/- per kg. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome have sold the drug at the price of Rs. 1055/- per kg.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Sale of Cyproheptadine by M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome

3440. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime back Government had fixed the selling price of Cyproheptadine which is being sold by M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome Company ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is being sold at a very exorbitant price inspite of rejection of representation by M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome Company by Government ; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken in regard thereto, and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instances of sale of Cyproheptadine formulations by M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome (India) Limited and certain other companies at prices higher than the Government fixed prices have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome

(India) Limited and other companies have already been issued Show-Cause Notices.

Bursting of Barauni Kanpur Pipeline of 10C near Shahzadpur Village Near Fatehpur

3441. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the prices reports appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of 21 November, 1983 wherein it has been stated that two persons were killed and 25 injured when the Barauni Kanpur pipeline of Indian Oil Corporation burst near Shahzadpur village near Fatehpur on 20 November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether an inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) There was a burst of the Barauni-Kanpur Pipeline at the chainage 579.7 kms on 21.11.83 during hydrostatic testing of Allahabad-Kanpur Section with water and two casualties have been reported due to burn and shock injuries as per the information from Fatehpur Police authorities. There was a fire at the site of burst for a short duration due to the presence or residual/entrapped hydro-carbon. The fire could have been caused only by external source like match stick etc. Immediately on receipt of the report, an expert team consisting of the Managing Director (R&P), Indian Oil Corporation, Specialist Engineer, Engineers India Ltd., and Adviser (Refineries), Department of Petroleum, was constituted on 21.11.1983 to enquire in the matter and submit a report. They have visited the site and their report is awaited.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की न्यायिक सेवाओं में नियुक्ति

3442. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की राज्य न्यायिक सेवाओं में नियुक्तियों और पदोन्नतियों के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) क्या राज्य उच्चतर न्यायिक सेवा में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ग) क्या बिहार के कुछ न्यायिक अधिकारियों ने न्यायिक सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के संबंध में तत्कालीन विधि मंत्री को वर्ष 1980 में अभ्यावेदन दिया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार और पटना उच्च न्यायालय से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, मुनशिफों की आरंभिक नियुक्ति में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण का उपबंध है। सीधे बार से भर्ती किए जाने वाले अपर जिला न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति में आरक्षण का कोई उपबंध नहीं है किंतु अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के समान योग्यता वाले अभ्यर्थियों को अधिमानता दी जाती है। न्यायिक सेवाओं में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण का उपबंध नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) बिहार सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह न्यायिक सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण के विषय में पटना उच्च न्यायालय के साथ बात चलाए।

बंगला देश तथा बर्मा के विस्थापितों को पूर्णिया जिले में बसाया जाना

3443. श्री इमर लाल बंडा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगलादेश बर्मा के कितने परिवारों को बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में बसाया गया है तथा उन्हें उनके लिए निर्वाह साधन जुटाने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें दी गई भूमि बंजर और अनुपजाऊ और जहां पर कोई फसल नहीं उगाई जा सकती है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप इन विस्थापितों की आर्थिक दशा अत्यन्त शोचनीय हो गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन विस्थापितों ने भूमि को उर्वरा बनाने तथा कृषि के लिए दिये गये ऋण को माफ करने के लिए बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है किन्तु उस पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तथा इसी बीच बैंकों की ओर से ऋण की वसूली के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है और उनकी सम्पत्ति जब्त और कुक भी की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विस्थापितों द्वारा लिये गये ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालने का है; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (अब बंगला देश) तथा बर्मा से आए प्रत्यावासियों के 2,087 परिवार जिला पूर्णिया में बसाए गए हैं। इन परिवारों को अनुमोदित पैटर्न के अनुसार पुनर्वास सहायता दी गई है।

(ख) पुनर्वास के बाद ये परिवार स्थानीय जीवन की मुख्य धारा में घुलमिल गए हैं और भूमि के सुधार के लिए यदि इन्हें कोई सहायता दी जाती हो तो वह राज्य सरकार की भूमि क्षेत्र विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ) प्रवासियों/प्रत्यावासियों के ऋणों को माफ करने/बट्टे खाते डालने के मामले में राज्य सरकारों को सौंपी गई शक्तियों को दक्षिण वाला विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया है।

राज्य सरकारों को पहले ही अनुदेश दिए जा चुके हैं कि पुनर्वास के लिए दिए गए ऋणों की वसूली के मामले में जोर-जबरदस्ती वाले उपायों को न अपनाया जाए और प्रत्येक मामले पर गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जाए।

विवरण

भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों और बर्मा से आए प्रत्यावासियों को पुनर्वास के लिए दिए गए ऋणों को माफ करने के मामले में इन व्यक्तियों को निम्न रियायतें दी गई हैं :—

(क) पुराने प्रवासी (अर्थात् वे जो भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 31.1.1958 तक आए थे)

भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए पुराने प्रवासियों के मामले में भरण-पोषण ऋणों और सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित/अनुमोदित अनधवासी कालोनियों में भूमि अर्जन और विकास के लिए दिए ऋणों को अनुदानों में परिवर्तित कर दिया था। इसके अतिरिक्त विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए 31.3.1964 तक राज्य सरकारों को दिए गैर-अंशदायी गृह निर्माण, आवासीय भूमि, कृषि भूमि और लघु व्यवसाय के लिए ऋणों अर्थात् “टाइप ऋणों” को 17.2.1977 को जारी किए गए अनुदेशों द्वारा पूर्णतया माफ कर दिया गया है।

(ख) नए प्रवासी (अर्थात् वे जो भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 1.1.1964 से 25.3.1971 के दौरान आए थे)

भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए नए प्रवासियों के ऋण-भार को कम करने की दृष्टि से निम्न रियायतें दी गई हैं :—

(I) प्रवासियों को आवंटित कृषि भूमि के अर्जन, उद्धार और विकास पर किए गए व्यय को अनुदान के रूप में माना जाएगा,

(II) जहां कहीं सिंचाई सुविधाओं की बागत प्रवासियों पर ऋण के रूप में मानी गई है, उसे माफ किया जाएगा,

(III) प्रत्येक परिवार से आवासीय ऋण की वसूली 1500 रुपये अथवा कुल आवासीय ऋण की आधी राशि, जो भी अधिक हो, तक सीमित की जाएगी और शेष राशि माफ कर दी जाएगी और

(iv) जहां कहीं कीट नाशक की लागत प्रवासियों को ऋण के रूप में मानी गई है, उसे अब अनुदान के रूप में माना जाएगा।

वसूली योग्य शेष राशि को इकट्ठा करके भूमि के पूर्णतया असिंचित, अंशतः असिंचित और पूर्णतया सिंचित होने के आधार पर 15/12/10 वर्षों में वसूल किया जाएगा। मूलधन और व्याज के संबंध में 1 अप्रैल, 1982 से 3 वर्ष की मोहलत भी दी जायगी।

(ग) बर्मा प्रत्यावासी

कृषि अथवा लघु-व्यवसाय आदि में पुनर्वास के लिए 31.3.1974 तक बर्मा से आए प्रत्यावासियों को दिए गए ऋणों को प्रत्येक मामले में, जहां स्थल छोड़कर चले जाने, ऋणी की मृत्यु होने अथवा अन्य कारण से ऋण वसूली योग्य नहीं रह गए थे, 3000 रुपये की सीमा तक (व्याज छोड़कर) बट्टे खाते डालने के लिए अगस्त, 1982 में राज्य सरकारों को शक्तियां दे दी गई थी।

Broadcast/telecast of Cricket Commentary in regional languages

3444. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all India Radio and Doordarshan have considered the Radio listeners' and T.V. viewers' request for Cricket Commentary in their regional languages ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this matter ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c)

ALL INDIA RADIO:

Depending upon the availability of technical facilities and talent available, the Stations have been allowed to originate commentaries in regional languages.
DOORDARSHAN

Doordarshan has a single channel for all its telecasts. Since Doordarshan has to broadcast commentary both in English and Hindi, it is not possible for it to undertake commentaries in the regional languages.

Labour Court at Chandigarh

3445. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Labour Court is functioning at Chandigarh for the last six months;

(b) if so, how many cases of labour references by Government have remained unattended; and

(c) the steps proposed to expedite the setting up of labour court at Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) No, Sir. Central Government Industrial Tribunalcum-Labour Court set up recently at Chandigarh is functioning.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Not applicable.

राजस्थान के जालौर-सिरोही जिलों में विद्युत्कीट नलकूप

3446. श्री विरवाराम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जालौर-सिरोही जिलों में अक्टूबर, 1983 तक कितने नलकूपों को बिजली दी गई है और कितने नलकूपों को दी जानी बेष है; और

(ख) उन्हें कब तक बिजली दे दी जाएगी और इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क)

और (ख) राजस्थान में द्यूबवैलों के ऊर्जन के संबंध में जिलेवार व्यौरा केवल -0.9.83 की स्थिति के अनुसार उपलब्ध है। उक्त तारीख को राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में 9136 द्यूबवैल तथा सिरोही जिले में 5489 द्यूबवैल ऊर्जित थे।

1983-84 के दौरान 9730 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित करने के लक्ष्य में 9000 पम्पसेटों को ग्राम विद्युत्तीकरण निगम की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत ऊर्जित किया जाना है और 730 पम्पसेटों को राज्य के सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऊर्जित किया जाना है। वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने ग्राम विद्युत्तीकरण निगम की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत जेलौर जिले में 305 पम्पसेटों और सिरोही जिले में 105 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है। राज्य के सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऊर्जित किए जाने वाले 730 पम्पसेटों का जिलेवार व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। 1983-84 (30.9.83 तक) के दौरान जेलौर जिले में 78 पम्पसेटों तथा सिरोही जिले में 41 पम्पसेट ऊर्जित किए गए थे। अगले वर्षों के लिए कार्यक्रम को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Shortage of cooking coal

3447. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of cooking coal from indigenous sources; if so, what is the short fall against actual target and requirement;

(b) whether large quantities of cooking coal are being imported to make up the shortage, particularly for the steel industry; if so, at what cost; and

(c) what remedial action Government envisage in this direction and when we are likely to become self-reliant in this item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Supply of cooking coal from indigenous sources to steel plants during the period April-November, 1983 was 94.29 lakh tonnes as against the consumption of 93.22 lakh tonnes during this period. The stock of indigenous cooking coal with the steel plants has increased to 3.90 lakh tonnes as on 2.12.1983 as against 1.66 lakh tonnes as on 1.8.1983. However, since there is a gap between the overall assessed demand of cooking coal and indigenous availability, small quantities of cooking coal are being imported. During the current year 0.198 million tonnes of cooking coal has been imported (shipped) upto 27.11.1983 costing Rs. 15.90 crores. Efforts are being made to augment the supply of indigenous cooking coal by the sitting up of new washeries and mine projects.

बाड़मेर जिले में कपूटड़ी में लिग्नाइट संयंत्र

3441. श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में कपूटड़ी गांव में, जहां लिग्नाइट का बड़ी मात्रा में भंडार है, लिग्नाइट पर आधारित ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं, और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के निर्माण का कार्य नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम को सौंपने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और इसके निर्माण के लिए धनराशि कैसे जुटाई जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) से (ग) बाड़मेर जिले के कपूरडीह क्षेत्र में लिग्नाइट भंडारों का विस्तृत रूप से पता लगाने और इस क्षेत्र में खनन योग्य लिग्नाइट के भंडारों का निर्धारण करने का कार्य सरकार ने मैसर्स मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लि० को सौंपा है। कपूरडीह में विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने की व्यवहार्यता पर केवल तब विचार किया जा सकता है जबकि यह सुनिश्चित

हो जाए कि वर्तमान खनन योग्य लिग्नाइट भण्डार विद्युत केन्द्र की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं। उपर्युक्त परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए एजेंसी के चयन और इसके लिए निधियां उपलब्ध कराने का प्रश्न तब उठेगा जब कि स्कीम की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाती है।

नाथपा भाकड़ी परियोजना

3449. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नाथपा भाकड़ी बिजली परियोजना में राजस्थान राज्य का कितना हिस्सा है;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के निर्माण में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार राजस्थान को उसके हिस्से की बिजली देने में बाधा डाल रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार को क्या सहयोग देने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में नाथपा भाकरी जल विद्युत परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए निवेश संबंधी निर्णय अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है। विद्युत के आवंटन के बारे में निर्णय निवेश संबंधी निर्णय लिए जाने के बाद ही किया जा सकता है।

राज्यों में विद्युत उत्पादन

3450. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड बिजली की आवश्यकता और मांग को पूरा करने में बिलकुल असमर्थ हैं तथा इस स्थिति के आगामी दो-तीन वर्षों में भी कमी चलते रहने की संभावना है;

(ख) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्युत

उत्पादन क्षमता के मुकाबले गत वर्ष औसत मासिक उत्पादन कितने मेगावाट रहा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत उत्पादन और वितरण का कार्य गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों को देने का है ताकि विद्युत बोर्ड कृषि कार्य हेतु पर्याप्त बिजली दे सके और यदि हां; तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) देश के कुछ भागों में विद्युत की कमी है। तथापि, देश में विद्युत की कुल कमी 1980-81 में 12.6% से घटकर 1981-82 में 10.8% और 1982-83 में 9.2% रह गई है। निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को जल्दी चालू करके, मौजूदा यूनितों से उत्पादन बढ़ाकर, पारेषण

और वितरण हानियों को कम करके, तथा उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए नई स्कीमें हाथ में ले करके आने वाले वर्षों में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में और अधिक सुधार लाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) हर महीने के औसत मेगावाट उत्पादन बता पाना व्यवहार्य नहीं है क्योंकि मेगावाट दिन-प्रतिदिन भिन्न होता है और यह प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के उपयोग की मात्रा नहीं दर्शाता है। 1982-83 के अन्त में राज्यवार/प्रणाली वार कुल उत्पादन क्षमता की तुलना में औसत मासिक उत्पादन, मिलियन यूनिट में विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

1982-83 के दौरान राज्य/प्रणाली-वार और श्रेणीवार उत्पादन क्षमता और वास्तविक उत्पादन

राज्य/ प्रणाली	उत्पादन की किस्म	क्षमता (मेगा०)	1982-83 में कुल ऊर्जा उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट)	प्रति माह औसत उत्पादन (मि० यूनिट)
1	2	3	4	5
भाखड़ा ब्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड	जल विद्युत	1205	6887	574.0
ब्यास निर्माण बोर्ड	जल विद्युत	1020	4048	397.3
दिल्ली	ताप विद्युत	1030.5	4451	370.9
जम्मू कश्मीर	ताप विद्युत	22.5	2	0.2
	जल विद्युत	175	907	75.6
	कुल	197.5	909	75.8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	जल विद्युत	300	1339	111.6
हरियाणा	ताप विद्युत	420	1186	98.8

1	2	3	4	5
राजस्थान	ताप विद्युत	110	13	1.1
	न्यूक्लीय	440	553	46.1
	जल विद्युत	271	623	51.9
	कुल	821	1189	99.1
पंजाब	ताप विद्युत	440	1967	153.9
	जल विद्युत	138	700	58.3
	कुल	578	2667	222.3
उत्तर प्रदेश	ताप विद्युत	3334	11225	935.4
	जल विद्युत	1212.4	4166	347.2
	कुल	4546.4	15391	1282.6
गुजरात	ताप विद्युत	2314	10370	864.2
	जल विद्युत	300	410	34.2
	कुल	2614	10780	898.3
महाराष्ट्र	ताप विद्युत	3573	14528	1210.7
	न्यूक्लीय	420	1471	122.6
	जल विद्युत	1303.5	5719	476.5
	कुल	5296.5	21718	1809.8
मध्य प्रदेश	ताप विद्युत	1982.5	8002	666.8
	जल विद्युत	115.0	210	17.5
	कुल	2097.5	8212	684.3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	ताप विद्युत	1242.5	5562	463.3
	जल विद्युत	1376.7	4938	411.5
	कुल	2619.2	10500	875
कर्नाटक	जल विद्युत	1847.2	7678	639.8
केरल	जल विद्युत	1011.5	4491	374.3
तमिलनाडु	ताप विद्युत	1770	7879	656.6
	जल विद्युत	1369	3345	278.8
	कुल	3139	11224	935.3
बिहार	ताप विद्युत	765	2581	215.1
	जल विद्युत	150	142	11.8
	कुल	915	2723	226.9
उड़ीसा	ताप विद्युत	470	1024	85.3
	जल विद्युत	630	1968	164
	कुल	1100	2992	249.8

1	2	3	4	5
पश्चिम बंगाल	ताप विद्युत	1806	5725	477.1
	जल विद्युत	33	80	6.7
	कुल	1839	5805	483.8
दामोदर घाटी	ताप विद्युत	1467.5	5858	488.2
निगम	जल विद्युत	104	144	12
	कुल	1571.5	6002	500.2
सिक्किम	जल विद्युत	12	15	1.3
असम	ताप विद्युत	312.5	888	74
मेघालय, त्रिपुरा,				
नागालैण्ड और मणिपुर	जल विद्युत	136.7	403	38.6
अखिल भारत	ताप विद्युत	21060	81261	6771.8
	न्यूक्लीय	860	2024	168.7
	जल विद्युत	112710	48273	4022.8
	कुल	134630	131558	10963.2

Employees under suspension in the Ministry of labour and Rehabilitation

3451. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 2772 on 9 August, 1983 regarding public servants working in Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation who are under suspension and Unstarred Question No. 3545 on 16 August, 1983 regarding fraudulent LTC claims by Government servants and state whether the information has since been collected, and if so, when the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The requisite information to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3545, answered on 16th August, 1983 has since been received from all concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House during the current session of Parliament. The information in respect of Unstarred Question No. 2772 answered on 9.8.1983 is still being compiled and will take some more time.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Complexes during Sixth Five year Plan

3452. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the decision of Government to set up different petrochemical complexes in different States and Union Territories during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the details of the proposals of the State Governments in this respect with their conditions ;

(c) whether Government have received any proposal from West Bengal State Government ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and plan and programme of the said project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Government has decided in principle the

setting up of following petro-chemicals projects in the central public sector :—

- (i) a gas cracker complex in Maharashtra
- (ii) three aromatics recovery units, one each in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala.

It has also been decided in principle to set up a gas cracker complex in Gujarat. The agency to take up this project is yet to be decided.

(b) to (d) A letter of intent has been issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited (WBIDC) for setting up a naphtha cracker petrochemicals complex at Haldia. The Bengal Government had proposed that the project be taken up as a joint venture of the State and Central Governments. WBIDC is getting a revised feasibility report prepared for this project, which is awaited.

Connection of All District Headquarters of West Bengal with Calcutta by S.T.D

3453. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the district headquarters of West Bengal have not yet been connected with the State Capital, Calcutta by S. T. D. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any plan and programme of connecting all the district headquarters of West Bengal with Calcutta by S. T. D. system ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not' the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following District Headquarters in West Bengal are yet to be connected by S. T. D. with State Capital, Calcutta.

1. Chinsurah (Hooghly Dist.)
2. Bankura.

3. Balurghat (West Dinajpur Dist.)

4. Berhampur (Murshidabad Dist.)

5. Jalpaiguri

6. Midnapore

7. Purulia

8. Suri

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For providing STD facilities to the above 8 stations, it is planned to automatise the local exchanges at Berhampur, Bankura and Jalpaiguri and to provide reliable transmission medium linking

(1) Suri

(2) Midnapore

(3) Chinsurah

(4) Bankura

(5) Balurghat

(6) Jalpaiguri and

(7) Purulia with Calcutta.

Three stations nearly Suri, Midnapore and Chinsurah are likely to be linked with Calcutta by STD by the end of the current plan. The remaining 5 stations are likely to get this facility during the next plan period.

(e) Does not arise.

Improvement in Telecommunication System in Haldia and Durgachak, West Bengal

3454. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the plan and programme of his Ministry to improve the telecommunication system of Haldia and Durgachak area of West Bengal ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The following steps are being taken to improve the telecommunication system of Haldia and Durgachak :

- (i) Existing telex exchange of 20 lines is being expanded to 30 lines;
- (ii) Presently trunk media from Haldia to Calcutta is through UHF system. For providing additional number of trunk circuits between Haldia-Calcutta a narrow band Microwave system has been programmed and is likely to be completed by March '84.
- (iii) A trunk circuit between Haldia and Midnapur is also under construction.
- (iv) Additional STD junctions from Calcutta to Haldia has been planned and will be routed through electronic trunk automatic exchange at Calcutta.
- (v) Supervision is being tightened up.
- (vi) Maintenance routines and inspections are being tightened up.
- (vii) Recommendation of the "Committee on Telecommunication" are being implemented progressively to improve the services.

Recognition of Seamen Unions Through Private Ballot System in the Shipping Industry

3455. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the fact that different Trade Unions are not given due importance in the Shipping industry of the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government recognise only one union of the seamen ;

(c) whether this union is recognised through the private ballot voting system ;

(d) whether Government are prepared to talk to all the unions of the seamen or to select any union through private ballot voting system to settle all the issues of Trade Union disputes of the Shipping industry of our country ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (e) According to information received from Ministry of Shipping and Transport, over the past few years, whenever a dispute arises as to which of the rival trade unions should be representative union of the seamen, the matter is referred to the Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation for verification of membership. The trade union having majority membership in a particular port is considered for representation in various forms like National Shipping Board, National Welfare Board for Seafarers, Merchant Navy Training Board, Seamen's Employment Board etc. The verification of membership is conducted under Code of Discipline on the basis of a modified procedure evolved in consultation with Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Verification of membership of unions among seamen was ordered on 14.4.1981 in Madras port, on 13.7.1982 in Bombay port and on 30.3.1983 in Calcutta port. The result of verification in respect of Madras port has been communicated to Ministry of Shipping and Transport on 23.7.1983.

Amendment of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

3456. SHRI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not introducing the Bill to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the alarming increase of dowry deaths and harassment throughout the country due to the evil system of dowry ; and

(c) how long will it take Government to bring a Bill to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Some of the provisions proposed to be included in the Bill to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 require consideration in depth with reference their implications.

(b) The increasing number of dowry

deaths is a matter of serious concern and with a view to dealing effectively not only with cases of dowry deaths but also cases of cruelty to married women by their in-laws, a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act suitably was introduced in Rajya Sabha during the last session itself.

(c) The Bill for amending the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is now at an advanced stage of consideration and though efforts are being made to introduce the Bill as early as possible, it is not possible to state as to when exactly the Bill is likely to be introduced.

Amendment of Companies act on the Ownership of Newspaper Companies

3457. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Bill has been prepared to amend the Companies Act for diffusion of ownership of newspaper companies and if so, full details thereof ;

(b) whether Government propose to circulate the Bill amongst the members of both the Houses for purpose of study ;

(c) whether the Press Commission has considered the provisions of this Bill ;

(d) if so, their views/recommendations thereon ; and

(e) the steps taken to implement the Commission's suggestions on the subject ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise in view of the answer in (a) above.

Conversion of Chandernagar Telephone Into Automatic Telephone Exchange

3458. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chandernagar Manual Telephone Exchange is proposed to be converted into Automatic Telephone Exchange very soon ; and

(b) when the above conversion is expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Chandernagar exchange is proposed to be converted into automatic telephone exchange in early 7th plan period.

Introduction of Productivity Linked Wages by Industrial Houses

3459. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since given signal to the industrial houses for introduction of productivity linked wages ;

(b) if so, whether all elements of costs and benefits have been quantified ;

(c) if so, details of those elements ; and

(d) if no such quantification has taken place for all the elements of costs and benefits, how can productivity linked wages be negotiated and enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Inadequate Office Space for EPE Commissioner's Office, Pune

3460. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Regional Office at Pune is not being sanctioned additional accommodation which is badly required by the office ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the proposed solution to the problem of inadequate office space at Pune ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) At present, Sub-Regional Office, Pune has in its occupation an area of 8386 sq. ft.

A proposal has been received by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner in November, 1983 from the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra, for hiring of additional accommodation for Sub-Regional Office, Pune. The proposal is under examination of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

Transfer of Documents to EPF Office Siliguri

3461. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the records/files/other office documents etc., pertaining to the Jalpaiguri District are not being transferred to the Sub-Regional Office of the Employees Provident Fund at Siliguri by the Regional Office at Calcutta which are per the terms of the opening of the Sub-Regional Office at Siliguri should have been sent to Siliguri Office long back ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the probable month by which the records would be sent to Sub-Regional Office, Siliguri ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a demand from Planters Association, Tea Plantation Workers Unions, Members of parliament and others for opening of an independent Sub-Regional Office at Jalpaiguri. The matter is under consideration of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund. As soon as a final decision is taken in the matter, the records pertaining to Jalpaiguri district will be transferred to Siliguri or Jalpaiguri, as the case may be.

Rural Electrification Schemes For Bihar

3462. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of rural electrification schemes have been sanctioned by Central Government for the welfare of the Bihar State ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount of loan granted for the implementa-

tion of these schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the number of tribal villages going to be electrified as per targets fixed by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Rural Electrification Corporation has from inception so far sanctioned 633 rural electrification schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 200.69 crores for the State of Bihar. The loan amount sanctioned during Sixth Five Year Plan is as under :—

Year	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
1980-81	25.38
1981-82	21.79
1982-83	22.62
1983-84	
(up to Nov. 83)	2.67
Total	72.46

(c) No target has been fixed by the Planning Commission in regard to electrification of Tribal Villages in Bihar. However, in view of the emphasis being laid on the accelerated pace of electrification in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the corporation has been giving special consideration to the schemes of these areas in the States including Bihar. REC has sanctioned 69 schemes for a loan assistance of about Rs. 40 crores up to 31-3-83 covering 7441 tribal villages of Bihar. Against these schemes 1735 tribal villages have been electrified as on 30-9-1983.

Increase in the Price of Newspapers

3463. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the prices of the ten leading daily newspapers in the capital ;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the price of leading daily newspapers which are being published in important cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and Ahmedabad, etc., during 1982-83 ;

(c) if so, to what extent ;

(d) whether the increase has had the approval of the Government ; and

(e) the extent of the increase and the justification therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The price of ten leading newspapers per issue published from Delhi is as follows :

1. Times of India	—	70 p
2. Hindustan Times	—	70 p
3. Hindustan	—	55 p *
4. Indian Express	—	70 p
5. Statesman	—	60 p
6. Nav Bharat Times	—	55 p
7. National Herald	—	70 p
8. Patriot	—	60 p
9. Punjab Kesari	—	60 p
10. Milap	—	50 p

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The increase in price ranges from 5 paise to 10 paise.

(d) No, Sir. The newspapers are not required to obtain the approval of the Government for increasing their sale price.

(e) The increase in price ranges from 5 paise to 10 paise. The increase has been generally attributed by the newspapers concerned to the rising cost of production and operation.

Increase in Prices of Gas in Gujarat

3464. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the discontentment prevailing among the common people in Gujarat because of the unprecedented and arbitrary increase in the prices of gas there ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any note from Oil and Natural Gas Commission on the subject through the Gujarat Chambers of Commerce and Industry ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Gujarat Chambers of Commerce and Industry have submitted a memorandum suggesting, inter-alia, that the Central Government may appoint a Commission or a Committee to go into the question of fixation of price of gas in Gujarat.

(d) The case in sub-judice.

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchanges into Automatic Exchanges in the Country

3465. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of manually operated telephone exchanges at present in India ;

(b) whether Government are having any definite programme to convert them into automatic exchanges ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) As on 31.3.1983 there are 1513 manually operated exchanges in India having a total capacity of 3,94,200 lines.

(b) All manual exchanges are planned to be converted into automatic exchanges as per the following priorities by 1990 in phased manner :

(i) District Headquarters ;

(ii) Exchanges above 1000 lines capacity ;

(iii) Industrial and commercial growth centres, Taluk headquarters ;

(iv) Other exchanges.

(c) Some quantity of equipment is being imported for meeting priority requirement.

Compensation to the Families of Victims of Hariladih Accident

3466. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 labourers were drowned thousands of feet below the surface in the Hariladih mine of the Bharat Cooking Coal Limited on 19th September, 1983 ;

(b) whether the causes of the said accident have since been investigated ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the BCCL officials are not serious about safety measures in mines ;

(e) the steps have been taken by Government in the matter ;

(f) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the victims of the said accident ; and

(g) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. 19 miners were killed in an accident which occurred at Hariladih mine of Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd., on 14.9.83 due to inundation of the mine.

(b) and (c) A court of Inquiry headed by a retired judge of Bombay High Court has been set up under Sec. 24 (1) of Mines Act, 1952 to inquire into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident. The inquiry is in progress.

(d) and (e) The management of BCCL is seriously concerned about the safety in their mines. A programme has been launched for safety of workers and to achieve 'zero' accident potential in its mining areas. The programme includes setting up of Internal Safety Organisation, implementation of various recommendations of the Committee on Safety in Coal Mines, constitution of Safety Board, reactivation of Pit Safety Committees, providing enduring support to freshly exposed roofs, ensuring maintenance of electrical apparatus and fittings, appoint-

ment of Workmen's Inspectors for regular inspection of the mines and preparation of annual safety action plan and ensuring its implementation etc.

(f) and (g) Entire compensation amounting to Rs. 5,05,8000/- payable to dependents of 19 victims under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 has been deposited by the company with the Court of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, Dhanbad. In addition, the family of each deceased has been paid or sanctioned immediate assistance/relief, namely (i) ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10,000/- (ii) Rs. 750/- as funeral expenses (iii) Rs. 500/- from the Company's Benevolent Fund (iv) Rs. 250/- from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (v) Rs. 200/- for maintenance of family of deceased for few days immediately after the accident (vi) monthly pension of Rs. 75/- under Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme for five years from the date of accident, and (vii) financial help of Rs. 20/- to 50/- towards educational expenses of the children of the deceased depending on class of study upto the age of 21 years.

The Chief Minister of Bihar has announced payment of Rs. 5,000/- to the family of each deceased from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

The Minister of Energy has also announced on 16th November, 1983 payment of an additional ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5,000/- to the family of each deceased.

बिहार में कर्णपुर कोयला क्षेत्र का विकास

3467. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद के पिछले सत्र के दौरान किसी संसद सदस्य ने बिहार में कर्णपुर कोयला क्षेत्र के विकास के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) ऊर्जा मन्त्री जी को संबोधित दिनांक 28.8.1983 के अपने पत्र में श्री रामअवतार शास्त्री, संसद सदस्य ने नार्थ करनपुरा में कोयले के भण्डार के लिए केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० द्वारा किए गए अनुमान का उल्लेख किया था और यह अनुरोध किया था कि नार्थ करनपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये।

केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० ने नार्थ करनपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र के भंडारों का अनुमान लगभग 9000 मि० टन का लगाया है और कोयला भण्डार प्रमाणित करने के लिए समन्वेषण की एक महत्वकांक्षी योजना शुरू की है। भण्डार प्रमाणित हो जाने और कोयले के खनन के लिए परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत हो जाने पर इसका उपभोग परवर्ती उपभोक्ताओं के लिए हो सकता है जैसे—बिजली घर, उर्वरक धातुकर्मी उद्योग और अन्य उद्योग। केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० ने अब तक पांच ब्लाकों में ड्रिलिंग कार्य पूरा कर लिया है और 915 मि० टन कोयला प्रमाणित कर लिया है और इस समय ड्रिलिंग कार्य तीन ब्लाकों में चल रहा है।

कोयले की मांग पूरी करने के लिये केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० ने इस एरिया के लिए अब तक नौ परियोजनाएं तैयार कर ली हैं। अब तक आठ परियोजना रिपोर्टें स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं और इन परियोजनाओं से आशा है कि वर्ष 1984-85 में 4.10 मि० टन कोयला और वर्ष 1989-90 में 4.83 मि० टन कोयला मिलने लगेगा।

L.P.G. Connections

3468. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pending applications for LPG connections at present ; and

(b) how many applications are now being disposed of per month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The applications pending with the Oil Companies are as under :

Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
(as on 31.3.83) ... 24.30 lakhs

Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
(as on 30.11.83) ... 12.37 lakhs

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
(as on 30.9.83) ... 8.86 lakhs

(b) About 90,000 customers are being enrolled every month.

Rural Workers Education Scheme

3469. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Rural Workers Education Scheme ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) the steps taken to extend the scheme to more areas ; and

(d) the total expenditure so far incurred by the Centre in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the Plan Scheme to Organising Rural Workers. A joint review of the working of the scheme by the Director General (Labour Welfare) and the Director, Central Board of Workers Education has since completed in respect of Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The review is yet to be completed in respect of the remaining States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) The scheme has already been extended to 595 blocks in 9 States and will be extended to more States in the near future.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 65 lakhs for the aforesaid Scheme but during 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 6.15 lakhs was released to the States concerned.

Targets for Energisation of Pump Sets in Sixth Plan

3470. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for energising pump sets during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the progress made so far ;

(c) whether the Sixth Plan target is likely to be achieved ; and

(d) if not, the likely shortfall and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The Sixth Plan envisage energisation of 25 lakh irrigation pumpsets/Tubewells on an all India basis. Against this, 11,10,409 pumpsets/Tubewells were energised as on 31st October, 1983.

(c) and (d) Sixth Plan target in respect of energisation of pumpsets may not be achieved fully due to the various reasons such as inadequacy of funds, lack of adequate power availability, insufficient sub-transmission system, shortage of construction materials, lack of Coordination between the Boards and other developmental agencies, poor response of agricultural consumers and lack of load promotional activities etc. Every effort will be made to realise as high an achievement as possible.

Allotment of Time to Exhibit Documentaries Produced by Films Division

3471. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the theatres, especially the B and C class ones are reluctant to allot enough time to exhibit documentaries produced by the Films Division ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government

to ensure that they strictly earmark time for documentaries and show them in a proper manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Screening of 'approved' films is compulsory as per conditions of licensing for all cinemas. Licensing authorities under the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are, therefore, required to ensure screening of 'approved' films.

Development of Coal Projects

3472. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Investment Board has cleared coal projects worth Rs. 300 crores including Rs. 15 crores for the Mukunda coal mines being developed with Soviet assistance ;

(b) if so, what are the projects which have been cleared by Government ;

(c) whether the Soviet Union has prepared a feasibility report of the mining development plan ;

(d) if so, whether the report of the Soviet Union in this regard has already been submitted to Union Government ; and

(e) if so, the details of thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) The Public Investment Board has cleared 34 coal project proposals during the calendar year 1983. The total investment on these projects is about Rs. 1730 crores. These proposals include revised cost estimates for 14 projects, 17 new projects and 3 advance action proposals (including advance action for Mukunda coal project). The technological part of the project report prepared by Soviet Experts for the Mukunda mine has been received and it is under examination by the Coal India Limited,

Farraka Extension Plan

3473. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Farraka expansion plan has run into rough weather as the Central Electricity Authority has withheld technical approval for the project ;

(b) whether it has led to differences between CEA and the National Thermal Power Corporation ;

(c) whether the reasons for CEA not according technical approval are that it feels that the North-Eastern region is still not developed enough to absorb a single unit generating 500 MW ; and

(d) if so, what action Union Government have taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Central Electricity Authority has accorded techno economic clearance in October, 1983, to two units of 500 MW each of Farakka expansion project.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Technology in the Communications

3474. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has worked out leap jump technology programme for the Seventh Plan period to revolutionise technology in the communications ;

(b) if so, whether according to the experts, by jumping the various intermediary stages of technology in spheres like communications using the INSAT-IB for linkages, India can save an enormous amount of money required to link villages with the national telecommunications system ;

(c) if so, whether Government have agreed to the proposal of the experts of Planning Commission ; and

(d) if so, by what time the same is likely to be achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The Planning Commission has not worked out leap jump technology.

(b) Satellite is basically for communication over long distances.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I would like to draw your attention that we have not heard anything from the Government about what is happening on the Sri Lanka matter. We again have all kinds of contradictory reports.

MR. SPEAKER : Were you here when the debate was going on ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They have not said anything at that time. Since then there is a proposal of regional council which has been rejected by TULK.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me some motion.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Three Harijan girls have died by eating the so-called nutritious meal in my parliamentary constituency. This is a serious matter. This has appeared in the papers.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask the State MLAs to raise it in the State Assembly. This is a State subject.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : This is a burning problem. And this is a Harijan problem.

MR. SPEAKER : They are as good citizens of this country as others are. What those Members are doing there ? They are the representatives of the people. They should look after them. Not allowed.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : *

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने परसों भी यह सवाल उठाया था, सरकार ने ज्वार के लिये 124 रु० सपोर्ट प्राइस डिक्लेयर की है जब कि बाजार के अन्दर 100 और 102 रु० की सपोर्ट प्राइस रह गई है। सरकार कहती है कि हम खरीदना नहीं चाहते। फूड मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया है कि ज्वार पैरिशेबल है इसलिये हम इसको खरीदना नहीं चाहते, राज्य सरकार चाहे तो खरीद सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपके लिये आज 377 अलाऊ किया है इसी सबजेक्ट पर।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आपने काल अटेंशन के लिये स्वीकार किया, जब उसका सरकार पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा तो 377 का क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पड़ेगा क्यों नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन में आश्वासन दिया गया था कि ज्वार के साथ मक्का और बाजरा भी खरीदेंगे। बाजरे को खरीदने का जरूर प्रबन्ध हुआ है, लेकिन ज्वार का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, सपोर्ट प्राइस का क्या मतलब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सपोर्ट प्राइस जब अना-उन्स की जाती है तो उसका मतलब यह होता है कि उससे नीचे भाव जाय तो सरकार खरीदे। अगर नहीं खरीदती है तो मैं कहूंगा उनसे। आप आज बोलिये फिर देखते हैं। सपोर्ट प्राइस का अर्थ है खरीदने का।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर यह सरकार शक्कर का भंडार रख सकती है तो ज्वार का क्यों नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भंडार हो या न हो, लेकिन खरीदना चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन वह बहाने बना रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बहानेबाजी नहीं।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो महत्वपूर्ण विषयों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इस देश की जनता को लोकतंत्र में मताधिकार का जो अधिकार दिया गया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां लैक्चर की इजाजत नहीं हो सकती है इस वक्त।

श्री राम लाल राही : विधान सभा और संसद के मतदाताओं के लिये निम्नतम आयु रखी है 21 साल। परन्तु स्वायत्तशासी निकायों, नगरपालिका और महापालिका के लिये 18 साल की गई है। यह फर्क क्यों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिये। ऐसे नहीं होता है।

Not allowed.

श्री राम लाल राही : आप गृह मन्त्री से जवाब दिलवाइये क्यों फर्क रखा गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आराम से बोला करो और सोच समझ कर बोला करो।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : बिहार में भयंकर विद्युत् संकट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके सामने कालिग अटेंशन आ रहा है आप देखते नहीं हैं।

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे दिन आपको ही एलाऊ नहीं कर सकता।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिग अटेंशन से होता कुछ नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे हाथ में कौनसा जादू है ?

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : आपके पास बहुत कुछ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं वही कर रहा हूं जो कि मेरे पास है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य घरने पर बैठे हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठे हैं, नोट एलाउड, यह उनका अधिकार है।

श्री राम लाल राही : ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड, कल सारे दिन सप्लीमेंटरी रेलवे पर एलाऊ कीं, अगर आप वक्त पर न बोलें तो ? मैं राही जी की बात का जवाब दे रहा हूं। अगर प्लेटफार्म पर टिकट लेकर देर से पहुंचें, और गाड़ी चली जाये तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I will look after his interest in the next Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल बहलाने के लिये ख्याल अच्छा है। बहुत अच्छी बात कही आपने।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने थर्ड पे कमीशन लागू किया। इससे कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों का 50 करोड़ रुपया व्यय पड़ने वाला था, उसको घटाने के लिये कोल इण्डिया ने 3 हजार मजदूरों को रिट्रैन्च कर दिया है, मेरे पास आर्डर की ओरिजनल कापी है। एक हजार मजदूरों को डिस्चार्ज किया गया है और दो हजार मजदूरों को सस्पेंड किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कुछ दिया है ? कार्लिंग अटेंशन वगैरह ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जी हां, दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मंगवा लेता हूं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप मंगवा लेंगे, लेकिन ऊर्जा मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see. I cannot allow before I get the facts.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : I have given notice for an urgent discussion

on treating agriculture as an Industry for subsidies and other purpose.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे। हमें तो सिर्फ एग्रीकल्चर का ही देखना है। मैं आपसे बात करूंगा इस विषय में।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : You also agree that agriculture is not O.K.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : To-day, I did not raise any issue because of the poor performance of our Cricket team....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are so heart broken, dejected.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : With this approach for disposing of the various objections you have been able to dispose off zero Hour Business within six minutes. Please continue this practice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हमेशा ही ऐसा करता हूं। जब राही जी जिद करते हैं तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

एक होती है राह और एक कुराह। राह पर चलें तो मंजिल पर पहुंच जाते हैं, न चलें तो कैसे पहुंच सकते हैं ?

Paper laid—Shri Shiv Shankar.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Oil and Natural Gas Commission Amendment Rules, 1983 Annual Report, Audited Report etc. of Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited, Calcutta Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited Bombay, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay and Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1983

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 683 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1983 under Sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :— [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7216/83]

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiary Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiary Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7217/83]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7218/83]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General

thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7219/83]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7220/83]

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7221/83]

Report on the Election to the Office of President of India, 1982 and Legislative Assemblies and Metropolitan Council, 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Election to the Office of President of India, 1982 and Legislative Assemblies and Delhi Metropolitan Council, 1982-83 Narrative. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7222/83]

Lime stone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983, Annual Report, Audited Accounts etc. of the National Safety Council, Bombay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 609 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1983 under sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7224/83]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Safety Council, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Safety Council, Bombay, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7224/83]

Annual Report, Audited Accounts etc. of the
Telecommunications Consultants India
Limited, New Delhi

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) ON THE BE-
HALF OF MY COLLEAGUE SHRI V.N.
GADGIL : I beg to lay on the Table a
copy each of the following papers (Hindi
and English versions) under sub-section (1)
of section 619A of the Companies Act,
1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (2) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7225/83]

Notification under the Central Excise Rules,
1944, Reports under Article 151 (1) of
the Constitution

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the
Table a copy each of the following papers
(Hindi and English versions) under sub-
section (1) of section 619A of the Companies
Act, 1956 :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 878 (ii) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 81/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7226/83]
- (2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.
 - (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1983-Union Government (Commercial) Part VIII-Miscellaneous Topics of Interest. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7227/83]
 - (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-Union Government (Commercial) Part IX-Jessop and Company Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7228/83]
 - (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-Union Government (Commercial) Part X-Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7229/83]

12.10 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Twenty-Second Report

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : I
beg to present the Twenty-second Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the Commi-
tee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.11 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Reported Shortage of Power in the
Country**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY
(Puri) : I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Situation arising out of the reported shortage of power in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh leading to shortfall in agricultural and industrial production and the steps taken by Government to meet the situation."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, Hon'ble Members will recall that I had made a Statement before this House on 29th July, 1983 on the power supply position in the country then obtaining and the prospects of generation in 1983-84.

2. For the year 1983-84, a programme has been formulated to generate 146 BU of energy, comprising of 93.5 BU thermal, 49.0 BU hydel and 3.5 BU nuclear. The generation of electricity during April to November this year has increased by 4.3% as compared to the same period of last year. During the period from April to November, 1983, the total generation was 89.7 BU as against a target of 94.2 BU, which is a shortfall of 4.8%. The main reason for this shortfall is the low out put of thermal stations, although thermal generation during April to November this year has increased by 6.7% as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The actual thermal generation during April to November 1983 was 53.5 BU as against a target of 58 BU, i.e., a deficit of 7.8%. This has resulted in shortage of power in various parts of the country, the overall shortage as compared to the estimated demand being of the order of about 12%.

3. Increased generation from thermal stations is, therefore, vital for reducing the power shortage. The performance of these

stations has not been satisfactory mainly on account of prolonged outages, both scheduled and unscheduled. All efforts are being made to maximise generation from thermal stations during the remaining period of the year. In fact, as a result of these measures, power generation from thermal stations has shown an encouraging improvement during November, when the PLF of thermal stations was 47% against 42.8% in October, 1983.

4. Recently hydro generation has also shown an upward trend mainly due to a generally satisfactory monsoon. During 1983-84, hydro generation is expected to be 49.5 BU as against the target of 49 BU.

5. Thus, the overall generation target of 146 BU in 1983-84 is likely to be achieved to the extent of 142.5 BU, leaving a shortfall of about 3.5 BU.

6. To increase the availability of power, attention is also being paid to expedite the commissioning of additional generating capacity. For the year 1983-84 against a programme of commissioning additional capacity of 4157 MW, capacity of more than 2000 MW has already been commissioned or rolled.

7. Sir, I would now like to mention briefly the power supply position in different regions in the country.

8. In the Northern Region the generation of electricity increased by about 7.4% during April to November, 1983 compared to the same period last year. However, the power supply position in Uttar Pradesh and other States of the region suffered a set-back after 30th October 1983 due to a serious fire in Obra Thermal Power Station. Restoration work at Obra is progressing and it is being monitored closely. Assistance is also being provided to U.P. Government and UPSEB in this regard. Meanwhile, measures have been taken to meet the shortage and the Central Government has allowed Uttar Pradesh to draw additional power from the Central Sector power station at Singrauli. Power supply from Korba Super Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh has also been arranged. To reduce the power shortage in J&K, and Haryana, assistance from the

Northern Grid is being provided to the extent possible.

9. In the Western Region, the increase in generation was about 12.0%. The power position in all the States is comparatively satisfactory and the States are meeting their demand by and large with marginal power cuts.

10. In the Southern Region, due to a decrease in generation by about 6.7%, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are experiencing shortages in varying degrees. This is mainly because these States depend upon hydel generation which was affected due to delayed and erratic monsoon. However, Karnataka is getting assistance from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Assistance is being provided to Kerala from Andhra Pradesh where there is no power shortage.

11. In the Eastern Region although generation has marginally increased by 2.3%, power shortage conditions exist in all the States. Assistance is being given to Bihar from the Northern grid, depending upon the surplus available. Assistance is also being provided to Orissa from Andhra Pradesh.

12. In the North-Eastern Region the power supply position is comfortable.

13. Hon'ble Members would appreciate that a high priority in supply of power has to be given to agriculture, especially in view of the rabi sowing season. State Governments are fully aware of this and the power requirements of the agricultural sector are being met to the maximum extent possible.

14. Sir, before I conclude, I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that we are doing our best to improve the availability of power and all efforts will continue to be made to reduce the power shortage in various States. The State Governments and State Electricity Boards will also undoubtedly take all necessary steps to achieve maximum generation and availability of power.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although in the statement on the Calling Attention all the

facts have been mentioned, as a matter of fact there has been a distressing situation arising out of the shortage of power. The power-cut to the industry and the power-cut to agriculture is almost everywhere in the country.

Sir, to me it appears that this crisis is being generated on account of inadequacy of the modern technology being adopted in that sector. You will find that last year there was some shortage of rainfall naturally leading to low growth of our hydel generation. But this year that problem is not there, and in spite of everything our plant load factor is only 47 per cent. In the *Economic Survey* it was pointed out that from 42 per cent it has been continuously increasing to 47.6 per cent. No doubt the performance of the Ministry and this Government is adorable because it has made some improvement in the background of our past performance, strategy. But the fact remains that in P.L.F. (Plant load Factor) we are very much lagging behind in the international standard and that is on account of the fact that we are not equipped with the latest technology or the up to date technology in this field. In this connection I would also invite the attention of the hon. Minister that so far as the technology is concerned, there was the World Energy Conference. The question is whether there has been any consensus for free flow of technology in this area. That is one pertinent aspect for improvement in our performance in this sector. Similarly, you will find that we have added 8,500 MW capacity during the last 5 years. Although we have added 8,500 MW, our utilisation is only 41.7 per cent. So, the crisis is generating on account of not being able to utilise the capacity which is adopted as the international standard in this field. Similarly, the transmission loss of 20 per cent no doubt is very much disturbing and we have not been able to reduce it and apart from the suggestions given for the National Grid and all that, in the existing circumstances it can be reduced provided we can improve our technology.

Another factor which is leading to this crisis is the standard of efficiency of our technical personnel which perhaps needs a lot of improvement. And in the *Economic Survey* the Government had indicated that

they would introduce some sort of training to the technical personnel and I do not know how far they have gone ahead

Another aspect is, there has also been an indication that they would improve the technique of commissioning. Even the quality of the machinery used and the repairing agency and all the improvements are necessary. Unless that is done and the managerial efficiency is assured, I am sure even if you add to your capacity we cannot have our achievement.

Another aspect that I would like to point out is that there has been delay in the process of taking decisions at various levels. The Talchar thermal plant for Orissa was recommended by the committee. All the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted except that of the setting up of Talcher thermal plant in Orissa. Orissa is continuously for years together short of power and our industries, industrial programme, is handicapped for want of power.

So far as Talcher thermal plant is concerned, that has not been given clearance in spite of the fact that all the factors contributing to a thermal power plant are in favour of locating this plant in Orissa. It is a very good site for the installation of a thermal plant in Orissa. All other considerations justify it.

Then, in the Ibb Valley in Orissa, there is enough of coal. But the Central Electricity Authority has not given the clearance for installing a thermal power plant there. So, the matter is lingering there. All the considerations are very much in favour of installing a thermal plant there. The Central Electricity Authority's contention is that the coal of that area is only scheduled for power generation in some other State, not in Orissa. Orissa is suffering from acute shortage of power. It is lagging behind the national average. Besides, it is a backward State. It needs a special consideration. We have got all the mineral resources, forest resources and other natural resources in Orissa. But we are not in a position to go ahead because of lack of power. Unless we are equipped with thermal power plants, we cannot go ahead with our industrial

schemes. These two thermal power plants which have already been delayed for so long should be given clearance at an early date. The process of taking decisions at various levels is being delayed. Unless we expedite the process of taking decisions, we cannot meet the challenges of the situation.

Further, I would say that the managerial efficiency has also to be improved. The existing managerial efficiency needs to be improved. A number of new projects that are to be installed have not been installed. There is a technical slippage in creation of power generation capacity. It is on account of lack of adequate managerial efficiency.

I would also like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many coal refineries and coal screening plants have already been completed. It was decided that 20 new such plants would be installed. I would like to know how many have been completed.

What steps have been taken to improve the quality of equipment. That is also very necessary. Again, what steps have been taken in the matter of quality control and maintenance of plants. These are the aspects which are to be looked into deeply. Unless we improve the performance of various plants, simply adding the capacity will not solve the problem.

There was aproving investigation going on. A monitoring team was going around and inspecting the plants and suggesting various technological improvements, as well as suggesting steps to improve managerial efficiency. I want to know how many plants have been supervised, what have been their reports and whether effective steps as per the recommendations of the reports have been taken to remove all the deficiencies that have been reported. I would like to know whether all these reports have been complied with. That is a matter which I would like the hon. Minister to specifically answer.

Lastly, there was the World Energy Conference. I had said about the free flow of technology. I want to know what has been consensus for the alternative sources of energy. That will answer the problem not only for the day but for years to come.

I request the Hon. Minister to give a clear picture of what has emerged in the World Energy Conference from the deliberations on the free flow of technology and on alternative sources of energy.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The Hon. Member has made a number of observations, more in the nature of suggestions which I certainly deem valuable and I take note of them.

Regarding the World Energy Conference, this was not an official Conference at all. This was a non-official Conference and this was convened here at the instance of the World Body for the purpose of finding out ways and means of improving the energy sector in the world as a whole.

Particularly, the Hon. Member is pleased to ask about the consensus on the question of technology transfer. So far as India is concerned, we seek the technology from whichever country has the expertise. Different technologies are imported from different countries. But the free technology concept that the Hon. Member tried to seek clarification was not the gamut which was covered in the manner envisaged by the Hon. Member because, as I said, it was totally a non-governmental organisation.

The Hon. Member is also pleased to make some observations on the State projects in Orissa. There has been some slight delay on the part of the Central Electricity Authority for the purpose of project clearance. It usually happens in innumerable cases. It is because almost always it happens that the information that is passed on to the CEA is not up to the mark for the purpose of taking decisions and, therefore, the CEA had to call for lot of information from time to time and in the process, it takes time. This is the general trend that I have seen with reference to various projects that come from various States.

Regarding Talcher, the coal linkage is likely to be tied up now and efforts are being made to take up the project in the Seventh Plan period.

As regards the other project which has not been cleared by the CEA, I would go into the reasons. I do not have the information relating to this project at present. But,

nonetheless, I shall see that the clearance is expedited as early as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it possible to execute the project during the Sixth Plan period ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is not possible during the Sixth Plan period. That is why I said that it will be taken up during the Seventh Plan period.

With regard to the other point of slippages etc. that the Hon. Member has raised, there had been a number of problems in the performance of the State Electricity Boards. The reasons for poor performance were not merely the slippages—because the Hon. Member has mixed up the slippages with the new projects, that is why I am making this clarification—there was delay in execution and commissioning of the projects, under-utilisation of the existing generation capacity, high transmission and distribution losses as I mentioned earlier in this House during Question Hour, inadequate training of persons, unremunerative operation in respect of some categories of consumers and large wage bills. The cumulative effect of all these factors has resulted in the poor performance of the State Electricity Boards. Of course, different measures are being taken and advices are also rendered to the State Electricity Boards for better performance. Amongst the measures that have been suggested and that have been taken by way of issuing guidelines to the State Electricity Boards are to improve their project management procedures, to enhance capacity utilisation, to reduce transmission and distribution losses, to regulate their recruitment of manpower and to improve their financial performance. These various steps are taken and these guidelines are issued from time to time by the Central Electricity Authority and the Government to the States for the better performance of the State Electricity Boards.

The Hon. Member was pleased to ask about the coal refinery plants. I thought that possibly he referred to the coal handling plants. I could not follow refinery part because I was thinking...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have brought all these from the Economic Survey.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : For the purpose of improving the quality of coal, it is the coal handling plants that have to be set up and I must submit that the quality of coal from the time that we have taken up open-cast mining has not been upto our expectations. But coal handling plants are established in different parts of the country and I may bring to the notice of the House that as on today the coal handling plants are handling coal to the tune of 30 to 35 per cent and within another two to three years we will be able to set up coal handling plants which would improve the quality of coal to the tune of 70 per cent. Of course, I would not like to go into the number and all those details because what I have said about the percentage of coal that is being and to be handled should satisfy the Hon. Members of the House.

I have already made my submission with reference to the World Energy Conference. Therefore, I would not like to go into details about technology in respect of non-conventional sources of energy, and so on, because the nature and content of that Conference, as I submitted, was non-governmental, but the conclusions arrived at that Conference would certainly be taken note of by the Government in order to see how best we improve our energy sector.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : What is the result of the roving monitoring team that was set up to visit all the plants ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must submit that the Central Electricity Authority and my Ministry have been sending teams from time to time. Apart from the fact that general teams are going, specifically where we find that some of the States have been confronting difficulties with reference to any of the project, we immediately run....

AN HON. MEMBER : Centre-State relations.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In every respect one cannot go on the question of Centre-State relations though, of course, it has its own relevance. Particularly some of the State had been raising these issues. But the fact remains that, so far as the Central Electricity Authority and also my Ministry

are concerned, wherever necessary we have been sending special teams. For example, I submitted some time back in the other House that, when the Obra plant got out of order, we had immediately to send a team headed by a Member of the Central Electricity Authority. So, these steps we take from time to time. Generally also the teams go about in order to aid and advise the State Electricity Boards. So, it is not possible for me to say which team has said what because this is the general pattern of our working.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि एक से अधिक बार स्वयं मन्त्री महोदय ने और उनके पूर्ववर्ती मंत्रियों ने भी इस बात को दोहराया है कि राज्य के विद्युत बोर्डों को विभिन्न प्रकार की सलाह समय समय पर दी गई है और उनसे बार बार अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि इन सलाहों पर वे अमल करें और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे विद्युत बोर्ड हैं, जिन विद्युत बोर्डों ने आप की इन सलाहों की कभी परवाह नहीं की और जितनी बार आप ने उनको सलाह दी, उसके बाद भी उन विद्युत बोर्डों में उन का उत्पादन क्षमता से उतना ही कम उत्पादन होता गया। इसका कारण क्या है ? या तो विद्युत बोर्ड आप की सलाह को गंभीरता से नहीं लेते और या जो सलाह आप विद्युत बोर्डों को देते हैं, उसके अनुपात में उनके सामने कुछ वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ हैं। उन कठिनाइयों को वे अनुभव करते हैं और आप से अपेक्षा करते हैं कि उन कठिनाइयों के निवारण के लिए कुछ मेटेरियल हैल्प आप उनको दें। इसलिए मन्त्री जी से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या विद्युत बोर्ड आपकी सलाहों को गंभीरता से नहीं लेते हैं या फिर समय समय पर जो मेटेरियल हैल्प वे आप से चाहते हैं, वह उन को नहीं मिलती है ताकि उनकी डिफी-कल्टीज कम हो सकें। इस मामले में उनकी मदद करने के लिए आपके मन्त्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय विद्युत उत्पादन की जो स्थिति है वह बहुत ही शोचनीय है। वहां पर स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि एक तरफ रबी की बुआई का समय है और दूसरी तरफ किसानों के ट्र्यूबवेलों को बिजली नहीं मिल पा रही है। मुश्किल से चार घंटे ही उन को बिजली उपलब्ध हो पा रही है। स्थिति यह है कि जो पानी निकल कर आता है, वह भी खेत तक नहीं पहुंच पाता क्योंकि किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बहुत सी जगहों पर डीजल की बहुत किल्लत है। यह मंत्रालय भी आपके पास है, इसलिए आपकी नालिज में यह होगा कि वहां पर डीजल की बहुत किल्लत है। जितने उद्योग हैं, साधारण उद्योगों की बात को तो आप छोड़िये, जो आपके प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योग हैं जैसे कि बी एच ई एल है या खाद के कारखाने हैं या जो वहां सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं हैं, उनके लिए भी 30 प्रतिशत से लेकर 40-45 प्रतिशत तक बिजली की कटौती इस समय हो रही है। जो प्रायरीटी क्षेत्र हैं, उन क्षेत्रों में भी कटौती है, नान-प्रायरीटी वाले क्षेत्रों को तो आप छोड़िये। उत्तर प्रदेश के जो हिली एरियाज हैं, उनमें पहले कभी पावर की कटौती लागू नहीं की गई चाहे विद्युत की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी हो रही हो क्योंकि वहां पर बिजली की खपत बहुत कम है लेकिन इस बार तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भी 3-4 घंटे ही बिजली दी जाती है। राज्य सरकार चाहे दावा कुछ भी कर रही हो और चाहे यह दावा कर रही हो कि हम 8-10 घंटे बिजली दे रहे हैं लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि किसी भी जगह 8-10 घंटे लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है केवल केवल टाऊन्स को छोड़कर।

ओबरा में अभी कुछ समय पहले आग लग गई थी लेकिन उससे पहले भी आग लगी है और उससे थोड़ा उत्पादन पर असर पड़ा है। इस

सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर कभी भी ताप विद्युत उत्पादन की जितनी क्षमता है, उसका 40-45 प्रतिशत से अधिक उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। आप ओबरा को ही ले लीजिए। उसकी 1500 मेगावाट की उत्पादन क्षमता है मगर 1500 मेगावाट के स्थान पर वहां पर कभी 600-700 मेगावाट से ज्यादा उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। उस की कुछ यूनिट्स में कुछ समय पहले आग लग गई थी मगर जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि इससे पहले भी आग लगी है और उस के लिए आप ने कोई न कोई कमेटी नियुक्त की है और अब की बार जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है, उस में आप के यहां का भी एक सदस्य है। उस कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही है मगर मुझे डर है कि पहले ओबरा में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में आग लगने के लिए जो कमेटी बनी थी और उस की रिपोर्ट पर जिस प्रकार से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है, इस बार की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होगी और मामले को हथ अप कर दिया जाएगा क्योंकि वहां पर जो विद्युत बोर्ड है, वह एक प्रकार से राजनीति का अखाड़ा बन गया है। वहां पर विभिन्न प्रकार के गुट काम कर रहे हैं और न केवल बड़े-बड़े इन्जीनियरों में या टॉप लेबिल में गुट हैं बल्कि जो छोटे इन्जीनियर हैं, उन में भी बहुत से गुट बन गये हैं। इस चीज को देखते हुए श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह ने इस के दो भाग कर दिये थे। एक भाग का काम जेनरेशन का था और दूसरा जी डेवलपमेंट का भाग था, उसका काम दूसरे को सौंप दिया गया था मगर उस से भी कोई काम नहीं बना। आज स्थिति यह है कि जेनरेशन वाले भाग में कोई इन्जीनियर जाना नहीं चाहता है और जो नीचे के लेबिल के कर्मचारी हैं, आप विद्युत की किसी भी यूनिट को देख लीजिये, वहां पर कोई न कोई लाल-पीला झंडा टंगा रहता है और किसी न किसी प्रकार की नारेबाजी होती रहती है। यदि आप उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक हालत सुधारना चाहते हैं तो विद्युत की स्थिति आपको निश्चित

तौर पर सुधारनी पड़ेगी। जब तक वहां विद्युत की हालत नहीं सुधरती तब तक उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति भी नहीं सुधरेगी। इसलिए आप मेरा निवेदन है कि आप राज्य विद्युत परिषदों के क्रियाकलापों की जांच के विषय में कार्यवाही करें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं होगा।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर दो-प्रकार की बिजली है। वैसे तो तीसरे प्रकार की आप्त्विक विद्युत भी है लेकिन बिजली के मुख्य दो ही स्रोत हैं— एक तापीय बिजली और दूसरी जलीय बिजली। इस समय मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारा ताप बिजली के उत्पादन पर अधिक जोर है। हमारी जलीय विद्युत की जो उत्पादन क्षमता है उस पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उसकी कुल क्षमता के 50 परसेंट से ऊपर उपयोग कर पाने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जलीय विद्युत के क्षेत्र में जब अच्छी वर्षा होती है तब भी 15 सौ या 16 सौ मेघावाट की क्षमता में से हम 6-7 सौ मेघावाट का ही उत्पादन कर पाते हैं। जल विद्युत क्षेत्र में हम अपना उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं। हमारे यहां जल विद्युत की जितनी भी परियोजनाएं हैं, चाहे यमुना हो, चाहे टोंस हो, चाहे गंगा हो, इन परियोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध ही नहीं करायी जा रही है। प्लानिंग कमिशन के द्वारा जितनी सैक्शन धनराशि है उतनी भी उपलब्ध नहीं करायी जाती है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो परियोजना एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरी हो जानी चाहिए, वह तीन-तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी पूरी नहीं हो पाती। आप जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के पूरा किये जाने के विषय में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं, कृपया यह हमें बताएं ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक खबर बड़ी डिस्टर्बिंग है। हमारे यहां टांडा और आनपारा थर-

मल पावर प्लांट के बारे में यह सुना गया है कि धन के अभाव में उनमें जितनी तेजी से काम होना चाहिए था, वह उतनी तेजी से नहीं चल रहा है। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इन पावर प्लांट के लिए जो धन निर्धारित किया गया था वह कम पड़ गया है ? जो मशीनरी आदि वहाँ के लिए रखी गई थीं, उनको कहीं और डाइवर्ट कर दिया गया है ? अगर यह स्थिति है तो इसके निराकरण के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में तत्काल कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो वर्तमान भयावह स्थिति और भी भयावह हो जाएगी। हमारे जितने भी पावर प्लांट्स हैं अगर वे समय पर पूरे नहीं होते हैं तो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति और भी खराब हो जाएगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि आपने यह कहा है कि बिजली उत्पादन का जितना लक्ष्य पिछले साल था आप उसके नजदीक पहुंच गये हैं। लेकिन इतना उत्पादन होने के बावजूद हमारे उद्योग विभाग की रिपोर्ट यह है कि 20 प्रतिशत की कटौती सप्लाय में की जा रही है। इससे उद्योगों का उत्पादन अफेक्ट हो रहा है। इससे टोटल उत्पादन अफेक्टेड हुआ है। या तो आपके आंकड़ों में कहीं कोई त्रुटि है या उन लोगों में कोई त्रुटि है। कृपया इस स्थिति को स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करें। यदि विद्युत उत्पादन का जितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था उतना विद्युत उत्पादन हो रहा है तो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में यह कटौती क्यों लागू की गई है ?

आपने राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी की बात कही है। मैं भी इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी ने जितनी संस्तुतियां की हैं उनमें एक मोटी बात यह कही है, जैसा कि इस समय विद्युत संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है, उससे निपटने के लिये उस कमेटी ने कहा है कि अन्तर्राज्यीय ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स बननी चाहिए। यदि किसी राज्य में बिजली संकट पैदा हो जाए

तो उस हालत में दूसरे राज्य से उसको बिजली की सप्लाई कर दी जाए। ये अन्तर्राज्यीय ट्रांसमिशन लाईन बनाने के विषय में आपका मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है और अब तक कहां तक कार्यवाही हुई है ?

जितने हमारे थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स हैं, जितने विद्युत बोर्ड खराब स्थिति में हैं, और लगातार खराब स्थिति में हैं, उन थर्मल पावर स्टेशंस को क्या आप केन्द्रीय विद्युत बोर्ड के अधीन रखने के लिए तैयार हैं ? यदि नहीं है तो ऐसे थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स जिनकी स्थिति लगातार खराब चल रही है, उनको सुधारने के लिए क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The Hon. Member has asked questions of a wider magnitude. I shall only try to answer the ones which are specific, pointed and which should be taken care of.

On the question of various State Electricity Boards which are not in a position to properly manage their own thermal power plants, the question is whether the Centre will take them over, by themselves. That would not be a very happy policy. So far as the Centre is concerned, it would be in a position to help them out by the advice that should be tendered ; or, if it is a case of training some personnel, we will certainly take it up and help them out—but not by taking over by ourselves, because as the House is aware, from 1975 i.e., after the National Thermal Power Corporation and the hydro-power corporations were set up, we have taken some of the projects in the Central sector, in order to aid the States whenever they are in difficulty—in generating capacity as also in the supply of electricity.

The question asked by the Hon. Member was about the advice tendered by the Central Electricity Authority to the State Electricity Boards ; i.e., whether they do not care for the advice and the help which are generally rendered by the Centre. I may submit that by and large, the State Electricity Boards do heed the advice of the CEA, because it is not as though there is any motive behind our advice. The advice

tendered by the CEA is in the larger interests of the State electricity boards. But notwithstanding what advice we give and the heed they pay to it, they have their own problems like financial limitations, need to renovate plant and machinery, lack of spares and their non-timely supply, design and manufacturing deficiencies in plant and equipment, lack of trained personnel, indiscipline in various Boards and those who are serving the Boards, low tariff etc. These are matters which are of primary interest to the State Governments themselves, problems that have to be attended to by the States. To improve the functioning of State electricity boards, the States also appoint committees.

So far as the Central Electricity Authority is concerned, we do come to their rescue, by extending our helping hand. The hon. Member was pleased to make a specific reference to Uttar Pradesh. In U.P., the position as it stands is that the energy requirement of the State is 430 lakh units per day. This is their requirement, and the availability there from their own sources is 380 lakh units. And I must submit that 50 lakh units are supplied by the Centre because of the deficiency with which the State had been suffering ; and 4 to 6 lakh units per day are also supplied from Madhya Pradesh. This is the broad position of the electricity requirement, and the manner in which this requirement is met in U.P.

Originally the State Government came up to have this project completed on the basis of a bilateral contract with a company. That was examined and we felt that that would not be possible. So the financial package has to be settled with reference to a particular project. Once this source of financing is determined, I am sure, the matter should not take much time to start. Primarily it is for the State Government to take a decision and then put it to us so that we could consider.

The hon. Member was also pleased to make the observation regarding the inter-state transmission line. I have submitted earlier also that these lines are taken up even in the central sector in different States. We are going ahead on the basis of the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report because power has to be evacuated from State to

State. The power that is generated from the super thermal power station located in a particular State has got to be evacuated to various States in that region. That action in different States is being taken wherever we have set up our own super thermal power stations, 400 KV lines and 220 KV lines.

My hon. friend has also talked about the cut that has been effected Uttar Pradesh. I must submit that 20 to 33 and one-third per cent due to plant closures for three days in a week and peak period reserictions for industries are there. The information that has been supplied to me is on that basis. I must also submit that every day for seven hours supply of electricity is effected to the agricultural consumers.

The Hon. Member was also pleased to make a reference about the dismal performance of the State Electricity Board, the politics that has gone into the working of that system and he was also pleased to make the observation that with reference to the committee that has been appointed regarding the mishap at Obra. I must submit that when there was a debate in the other House, I had suggested to the Chief Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh that the inquiry should be conducted by a committee headed by a High Court Judge and, preferably, if it is possible, by a Supreme Court Judge. I heard, of course I am not sure—but I heard that the Chief Minister had expressed his readiness to appoint the Committee headed by a High Court judge for the purpose of going into the entire working of the Obra plant and the manner in which this mishap had taken place and the fall out thereof. I am going into the other details and the working of the State Electricity Board. I must submit that the working of the U.P. State Electricity Board—because I was getting lot of complaints about it—I advised the Chief Minister to appoint a Committee to go into the working of this power plant so that things can be looked into.

The hon. Member was pleased to make an observation that if the figures that were given by us were correct, as to why so much cut in the electricity supply was there. In fact, when I was making the submission, in

the forenoon today during the Question Hour I submitted that what exactly is the requirement of the nation for the entire year, and I put it at 155 billion units. The target fixed by us was 146 billion units. This was because taking into consideration the various aspects this target was fixed and the figure that we are likely to achieve also I submit, would be 142.5 billion units. If you look into it from the point of view of the need and what we are going to generate, there is a big gap. It would be more than 12.5 billion units. And then many a things happen accidentally in the generating capacity or the PL factor or the transmission line, as a result of which the States have got to manage their affairs in a manner that the core sectors is supplied electricity as much as possible and the other sectors they get a cut in the electricity supply. Thus it is left to the State authorities as to how they manage their affairs. If they are giving a cut in a particular sector, that is a matter of policy which they have got to pursue in accordance with the availability and the demand.

The hon. Member was pleased to make a reference about power projects like Anpara, Thada and Maneri hydro-electric project. In fact, they are at different stages of construction.

श्री जॅनल बहार (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में ही इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पावर की शॉर्टेज है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि पावर सैक्टर में शॉर्टेज बराबर बनी हुई है। जितनी आवश्यकता है पावर की उतनी आवश्यकता तक हम नहीं पहुँच पा रहे हैं और यह भी एक अजीब विडम्बना है कि हमारे मंत्री जी को उस बात का जबाब देना पड़ रहा है जो उनके बस में नहीं है। अधिकतर पावर राज्य सरकारों के जिम्मे हैं। और स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों के मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से यह पावर शॉर्टेज बराबर बनी की बनी रहती है।

मंत्री जी ने एक बात कही, स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स को समय समय पर सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी

अथोरिटी, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा सलाह दी जाती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या बोर्ड उनमें से कुछ सलाहों को मानते हैं, कुछ को नहीं मानते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स के ही लोग तो सैन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथोरिटी में आते हैं। और जाते कौन हैं? अनवान्टेड जिनको वहां के अफसर या मिनिस्टर यहीं चाहते वही अनवान्टेड पर्सन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के यहां आते हैं, वहां से उनको शंट आफ कर दिया जाता है। मैंने कई बार स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के अधिकारियों से इस बात की शिकायत सुनी कि मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी थोड़ी ही है। मुझे क्या सलाह देंगे। और यह सही बात है कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में भी अच्छे जानकार हैं। सवाल टेक्नीक का नहीं है, सवाल किसी और बात का है। मिसमैनेजमेंट और इंडिसिप्लिन का है, नीयत का है, भ्रष्टाचार का है। बहुत सारी बातें हैं जिनकी वजह से स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ठीक से फंक्शन नहीं कर रहे हैं। टेक्नीकल ऐडवांस क्या देंगे? वहां तो खुद अच्छे-अच्छे टेक्नीशियन लोग बैठे हुए हैं।

ओबरा में पहली बार आग नहीं लगी है। पहले भी आग से काफी नुकसान हो चुका है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उसकी क्या जांच की, (या रोकथाम की कार्यवाही की, यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं, लेकिन वहां होता ऐसा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अनवान्टेड लोग डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन से जैनरेशन में भेजे जाते हैं, जब कि जैनरेशन में अच्छे लोग होने चाहियें। कोई अच्छा इंजीनियर जैनरेशन में जाना नहीं चाहता। वहां ऐसे लोगों को भेजा जाता है जिनको सजा देनी होती है। जो जैनरेशन में जाता है, वह लगातार कोशिश करता रहता है कि किसी तरह से वहां से उसको हटा दिया जाये। कोई ऐसी बात करता है कि जैनरेशन से उसका ट्रांसफर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में हो जाये। उनकी तबियत वहां लगती नहीं। इसी कारण जैनरेशन में बार-बार कोई खराबी होती जा रही है।

ओबरा में जैसा कि बताया गया है, पहली बार ही आग नहीं लगी, कई बार लग चुकी है और आगे भी लग सकती है। वहां आग लगाई जाती है, षडयंत्र है आग लगाने का। एक दो साल के बाद आग लगाई जा रही है।

श्री हरीश रावत : आग लगाने के समय जो अधिकारी होता है, उसको प्रमोशन दी जाती है।

श्री जनुल बशर : सबसे बड़े दुःख की बात यह है कि इस मामले में मंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यह राय दी,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Energy is a Concurrent subject in the Constitution, you must not forget it.

श्री जनुल बशर : जी हां, कान्करेंट सबजेक्ट है।

कि ओबरा में जो आग लगी है उसकी जांच एक कमीशन के द्वारा, जिसका चैयरमैन हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज हो, कराई जाये। मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी सलाह दी लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो जांच कमेटी बनाई है, उसमें वही यू० पी० इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के आफिसर्स हैं जिनकी देखरेख में आग लगी है, वही उसकी जांच करेंगे। मंत्री जी की सलाह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नहीं मानी है। अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सुना है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कैसे सुना है? क्या आपके पास लिखकर आया है, किसी अखबार में पढ़ लिया है, या आपके किसी दोस्त ने खबर दी है, आपने कैसे सुन लिया कि वह एग्री कर गये हैं जब कि वह एग्री नहीं किये हैं? आपके पास कोई ऐसी मशीनरी है, आप तो कानून भी जानते हैं, कि आप अपनी तरफ से कोई एक्वायरी सैट-अप कर सकें?

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार आपकी सलाह मानेगी नहीं, आप एक्वायरी सैट-अप नहीं कर सकते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश पावर बोर्ड भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे बड़ा अड्डा है। यह सबसे बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार और कर्प्शन का सेंटर है। उनकी जांच होनी

चाहिये, यह आप भी मानते हैं। आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को एडवाइस देंगे कि उसकी जाँच करायें, देखिये क्या निकलता है ?

नतीजा यह निकलता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश रोजाना विकास की दौड़ में पीछे होता जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन का सबसे बड़ा कारण बिजली का न मिलना है चाहे यह खेती के क्षेत्र में हो या उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हो। यहां तक कि लोगों को पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है जो कि इसी बिजली के कारण है। गांव-गांव में जगह-जगह पेय जल का संकट हो गया है, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर नहीं मिल रहा है।

बिजली 10-10 और 15-15 दिन पूरे जिले में गायब हो जाती है। हमारे क्षेत्र में 24-24 घंटे बिजली गायब रहती है। लोग बाल्टी लेकर घूमते रहते हैं, कहीं पानी नहीं मिलता। पीने के पानी का ठिकाना नहीं है, खेती का काम कैसे चलेगा ?

उत्तर प्रदेश बाढ़ की चपेट में रहा है। पूर्वी हिस्सा अकाल की चपेट में रहा है। बिजली नहीं मिलेगी तो न सिंचाई हो पायेगी और न पैदावार हो पायेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में उत्तर प्रदेश की क्या हालत होगी, आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं। वहां 12, 13 करोड़ की आबादी है, अगर वहां ठीक से पैदावार न हो तो आपका पंजाब और हरियाणा व दूसरे प्रदेश भी वहां के लोगों को नहीं खिला पायेंगे जब तक कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदावार नहीं होगी।

मैं बड़ा हताश होकर मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या कर सकते हैं। सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के मामले में सबसे बड़ा झूठ बोला जाता है। वहां की सरकार कहती है कि हम 12 घंटे बिजली दे रहे हैं, जब कि 12 मिनट भी बिजली नहीं दी जाती है।

श्री हरीश रावत : चार घंटे बिजली दी जाती है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : चार घंटे तो औसत है। कहीं चार घंटे बिजली दी जाती है, तो कहीं चार मिनट दी जाती है, कहीं छः घंटे बिजली दी जाती है और कहीं छः मिनट दी जाती है।

यह तो सरकारी कटौती है। इसके अलावा गैर-सरकारी, अधोषित, अनडिक्लेयर्ड कटौती हर जगह लागू है। जहां मर्जी हुई, वहां स्विच आन कर दिया और जहां मर्जी हुई, वहां स्विच आफ कर दिया। लोगों को पता नहीं है कि बिजली आएगी या नहीं। जाड़े में किसान रात-भर टुकर-टुकर देखते रहते हैं कि बिजली आए और हम सिंचाई का काम करें। वे रात भर ठिठुरते रहते हैं, लेकिन बिजली का पता नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार बहुत झूठ बोलती है। बिजली बोर्ड उससे बहुत झूठ बुलवाता है। सरकार को साफ-साफ कहना चाहिए कि इतने बजे से इतने बजे तक बिजली देंगे, ताकि लोग उसके लिए तैयार रहें। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि कहा जाता है कि इतने बजे बिजली देंगे, लेकिन बिजली नहीं आती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश को राहत देने के लिए कुछ कर सकते हैं ? उत्तर प्रदेश को एन. टी. पी. सी. और मध्य प्रदेश से कुछ बिजली दी गई है, लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है। वह बहुत कम है। खासकर आने वाले तीन-चार महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश को काफी पावर देनी पड़ेगी। अगर नहीं देंगे, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर से सिंचाई और बुवाई नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय की कनसल्टेंटिव कमेटी का मੈम्बर हूं। मैं पावर के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से बराबर बातचीत करता हूं। लेकिन आज अन्य समस्याओं के बारे में कुछ न कह कर मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि उनके पास जो भी शक्ति है, जितनी भी योग्यता है, उसका उपयोग कर के वह उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के बारे में

दखल दें और वहां की सरकार को मजबूर करें कि वह एक जांच आयोग बनाकर उत्तर प्रदेश स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के बारे में पूरी जांच कराए।

ओबरा पावर स्टेशन में जो आग लगी है? वहां पर एक या दो सेट हमेशा खराब रहते हैं, उनमें कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ रहती है। मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की आपूर्ति के बारे में कुछ करें। मैं समझता हूं कि देश भर के बिजली बोर्डों में से उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के बारे में उन्हें सबसे ज्यादा शिकायतें मिलती होंगी। उत्तर प्रदेश का इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड एक बहुत बड़ा सफेद हाथी है, जिसकी कुव्ववस्था अनइमैजिनेबल है। वहां इंजीनियर, वर्कर और टैकनीशन हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। वहां पर चैयरमैन और बोर्ड के मੈम्बर अलग हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा मिसमैनेजमेंट है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को घुन की तरह खा रहा है। जब तक उत्तर प्रदेश को बिजली नहीं मिलेगी—और वहां के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमें उसकी कोई उम्मीद नहीं है—तब तक वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश को कैसे बचायेंगे, उसे कैसे बिजली देंगे। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश को बिजली नहीं दी जाएगी, तो उसकी तरक्की की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है, वह पिछड़ा ही रहेंगा। ऐसा लगता है कि इस साल तो लोगों को खाना भी नहीं मिलेगा।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must submit that I know his sentiments...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You could have produced some energy from his voice.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : He has used his energy to impress upon me to take action against the State Electricity Board. I have taken note of the observations that the hon. Member has made. I would prefer to address a letter to the Chief Minister...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : With a copy of his speech.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I will convey the sentiments of the hon. Member by addressing a letter to the Chief Minister so that the State Government takes necessary action in the matter.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : You include your sentiment also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, I would include the sentiments of the House.

Sir, on one aspect I would like to correct him because he seems to be of the view that the Central Electricity Authority seems to be very depressing. Particularly he feels that only incompetent persons in the State Electricity Board...

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I did not say 'incompetent'. I said 'unwanted'. An unwanted person may be more competent.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : He said, such persons are brought in to the Central Electricity Authority. I would only like to give the information to the House that the Central Electricity Authority has six Members and only one Member is from the State Electricity Board. The rest do not come from the Board. Therefore, it can not be said that they are unwanted people. In fact, in their own sphere they are the experts and it is only the experts who are drafted because they have got to guide the entire nation on the electrical problems. That it is why normally before they are drafted to the Authority proper care is taken to see that experts alone are recruited. Beyond that I have nothing more to say about the observations that he has made.

श्री हरीश रावत : सौ मंगावाट और देने के विषय में कुछ कह दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has replied to you. Now, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : जितना हो सकता है दे रहे हैं और जितना हो सकेगा वह देंगे।

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I am the last child in the debate and that is a most loving child!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He would take care of you.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am in your hands, Sir. The Minister is taking all laudable and effective steps ..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You give him sugar, he will give you power.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : But without sugar no energy can be produced.

SHRI SOMNATH CHARTTERJEE : Don't give more sugar to Mr. Shiv Shankar.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not suffer from diabetes !

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He is more healthy. (*Interruptions*). Sir, you know, it is a very very difficult... (*Interruptions*). Sir, it is a very very difficult task for any Minister to manage the shortages and when shortages are all round including West Bengal. (*Interruptions*), luckily Andhra Pradesh is surplus.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you pleading on behalf of West Bengal ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am always pleading for them. Even when I asked for the abolition of auto riskshaws there, I wrote to the Prime Minister and Mr. Jyoti Basu ; I take a lot of interest in West Bengal and Calcutta. (*Interruptions*). Sir, the Minister is making Himalayan efforts to solve the problem of shortage of electricity in the country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : But the problem is also Himalayan.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : In my own State luckily we are surplus and the successive Congress Governments from 1950 onwards made efforts to increase the hydro electricity and also irrigation projects whereas the other States could not do it. Now, after the assumption of office by NTR's Telugu Desam Party, NTR has suddenly reduced budgetary allocations in the budget for irrigation and power and that, I am afraid, may hit the capacity of Andhra Pradesh to supply power to other States. If Srisailem project is completed,

we will be surplus in electricity and we can supply about Rs. 400 crores worth of electricity every year to other States, namely, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal and all other States on that side. That is the potential. Unfortunately, he has decided to decrease the Budget by Rs. 40 crores I want to know what steps is the Minister going to take in this direction so that he may put necessary money for that project ?

The Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone for Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Stage II. The State Government is not giving sufficient funds. If that is completed, lot of extra electricity will be supplied to the deficit States including Tamilnadu. I want to know from the Minister, how much money is he going to give from the Central Government ?

Karnataka was a prosperous and surplus State. Now it has become a deficit State. Shri Shamanna met the hon. Minister and requested him to give electricity from the other States.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You ask him for a national grid.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : National Grid is necessary so that Calcutta, West Bengal and Bihar may get electricity. The Minister can distribute electricity to all the States provided he saves energy. 4200 MW of energy is being lost in transmission.

Value of that is Rs. 21000 crores. That is a colossal loss. If the Minister can save this much energy, I think this will be quite sufficient for the entire country. But how is he going to save that is the problem ? Agriculture sector is getting only 15% and 70% is being consumed by the industry. In this there is a lot of leakage and misappropriation. The use of electricity is being made without any payments.

The Minister has proposed the annual increase of 4000 MW. Will this be sufficient ? Every five years our total electricity should be doubled so that we may meet the requirements of our country. If he is going to make arrangements, is he putting proper trained personnel to deal with this distribution work. This is a must. Already there is a shortage of man power in this country.

Shrimati Vidya is from Vijayawada. She says Second Thermal Power Station should be completed. Electricity Board in Andhra Pradesh is very efficient. It is working properly. It is completing its projects within time and within the stipulated Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much do you require ? You specify the amount and he will sanction it.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada) : We cannot say at this moment.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Andhra Pradesh is very conscious in spending the amount. Minister knows it very well. I would request the Minister to look into all these matters and give favourable consideration.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Broadly, the hon. Member has made certain suggestions. He was asking me when we have targeted 4000 and add MW shall we be able to achieve ? I have already submitted in some other connection and even in the statement itself 2000 MW of generating capacity has already been commissioned or rolled.

Regarding 2,000 M.W., it should not be difficult to complete by the end of March, 1984. Transmission losses have been exorbitant as I have myself admitted previously also. These losses, particularly losses that are occurring because of the pilferage could be checked to a very great extent. But notwithstanding the efforts that are being made from time to time from the Centre to aid and advise the State Electricity Boards, we have not been able to achieve a great success in this direction. I can only submit that our efforts would continue.

In Karanataka, there is quite a shortage of electricity. There is some assistance from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In fact, the Chief Minister of Karnataka had also spoken to me on this. I am sure the two States will come to the help of Karnataka to tide over the difficulties.

The hon. Member has been trying to plead about the funds to be passed on to

the State Electricity Boards. Actually it is for the States to make a provision in their own annual plans. Because, so far as Ramagundam project is concerned, the super-thermal power station which is located in Andhra Pradesh is likely to generate 2100 mega-watt. The first unit of 200 mega-watt has been commissioned much earlier than expected because we commissioned it in October and the schedule timing was sometime in February.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : They should learn from us.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : But the State is also unlearning many a thing.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : That I have stated.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : So, the State would be benefitted by this generation and also other States in the region. (*Interruptions*).

In fact, I have spoken this morning also about the national grid. We have been trying. There have been quite a lot of opposition and I must bring to the notice of the hon. House that while 400 KV lines and 220 KV lines we are going to set up, we are certainly going ahead. But some of the lines are under the control of the States and we have been trying to negotiate with them. In fact, I had set up a committee when it came to the northern grid and I have started with that. With others also, the talks are going on. The States were not prepared to eschew their control over these transmission lines. That does create a problem for the purpose of evacuation of power to the other States. We had been facing these difficulties in some States particularly where the super-thermal power stations are located and which are generating power. What is happening is the State by itself would like to consume the whole thing and we have been trying to advise them that it is not a proper approach. Of course, they would take a little time for the purpose of establishing a national grid. But our mind is very clear. So far as we are concerned, we would establish these lines and we are going ahead. To the extent possible we have taken up. Some of the lines of the States will also be taken up for the purpose of making it an effective grid.

I have submitted in the morning also about the report of the Rajadhyaksha Committee. On the basis of the recommendations, we are trying to negotiate with different States and different State Electricity Boards to give supervision of 220 KV lines which are relevant so that we can take it up and make it an effective national grid.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, the Minister may write to the Chief Minister not to reduce the budgetary allocations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know whether he has got the powers.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : When he is giving money, he has the power to advise. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, we are discussing the Sixth Five Year Plan. Yesterday, about half-an-hour was taken. Still 4½ hours are left. I will request you to kindly allow us to continue the discussion suspending the lunch-hour.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota) : Some Members are under the impression that lunch-hour will be there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will give them sufficient opportunity. Supposing they are not here, we will accommodate them. In the legislative business, we are very much lagging behind. Therefore, we have got to see this. I request your cooperation. Lunch-hour will be suspended.

13.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Payment of ad-hoc bonus to Government employees of Goa, Daman and Diu Administration.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : The Government employees of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have been denied the benefit of ad hoc bonus which the Government of India has recently sanctioned to Central Government employees in the country. A circular of

the Government of Goa dated 10.11.83, conveyed the favourable decision of the Government of India on the payment of ad hoc bonus to all Government employees. Accordingly, some Government departments effected the payment to their employees. While this process of payment was on, a subsequent decision of the local Government was communicated that bonus is not applicable to this Union Territory Government employees. This second decision of the Government has come as a shock to the employees.

The local Government employees are all the more agitated since the Central Government employees working amidst them in this Territory have been paid bonus, the Union Territory employees do not have separate set of rules for them and all rules, regulations, end orders governing service conditions, pay and allowances, retirement benefits, etc., as applicable to Central Government employees are also applicable equally to them. Further, the circumstances necessitating the grant of bonus to Central Government employees very much exist in that Union Territory and on a higher degree. In view of this, I seek immediate intervention of the Finance Minister to sanction the ad hoc bonus to the Government employees of Goa, Daman and Diu at the earliest, and before the year is over.

(ii) Need for early finalisation of bonus formula and its payment to Employees of Directorate of printing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : The employees of the Directorate of Printing were paid bonus for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 on an ad hoc basis calculated at the rate of fifteen days' wages pending finalisation of the bonus formula. For the year 1982-83, the Central Government has paid bonus to its employees, including those employees who were not paid earlier bonus linked with productivity. It is a matter of concern that the employees of the Government of India Presses have not been paid bonus this year on the plea that the bonus formula has not yet been finalised. All the Employees' Organisations have demanded payment of bonus of the employees of the Printing Presses and there is great resentment amongst the staff.

Out of lakhs of Central Government employees, only 15,000 employees of the Printing Wing are not being paid bonus for 1982-83.

I call upon the Government to finalise the bonus formula immediately to include the employees of the stationery offices in the bonus scheme, to pay bonus for the year 1979-80 and the balance amount for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and also to pay bonus to the employees of the Government of India Presses and the stationery offices for the year 1982-83 without any delay.

(iii) Restoration of areas known as Blocks I and II to the Jaintia Hills districts of Meghalaya.

SHRI BAJUBON R. KHARLUKHI (Shillong) : In 1953, areas covered by Block I and II in the Jaintia Hills District, presently forming part of the State of Meghalaya, were given away to the Mikir Hills, now known as Karbi Anglong and presently forming part of the State of Assam.

The areas are predominantly inhabited by the Pnar people, speaking the Jaintia dialect and are culturally bound up with the culture of the Jaintia people.

The current feeling prevalent among the people of the Jaintia Hills District in particular and of the entire tribal people of Meghalaya in general is that the transfer of such areas was done in a manner that the sentiment of the people was not taken into consideration.

Following the carving out of the State of Meghalaya from Assam in 1972, the demand for the restoration of the said areas to the Jaintia Hills District has been gaining momentum.

In accordance with the Constitution of India, Parliament is the competent legislative authority to increase or reduce the boundaries of a State and in the process of giving as definite shape to that, the ethnic and linguistic realities are to be taken into consideration.

I urge upon the Government of India to take suitable legislative measures as would restore Block I and II to the Jaintia Hills District.

(iv) Need to declare support price of Jowar and to ensure its procurement

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़े प्रदेश जैसे राजस्थान व मध्य प्रदेश तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किसान खरीफ की फसल ज्वार व मक्का पर ही आश्रित रहते हैं, व भूमि की किस्म बरानी होने के कारण वर्ष में केवल एक ही फसल ले पाते हैं। इस वर्ष समय-समय पर अच्छी व अनुकूल वर्षा के कारण ज्वार की फसलें बहुत अच्छी हुई हैं परन्तु इस वर्ष अच्छी फसल के कारण जैसे ही ज्वार की मंडियों में आना शुरू हुआ, ज्वार के भाव गिरते जा रहे हैं व इस समय मंडियों में औसतन किस्म की ज्वार का भाव 100 रुपये से 102 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल ही रह गया है। सरकार ने इस वर्ष के लिए ज्वार का समर्थन मूल्य 124 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल घोषित किया है, परन्तु समर्थन मूल्य पर सरकारी खरीद की घोषणा न होने के कारण किसान 100 और 102 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर ज्वार को मंडियों में बेचने को विवश हो रहा है। इस प्रकार उसकी विवशता का अनुचित लाभ उठाया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार का यह तर्क कि ज्वार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही उपभोग की जाती है तथा इसके भंडारण की आयु अवधि कम होती है, इसलिए ज्वार खरीदने का भारत सरकार निर्णय नहीं ले सकती तथा आवश्यक हो तो राज्य सरकार स्वयं ही ज्वार को समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीद कर वितरण प्रणाली से बेचे, न्याय संगत तर्क नहीं है। इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार के खाद्य मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि अविलम्ब समर्थन मूल्य 124 रुपया प्रति क्विंटल पर ज्वार खरीदने की घोषणा की जावे व उसके खरीद की व्यवस्था अविलम्ब की जावे।

(v) Need for encouragement to those who limit their families

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, According to the latest report of Food and Agriculture Committee of United Nations, India ranks

first in the malnourished and hungry people who number 210 million. In spite of the claimed increase in the production of food-grains, the number of hungry and malnourished is also increasing.

This phenomenon of hunger in the midst of plenty is due to the population explosion. Unless we are successful in achieving zero growth rate of population, the fruits of development will never reach the poor.

Success and failure of Family planning programme is closely related to the status of women in the society. Traditional beliefs and undue importance to the son in the Indian society and prejudices against and misconception of men about vasectomy, are the major reasons for not achieving the desired target of bringing down the population growth-rate. So long as such beliefs persist, couples will continue to give birth to a number of daughters till they get a son and men would not come forward to undergo vasectomy.

I would, therefore, request the Government to consider to award a golden card to the couples who limit their families after one or two daughters and also after guaranteeing old age security.

(vi) Need to construct dams on rivers where floods cause a great havoc

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत जैसे देश में निरन्तर बढ़ते हुए बाढ़ प्रकोप के कारण नदियों के किनारे बसने वाले हजारों गांवों एवं नगरों की जनता को भी बाढ़ संकट भेलने के लिये विवश होना पड़ता है। संकड़ों व्यक्ति, पशु हर वर्ष मरते हैं, लाखों मीट्रिक टन खड़ी एवं पकी फसलें नेस्तनाबूद हो किसान की कमर तोड़ देती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद सीतापुर व उसके पास पड़ोस के अनेकों जनपद छोटी बड़ी नदियों से घिरे हैं। हर एक दो किलोमीटर पर कोई न कोई नदी छोटी बड़ी इस गाजरी क्षेत्र में है। बाढ़ प्रकोपों को रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग तथा कृषि सिंचाई विभाग से संबंधित अनेकों अध्ययन दल बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र तथा राहत

कार्यों के अध्ययन के लिये जाते हैं पर बाढ़ का स्थायी हल ढूँढ़ने में कोई ठोस योजना बनाने में सरकार अभी तक असफल रही है। कुछ आटा, मिट्टी का तेल तथा नावों से बाढ़ में फंसे लोगों को निकालना व सेना को लगा देना ही केन्द्र व प्रदेशीय सरकारें समझती हैं कि हमने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर दिया। यह क्रम भी वर्षों से चल रहा है।

मेरी समझ से बाढ़ की विभीषिका का फैलाव बहुत दूर तक इसलिए भी हो गया है क्योंकि छोटी बड़ी सभी नदियों का घरातल मिट्टी से पटता जा रहा है, नदियां उथली हो गयी हैं। मेरी राय में जब तक नदियों को गहरा कराने, उनकी मिट्टी को निकाल कर किनारे बांधने और किनारों पर भाड़दार तथा बड़े वृक्षों के लगाने से मिट्टी के कटाव के रोकने के उपाय नहीं किये जाते तब तक बाढ़ की विभीषिका से बचना संभव नहीं।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस दिशा में सर्वे करा कर एक बृहद योजना बनाये, यही बाढ़ से स्थाई रूप से बचने का उपाय है। इससे जहां बाढ़ से बचाव हो सकेगा, वहीं वृक्षारोपण की योजना सफल होगी तथा नदियों में सदा के लिये पानी रहेगा जो सिंचाई, मछलीपालन आदि कार्यों में उपयोग में आयेगा। इससे राष्ट्र की समृद्धि होगी।

(vii) Need to provide stable telecommunication facilities in flood prone coastal areas of Orissa

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : The House is well aware of the fact that the coastal districts of Orissa are prone to floods and cyclone almost every year. It has been the experience in the past that in the absence of stable telecommunication facilities, dissemination of timely warning and relief operations have been handicapped. This matter was brought to the notice of the Union Minister for Communications when he visited the State after the disastrous cyclone in 1982. It was requested that U. H. F. system should be provided on a number of intra-district and inter-district routes besides

multi-access rural radio system at different stations. The strengthening and expansion of microwave system and extension of STD facilities to places which are most vulnerable to floods and cyclone had also been suggested. But very little progress has been made in processing these proposal.

Hence, I urge upon the Government at the Centre to take urgent measures to expedite these proposals in view of urgency and seriousness of the problem it involves in the form of human suffering and losses.

(viii) Need to set up a Heavy Industry in Bihar District

श्री नरसिंहराव सूर्यवंशी (बीदर) : बीदर जिला (कर्नाटक) को केन्द्र सरकार ने “नो इंडस्ट्रीज डिस्ट्रिक्ट” घोषित किया है, जिसके लिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार का आभार मानता हूँ। मगर इस घोषणा को करीब दो साल होने जा रहे हैं। औद्योगीकरण की दृष्टि से राज्य सरकार कोई खास प्रयास या सहायता; जैसे बिजली, जमीन पानी साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कर पा रही है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज तक एकमात्र भी उद्योग आरंभ नहीं हो सका है। राज्य सरकार उद्योगपतियों को बीदर की ओर आकर्षित करने में असफल हुई है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से उद्योग मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से कोई भारी उद्योग बीदर में आरंभ करे। साथ ही राज्य सरकार को आदेश करे कि वह काम में तेजी लाए।

(ix) Measures to Bring Down the Price of Indian coffee in International Market.

SHRI D.N. PUTTE GOWDA (Chikmagalur) : Coffee is a traditional export commodity from India. It has earned sufficient foreign exchange for the country consistently ranging upto Rs. 400 crores. It is one commodity which has earned the highest export duty during the last several years.

Now, due to non-frost conditions in Brazil and other major coffee-growing countries, there is abundant crop and stock of

coffee in the trading world with may be sufficient for two to three years' global consumption. India (with 1 to 1.15% world production cannot compete with other big producing countries who are offering very low prices and discounts to the non-quota consuming countries. India's quota is just 38,000 tonnes out of India's production of average 1,50,000 tonnes, allotted to member countries of International Coffee Organisation. In India coffee is sold at 50% of the cost of international price and is almost steady since a decade. The cost of production has gone up by more than 300% during the last ten years. The coffee-growers are in financial distress.

In view of the above facts, I request the following measures to be taken by the Government immediately to save the coffee cultivators :

- (1) To enhance the minimum release price in internal market to at least Rs.7.00 per point.
- (2) To reduce the export duty to nominal Rs.100/-per ton to accelerate export to non-quota countries.
- (3) To instruct the scheduled banks through Reserve Bank to treat coffee cultivation loans under 'Priority' and to charge lower interest on all coffee production loans.
- (4) To exempt coffee from the purview of the proposed legislation by Government to save the Coffee Board from State taxes.

DISCUSSION ON MOTION RE : “SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85 MID TERM APPRAISAL”—CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y.B. Chavan on the 12th December, 1983, namely :

“That this House takes note of the ‘Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Mid-Term Appraisal laid on the Table of the House on 19th August, 1983.”

Hon. Members, some of the Members were not aware that the lunch hour would be dispensed with and we would take it up for discussion at 1.40. Therefore, I would now request Shri Balanandan to speak. After 2.00, we will allow the amendments to be moved when the Members are present in the House.

Further, the time allotted for this discussion is five hours. We have already exhausted 17 minutes, and I would very much like that we do not sit late in the evening with a thin House, and we complete our business in time. I would, therefore, like that every Member should not take more time than allotted to his party.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at last we have been given an opportunity to have a discussion on the long-awaited Sixth Plan-Mid-term Appraisal. We know that in the matter of formulation and implementation of the Plan, the Government takes the Parliament for granted, not only the opposition, but the ruling benches also. The ruling party and the Government think that all the wisdom for planning is completely and totally monopolised by the Secretaries in the Finance Department, and the experts in the Planning Commission, and, therefore, proper consultation with the National Development Councils, or the States and above all, with this august House is not considered essential in the matter of formulation and implementation of the Plan. Some of these Secretaries and experts have returned from the World Bank assignments and many are still having an eye on the same. Many are in the good books of monopolists; they are kept at the helm of affairs, and allowed to take upon themselves to think for all of us. Therefore, one can understand the statement of the Planning Minister about the delay in the finalisation and presentation of the mid-term appraisal before this House. However, let us have a close look at this mid-term appraisal.

It is said :

“The estimated growth over the Plan period will be close to the planned target and comparatively efficient use of the resources together with the structural adjustment have developed

significantly the resilience and self-reliance of the economy.”

Then, it is also claimed in the recent AICC(I)

Bombay resolution, and I quote :

“The AICC (I) notes with satisfaction the steady recovery effected the national economy after the disastrous years of Janta Party rule with culminated in a decline in the national economy by 5% and unprecedented rise in prices of 21.4%. Against this dismal background, the Congress Government in the subsequent three years, through its effective policies backed by a participation and support of the people at all levels was able to achieve a growth in national income at an average rate of 5% contained the inflationary situation and restore the health of the infrastructure.”

And also we must remember the Sixth Plan envisaged mainly growth, poverty elimination and self-reliance.

Let us first take up the question of growth. The Review claims that the average growth rate of the economy for the first three years is 5%. The Review boasts of this achievement since it was from 5% decline of 1979-80. If we look into the last 30 years' record of growth, we find that after every three years there has been a negative growth. This has been the case in 1957-58, 1965-66, 1972-73 and 1979-80. Every three years following these declines have shown an annual average rate of growth of 5.65, 4.9, 5.48, 5.06% respectively. From this it is evident that the Government claim that they have done wonders after 1979-80 is bogus and this was only the continuing trend which is reflected in the growth after 1979-80. This being so, the long-term growth rate for the whole of the Planning period is just below 3.5%.

Now, coming to the investment targets and Physical targets again we will find that we are far behind the expectations. It is seen in Table 4 of the Appraisal that the investment in public sector for the first three years is Rs.36,927 crores at 1979-80 prices, i.e., 44% of the target. It is also admitted that for the first four years the investment would only be equal to 62%. It is obvious

that in one year you cannot achieve 38% of investment. Therefore, we will be far behind the investment target. By all estimates it cannot go beyond 75 and that the Sixth Plan will be below even from the Fourth Plan in the matter of achievement in investment. During the Fourth Plan the investment was 80% and that was the lowest percentage of investment in any Plan. Therefore, the Sixth Plan is going to break a record in deficiency in investment and not the other way round.

It is already indicated in the Appraisal that 9 out of 14 sectoral growth rates are scaled down and the overall growth rate itself is reduced to 4.98 from 5.2%. All the major sectors—agriculture, manufacture, construction, railways electricity etc., are going to grow at lower pace than targetted. As many as 22 out of 51 physical targets officially listed have been lowered. They include the targets for foodgrains, cloth, iron and steel, heavy chemicals, electricity generation, electrical equipment, railway traffic and irrigation. This being the case, if somebody goes on boasting about the achievements, one cannot hold it. Inflation which was encouraged by the Government as a policy has also been used as an alibi for not achieving the declared targets of the Plan.

During the Second Plan we have blamed the Suez crisis for the failure and during the Third Plan you have blamed the Indo-China and Indo-Pak war. In the 4th Plan, we blamed the three-year continuous drought. In the 5th Plan OPEC and now we are blaming the international situation. At this rate, can we plan at any time? Something or the other may come in between, and for all the Plans, some excuses will be given for failure.

Coming to the question of poverty eradication—in this sector, big and fantastic claims have been made in the Review Report. This claim is without reliable basis. They themselves admit it. I quote :

“The exact distribution of expenditure below and above the poverty line will not be available until the results of the National Sample Survey for the year 1983 become available.”

So, they have said in a paragraph that nothing can be said before getting the Survey report. But they went on to devise new system. I quote :

“..increase in real income is uniform in all the expenditure classes and the number of families brought above the poverty line is relatable directly to the corresponding expenditure in IRDP and NREP.”

(Page 15, Mid-term appraisal)

Basing on this, the percentage of people below the poverty line is estimated to come down to 41.5% from 51.1%, that is 9.5% reduction in two years. That is really a wonderful reduction; and this is going to be an achievement of 34%. In other words, the number of people below the poverty line has come down to 282 million from 339 million i.e. 57 million less within two years. Thus, per annum, 28.5 million people are crossing the poverty line.

Past experience shows that the first part of the claim has no basis. We will go into the experience and see that from 1960-61 to 1973-79 for which the time series are available, the poverty ratio was static, while the per capita annual income was growing at 1% point rate. It had no effect on the poverty ratio. The how can you justify it and say that the linkage is uniform for all the classes of expenditure groups?

So is the case with IRDP and NREP programmes. All of us know that in many States, the total amount set apart for them is not being spent. Also, this is an area where corruption galore. This money set apart for IRDP and NREP programmes always goes into the pockets of some intermediaries.

Without elaborating much, may I quote Mr Raj Krishna from “Economic and Political Weekly” issue dated November 19, 1983 ? :

“The number of IRDP beneficiaries in the first two years of the Plan is reported to be 5.6 million (2.8 million each year). The NREP employment converted into equivalent person-years adds up to 2.12 million. The total number of beneficiaries of the two schemes over two

years is thus 7.72 million 'persons'. The expenditure per beneficiary person (including medium-term credit) can be computed to be Rs. 1,547 in the first year and Rs. 2,828/- in the second....."

It is impossible to believe that total assistance of this order should suffice to raise a person, not to mention a family, permanently above the poverty line.

Even making the strong assumptions that the Appraisal/Annual Plan figures of outlays and beneficiaries are correct (and net of double countings), that there is no leakage, and the all beneficiaries did cross the poverty line-crossers in the first two years of the Plan could only be 7.7 million and not 57 million. The income-growth effect on poverty reduction being non-significant the latter is clearly a fantastic figure to be presented as an estimate of poverty reduction within two years."

Therefore, the claim, as I said, appears to be fantastic and without any statistical basis and above all, the Planning commission to do this kind of projection will definitely lower their prestige and reliability.

Coming to the experience of the people we have recently discussed in this House about the price rise. The Finance Minister had stated that the situation was serious but not alarming. It may not be alarming for him.

The unemployment figure in the National Register has shown that unemployment has risen to 20 million. Also you claim that lot of people have crossed the poverty line. But you will see what is the effect in the life of the people. Say, for example, we can take the per capita consumption of cloth. From 1965 to 1981 the per capita cloth consumption has gone down from 16.44 metres to 14.75 metres, that is for the period before the Plan. You neglect that period, and in 1982 the per capita consumption of cloth was 13.5 metres. So, from 1981 to 1982 the per capita consumption of cloth is coming down. The life of the people is affected and the use of cloth is becoming less and less, and the essential commodities also we use less and less. Thus, while the so-called poverty line is coming down, our people are

forced to use less and less cloth and other essential necessities.

Then coming to another question, that is the balance of payments, yesterday while introducing the Motion for considering the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan, the hon. Minister indicated that on the balance of payment from in the coming five to seven years we have to resort to austerity and that otherwise the situation will be very bad. In the review, while closing the chapter on balance of payments, it is said—

"...However the Indian economy will still have to cope with strain on the balance of payments during the second half of 1980' said, but the difficulties can be overcome by initiating corrective actions well in time."

And in the review corrective actions are proposed. I just list what are the corrective actions that are proposed.

(1) To induce well equipped manufactures and merchant houses to plan for a sustained rapid growth of export sales—ensuring exporters' incentives and facilities at least comparable to those extended to production for the domestic market."

That is the first condition. Exporters are to be helped and to that extent we help the domestic producers.

2. In order to restrain the growth of bulk imports which were responsible for sharp increase in 1980-81 improvement has to be maintained in the performance of basic industries and infrastructures to which the balance of payments tend to be sensitive like steel, coal oil, fertilisers, cement, rail transport and power generation.

3. Domestic saving to be intensified.

4. Effective demand management and strict fiscal and credit control.

Also it is stated that "liberalisation of imports should be operated flexibly to prevent disruption of domestic production or an excessive rise in the import bill."

"The policy problem thus form more basic than one of periodic adjustments in response to short term developments. Since

the full impact of policy changes may be felt after the time lag of say two or three years, appropriate measures have to be initiated early enough to lay the basis for a sustained and more rapid growth of exports during the second half of the 1980s.

Most of this policy pronouncements are the same which were in the Sixth Five Year Plan documents and repeating the same once again will not be sufficient. Export promotion and import substitution while keeping an open door policy this in short is the substance.

In the field of crude oil production we have achieved commendable gains and thereby relieved very much from the costly bulk import item. It is also claimed that we have improved our fertiliser position and also we have a large stock of steel. We have also improved our exports to a certain extent. But the total result is that our trade deficit in 1982-83 remains as large as 1981-82 which was attributed to be the impact of adverse situation including the oil imports during 1980-81.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
in the Chair]

During this period, we have also had sizeable remittance from abroad from expatriate workers. In spite of the same we had to go for an IMF loan to cope with our balance of payment requirements.

Latest trade report from April to August this year is also not very much encouraging. It is to the tune of Rs. 3458 crores which is only marginally higher than the last year's annual figure of Rs. 8638 crores.

On the import side also we did not make any gains. More or less flow is continuing at the last year's level even though the items like steel, fertilisers and chemicals and certain other items are kept lower this time. This shows that in spite of the new policy pronouncements we are still in the perilous path which will lead us to serious balance of payment crisis from the year 1985. The Government have gone for a massive loan of 5 billion SDRS from IMF's extended fund facility in November 1981 in order to meet the balance of payment problems and other foreign exchange requirements. This

come in for discussion in this House on many occasions. The conditionalities imposed by them were followed scrupulously and the result, as we seen now, is far from encouraging. One point which the Government of India did not change a bit is that they did not change from the conditionalities they have agreed to, and the result, as we see, is that we are in a very serious foreign exchange crisis. Repayment of this loan will start during 1984-85 after the grace period of 36 to 42 months. Also we have to undertake servicing of the commercial loans. It is estimated that in all, the debt services requirement during 1984-85 would be to the tune of Rs. 2,400 crores and it would be Rs. 3,100 crores in the year 1986-87. The IMF loan (against which we have received Rs. 4,000 crores) and the commercial borrowings amount to Rs. 4,324 crores. How can we meet the debt services requirements and the needs of absolutely inevitable import requirements? Only two ways are upon. One is to go in for further commercial borrowings. The Minister yesterday said, it is not advisable to go in for more commercial borrowings and nobody can publicly say that commercial borrowing is advantageous. Then what is the next course? The next course is to increase the export trade. In the present day international environment prevailing in capitalist countries, what is the situation today? Every country is now competing. Cut throat competition is there between each other for their goods. Then how can a country like India compete with them in export. From the experience itself we found it is impossible. As a matter of fact, our annual exports for the period 1980-85 will be only of the order of around 4 per cent and our imports, excluding oil, are estimated to be around 13 per cent which will go on increasing. This adverse balance of trade has put us completely in the debt trap. This, in short, is the result of the course we have followed under the IMF dictates—the result of the so-called open-door policy. As per the conditionality of the IMF loan, we have agreed to have a liberal import policy. In other words, it was an open-door policy. The result is as said that we are now facing a serious foreign exchange crisis. Since the time is short I am just giving a few examples. Take, for example, steel. In the beginning of this year our steel industry had

unsold stocks of 1.5 million tonnes of steel. To bring down the inventories, the public sector steel units are effecting a price concession of 10 per cent to 15 per cent and they have cut down the production by 30% to 35%. Why was it necessary? Last year we had imported 1.3 million tonnes of steel. Why? That was due to the IMF conditionality and of the open door policy. This year also we are to import 4 lakh tonnes of steel.

Yesterday, our Planning Minister was saying that we had a record production of wheat last year of 41 million tonnes and that all our food godowns are overflowing. Yet, the *Time of India* yesterday carried the news that we have contracted to import 2.13 million tonnes of wheat and 3.7 lakh tonnes of rice and that we are again negotiating with Australia for the import of another 1.5 million tonnes of wheat. I can understand being abundantly cautious in food matters and making some imports. But the position today is that we have no place to stock even our own food production. This year our khariff production is reported to be very fine. Yet, our Government is following this open door policy in order to please the traders abroad, thus squeezing our peasants who are producing for the nation. This is the policy which is being pursued by the Government.

So far as balance of payments is concerned, we are in a very serious situation.

Coming to the price situation, it needs a little elaboration. The consumer price index rise in 1980 was 37 points; in 1981 it was 49 points, in 1982 it was 38 points and in 1983 upto August it was 54 points. So, therise this year is 13.5 per cent.

Our Finance Minister is a great expert in saying so many things. While presenting the budget in the House he was claiming "I will not allow the prices to rise". It is very good. After six months, he was claiming in another statement "I will not allow the prices to go to two digits". See the difference between the two statements. And what is the position today? The consumer price index has risen by 13.5 per cent.

How has it gone up so high? The ruling party always say that the working class in the organised sector get dearness allowance

according to the cost of living and that is why the prices have gone up sky high. But we say that this is the product of the policy pursued by the Government. What is your policy? How do you mobilise resources? One is indirect taxation, where they do not touch the big people. The second is under the dictates of the IMF the administered prices. Be it steel or fertilizer, by an executive order you raise the price. The third is deficit financing. All the three types of raising resources is going on merrily. All these three methods lead to price rise.

Then there are powerful, uncontrollable blackmoney lords in the country, who are operating the parallel economy and deciding everything. While Shri Chavan may prepare very good plans, the blackmoney lords will blow up everything. Who can control this parallel economy? You cannot. So, you are simply coming to the House and say that the workers demand increased wages and that is why there is price rise. That is not correct. Therefore, if you want to control the price and control the economy, you have to adopt a different type of policies.

I am not going very much on that. In this connection I have to make one small point. I have got a document in my hands. That is the document prepared by the Technology Utilisation Division of CSIR, New Delhi, in September 1983. I quote from this as follows:—

"This exercise has revealed the existence of multiplicity of technology import channels available to a technology importer. The different channels regulatory authorities, regulation regimes and applicable procedures have resulted in a situation where, for all practical purposes, technology import is on OGL."

Under OGL certain items are allowed but the administrative mechanism which we follow is that everything can be imported into this country. What does it mean? The fact is that our valuable foreign exchange resources are wasted and we import unwanted technologies and also allow to commit big frauds, and this is the result of this kind of a policy.

I must also make one point that in today's situation the developed countries

want to dub their outmoded technologies on us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I am just concluding. Nowadays we are developing love for Japan. You don't listen to me. In India we are developing love for Japan. After collaboration with Maruti, the Hitachi Company comes here to produce a Hitachi car in the name of Maruti. Till now we were producing British cars. But I do not know when we are going to produce Indian cars in our country. I will give you a simple example. Everybody was saying that we must be self-reliant. Dr. Chandrasekhar of Bangalore Raman Institute developed Liquid Crystal displays, which are used for watch etc., and our own public sector unit, BEL, developed the engineering facilities, and they have applied for a licence for production of 1 million units. What did the Government say ? The Electronics Department said, 'No, you should go to Japan and get their clearance.' What does it mean ? Our own engineers and scientists have developed this and our own public sector industry have found that it is feasible, and then they were asked to go to Japan to get clearance. Are the Japanese becoming overlords ? This is the situation they developed in the country.

Lastly, today the Planning Commission is a super body.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You conclude now. Just indicate the point.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I am giving a new point. I request the Planning Minister to read the statement of the Opposition leaders at their meeting held in Kashmir. I do not read it because you are objecting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not objecting. You hand it over to him.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : You read para 23 in which it is said that the planning must be effective with the cooperation of the State in which the Plan is executed. Now you taken upon deciding everything by yourself. That means, the popular cooperation and enthusiasm which ought to have been developed for effective planning is not there. I only request you to give special attention to this.

In conclusion, I suggest that the following 4 or 5 steps should be taken :

- (1) Take over the whole of the monopoly Houses.
- (2) Drastic land reforms.
- (3) Take over the wholesale trade.
- (4) Organise public distribution system throughout the country.
- (5) Rely and develop our own R & D and Technology as far as possible.

Import should be limited to unavoidable minimum. Change the administrative and finance pattern as suggested by the Opposition Enclave.

If you do not accept this thing, the people will fight for this. If you do not change yourself, I feel, people will change you from the seat.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): The Mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan gives the realistic picture of performance its success and its shortfall. It is not as if it is a document which clarifies or highlights the success of the Plan. This Plan in the first three years has shown some results. The Sixth Plan started at a bad start in 1978-79, with a bad year of drought and there was a zero growth. In 1980-81, 1982-83 economy picked up and there was a growth of 6%. But again in 1982-83 the growth rate came down to 2% because of severe drought. But on the whole, in the first three years it has registered a growth of 6%. Therefore, we can conveniently and safely hope that in the coming two years we can reach a target of 5.2%. These Plans have made our economy strong, stable and should. We have become self-reliant and self-generating. We have been able to raise our own resources. To some extent we are still relying on foreign assistance and foreign loans which may not be required in the Seventh Plan. Therefore, to say that the Plan is a failure, I am afraid, is not a correct statement. Let us be realistic and objective where the Plan has succeeded, let us say it has succeeded ; Where there are short-falls, let us say that there is a short-fall. My friend Shri Balanandan has criticised the Central Planning. Central Planning we have borrowed from the Soviet Union

and the Central Planning has been successful all these years. Not that we are imposing it. Plans are formulated in consultation with the State Governments and with their approval and NDC. Therefore, it is a Plan prepared by the Central Government and the States put together. Unless the States co-operate we are not going impose Plan on them if it is not to their requirement or to their taste. Therefore, that aspect is not correct.

Now I come to imports. Shri Balanandan said that we are importing everything. Our imports have actually been reduced to the minimum. This imports substitution which we started in 60s in the wake of Chinese aggression has given good results. We are not importing everything that is available in the world market. We are able to devise means through R & D. Our scientists have discovered new methods. We are using those substitutes in place of imported things.

The Plan growth is there. In the field of coal we have exceeded the target. In oil exploration we have exceeded our expectation. Luckily we are striking oil in the off-shore and by the end of the Sixth Plan we will be self sufficient in oil. Last year the Bill has been reduced by Rs. 3000 crores. I am sure this will reduce further in this regard. This is a matter which cannot be done over-night. We have to discover oil and get it processed through refineries. It takes time. We are doing everything possible. To say that we are importing goods and material which is not required or is available in the country is not a correct statement. But their is shortfall in the power sector. In the infrastructural sector, by and large, there has been good performance, according to our expectations in the Plan. But in the power sector, there is a shortfall. By the end of 5th Plan, we expected that we would produce 190 billion units. But the Plan itself says that we cannot exceed more than 170 billion units. This morning in the call-attention motion, the Minister of Energy has said that it is only about 140 billion units. Therefore, there is a shortfall. How to cover the shortfall? Firstly, the state electricity boards must maximise generation. Secondly, eliminate transmission losses, and the losses which occur in the high voltage transmission line

and distribution line. That has to be eliminated. We should also be careful in the use of electricity. We should not use power for everything. We have to preserve power for both agriculture and industry. For heating arrangements, we have to explore the possibility of solar energy Bio-gas and wind power for lifting water. Therefore, power sector is still a head ache. We have to maximise generation and also eliminate losses in the transmission.

Coming to the field of agriculture, our success in agricultural phenomenon has drawn the admiration of the whole world. In 60s-1965-66, the production was only 50 and odd million tonnes. Now, even in bad years—last year 1982-83—the production was about 132 or 133 million tonnes. Now, it is expected that it will go up to 143 to 144 million tonnes by the end of the Plan. This is also inhibited by weather. We have got irrigation projects. When there is a failure of monsoon, the production gets hit. But nevertheless, the production will not go down below 132 or 130 million tonnes. That is a great achievement.

In the field of agriculture, the green revolution was seen in the field of wheat and that too confine to the States of Punjab, Haryana and part of the Western U.P. But the same green revolution is not seen in the rice growing areas. There are rice growing States like Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. But there is no sizable increase in rice production. What is that due to? We have to be thankful as to the agricultural scientists. They have developed new kinds of seeds which yield much more than what we were getting from the seeds earlier. But in spite of that, rice has not shown much improvement in production. The Agriculture Department and the extension officers in the State should take care to see that they advise the farmers as to the modern ways of cultivation. They should adopt modern techniques. The traditional way of cultivation will not yield any result which is neither beneficial to the farmer himself nor to the society at large.

Another difficulty in the field of agriculture which we should not overlook is the average size of agriculture holding in the country. Today, it is about 2 hectares or even less in most of the States. It has been

mentioned in the document. Therefore, unless modern techniques of agriculture are adopted, this holding will not yield much result. Therefore, it is the duty of the State Government who are the party to the Plan to see that the agriculture production goes up in the State. I have not seen any State coming forward with any statistics to show that the agricultural production has increased in the Fifth Plan period. Therefore, it is the duty of the State Government who are to execute the Plan to see that in the field of agriculture, some progress is made because every farmer is only a small farmer or marginal farmer. There is no big land holding in the country. The average size is that of 2 hectares even less. Therefore, the urgency of the matter is that the State Government should lay stress on the agricultural extension officers to advise the farmer correctly about the use of seed, water, fertiliser, pesticide, etc., so that he can derive the maximum benefit out of the land, so that he can benefit himself and also benefit the society.

Out of the cropped area in the country, 70 per cent of the cropped area is rainfed. Therefore, it depends entirely on monsoons. If the monsoon fails, naturally, the production goes down.

Another difficulty which we have to admit is that there is no water management. The farmer specially in my State, in the south, uses the water unnecessarily. Supposing he requires only 6 or 8 inches of water in the field, then he should allow the water to go to other fields, to the neighbouring fields. But that is not being done. The water is taken from the canal ; it overflows and there is waterlogging. We are not able to conserve water and put it to the maximum use, so that we can conserve it for the benefit of others.

Then, there is a document published by the Government Captioned "the water management." It clearly says that our rainfall, south-west monsoon, is confined to the months of June-September. Out of this rainfall, 70 per cent drains into the sea—it is a waste and we are not able to use it. We have to conserve that water. We should have tanks and intermediary reservoirs so that we can preserve the water which can be used in times of need. What happened

this year? On the river Mahanadi, there is the Hirakund dam, but below that dam, there is another catchment area. When there was a heavy rainfall in the catchment area, the water did all the havoc. Therefore, we should have tanks and intermediary reservoirs to store surplus water, surplus rainy season water. In this way, we can avoid flood havoc and also conserve water to be used in times of need.

There is also what is called the micro water management. Every farmer should also try to conserve surplus water by having a small tank or a well in his own farm so that he can utilise it when there is no water available and when water is needed for agricultural production.

These things have to be followed by the State Governments. I think, the Centre must have issued directions to the State Governments. But to my knowledge, I do not find anything done by the State Governments in this regard, specially in my State, in my district, in my constituency. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Planning to impress upon the State Governments to give more stress on water management and micro water management.

Coming to irrigation, the Plan envisages creation of irrigation facilities for about 14 million hectares by the end of the Plan, that is, 6.5 million hectares by major and medium projects and 8 million and odd by minor irrigation projects. It also admits that there will be a shortfall and that it may not go beyond 11 million hectares. Even for 11 million hectares, are they sure that they will have the irrigational potential created?

What is happening is that all the projects are not completed on time, on schedule, which result in cost escalation. The estimates of the projects are bloated by the engineers which irrigates the pockets of the engineers. All the projects have to be completed on time on schedule, to eliminate rise in the construction cost and also to see that the benefit is derived by the people immediately. This aspect has to be impressed upon the State Governments because the State Government are the agencies which implement the Plan.

About irrigation, I would like to say that minor irrigation is important, because

all the lands in the countryside would not be irrigated by major and medium projects because of the topographical features. Therefore, minor irrigation plays a vital role, the construction and excavation of tanks. During the monsoon season, rain-water could be fed to these tanks and we can create an ayacut under the tanks. That is the system in our parts, in South Orissa, earlier part of Madras Presidency. The minor irrigation plays a vital role. This aspect has to be taken into consideration.

Having said about agriculture and irrigation, I would come to population. The plan estimate about population fell short by about 12 million. But, 1931 census has showed an increase by about 14 million. Therefore, the benefits of the Plan will be diluted. Therefore, population control is necessary and this aspect has to be borne in mind.

About price rise. In a developing economy, there is bound to be rise in prices. We have to bear with the rise in prices because they are the birth pangs of an emerging new social order and we have to bear the rise. But to what extent? There is a limit to which a back can go. Beyond that it will only break down. For arresting the rise in prices, more production is necessary. Secondly, public distribution system has to be strengthened so that the middleman does not play mischief. Today, the trader is creating artificial scarcity. To avoid that, we have to see that public distribution is extended all over the country and it is very successful in some States like West Bengal and Kerala. That success is not visible in other States. The success of the public distribution system is very necessary.

Having said that generally, I come to the 20 Point Programme. The benefits of these three or four Plans did not percolate to the lower strata of society. Therefore, from the Fourth or the Fifth Plan, the emphasis was on growth with social justice. We have to remove poverty in the rural areas where the majority of population live. How to remove poverty?

The Prime Minister formulated the 20-Point Programme in 1975 and announced it as a five-year programme in August, 1982.

The 20-Point Programme envisages to

bring people below poverty line, above the poverty line. Out of 316 million people who are below the poverty line, I think the programmes envisaged in the Plan, the IRDP, the NRDP and other Plans, would bring at least some millions of people above the poverty line. Statistics are not there. I also say that the statistics provided by the State Governments are only in regard to lands that are distributed. But what has the land produced? Is the allottee in a position to cultivate the land? Has he the wherewithal to cultivate it? Is he able to get any benefit out of it? Has agricultural production increased to any extent? Lakhs and lakhs of hectares of land have been distributed. Therefore, they must produce more. That additional production made by them does not figure anywhere in the statements of the State Governments.

I would request the Planning Commission that in future the State Government should be required to give statistical data about the increase in production because of distribution of surplus land to the landless.

Also because of the modern techniques applied by the tenants, there is increased agricultural production. Even according to the plan, oilseeds and pulses are going to increase in production. Production will come up. By the end of this Plan, I think we will be self-sufficient in pulses and oilseeds. Therefore, a systematic and sustained effort is required by the State Governments to see that these plan projects and objectives are achieved.

Under the 20-Point Programme, the distribution of surplus land or creation of employment opportunities in rural areas has to be sincerely and vigorously followed so that the poor can benefit by these programmes. It will really be for the benefit of the underprivileged, the weaker sections of the society so that they can make a living out of it, they can be brought above the poverty line. There are so many schemes; for example, we have the scheme of training the rural youth for self employment; bank loans are being given to them. All these facilities are there, but one has to supervise and see that the money borrowed by them is put to proper use; otherwise, because there is need for them, they may waste the money and actually the benefit would not accrue to them.

These are some of the points I wanted to make. While I appreciate the progress made in the first three years of the Sixth Plan, I would request the Planning Minister to see and to oversee the performance of the state Governments and to impress upon them the urgency, the duty cast on them, for the successful implementation of the Plan and also the 20-point programme which constitutes the quintessence of the Plan objectives. If the 20-point Programme is implemented, the Plan can be taken to have been implemented because that is the essence; as the Gita contains the philosophy of the vedas, the 20-point Programme contains the essence of the Plan objectives. Therefore, successful implementation of the 20-point programme would lead us to the goal of self-reliance and prosperous and contented India. Then the dream of Gandhiji where he says that he would be happy only when he is in a position to wipe out the tears from the eyes of the millions of the poor people would come true and the vision of Panditji of making a modern India base on scientific and technological development would come to be realised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some amendments given notice of.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : I beg to move :

1. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that time bound execution of each and every scheme should be made compulsory for the guaranteed development of backward areas of the country.”

2. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that there should be one mother industry in each Parliamentary constituency in order to develop the country in a balanced way.”

6. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that concrete steps should be taken in Sixth

Five Year Plan to provide drinking water to 10,500 problem-villages of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana particularly to Harijans, tribals and other weaker sections of society.

7. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that the Mohane River Reservoir Project and Koyal-karo Power Project in Bihar should be under-taken and construction work on Belpahari Reservoir Project on Badakar River between Gandeya-Chirtand under Damodar Valley Corporation be started soon.”

8. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that the construction of broad gauge line (262 km) from Giridih to Ranchi via Jammu-Koderma and Hazaribagh town be included in the Sixth Five Year Plan to remove backwardness of the four districts of Chhotanagpur-Santhal Pargana.”

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I beg to move :

10. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and is of the view what it does not reflect the actual performance results of the Plan, and, therefore, recommends that it should be referred back to the National Development Council for proper scrutiny and reappraisal and to give recommendations as considered appropriate by it.”

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh) : Sir, I beg to move :

11. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that effective steps should be taken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to organise symposia at the Nyaya

Panchayat levels on the benefits of agricultural development, land reforms and examination of soil in order to educate the rural farmer about new agricultural techniques which may help him increase his produce and arrangements be made to examine the soil of every field belonging to him."

12. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that steps should be taken to organise Block Development Authority Symposia at every Gram Sabha level in order to educate the people about how to keep milch cattle, develop conventional sources of energy (biogas) and its utility, utility of its manure as also the utility of sewage and encourage then to instal Gobar-Gas plants on cooperative basis or privately on a war footing so that the country may overcome energy crisis and develop the conventional source of energy."

13. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that emphasis should be laid on the development of cattle-breeding programmes educating people in every village about utility and usefulness of milk so that people take interest in cattle breeding and centres should be set up for purchase of milk and prices thereof should be fixed."

14. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that centres should be opened for care of the cattle in urban areas."

15. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that trees in private and public forests should be allowed to be cut down only when more trees have been planted during the previous three years."

16. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that effective measures should be taken to meet the devastation caused by floods every year in order to save the crops and agricultural lands, check land erosion and efforts should be made to desilt the beds of rivers and trees should be planted on the banks of the rivers."

17. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends effective steps be taken to check seepage from canals in the country and compensation be paid for lakhs of acres of land belonging to farmers submerged due to seepage from canals by reckoning the average price of produce from the date the land has been submerged."

18. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that the payment of sugar-cane supplied to sugar mills by farmers be paid to them immediately and arrears, if any, paid by December every year by the sugar mills."

19. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that the entire sugarcane growing area of a district be declared reserved area where a sugar mill, whether in private or co-operative sector, is situated."

20. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that farmers be supplied power round the clock or the system of realising minimum charges be abolished and the farmers should be charged for actual consumption and the criteria of priorities for supply of coal to industries be refixed and priority

should be given to those industries which import less and save foreign exchange."

21. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that in order to check environmental and water pollution factories be prohibited to discharge industrial effluents into nullahs which pollute river waters."

22. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that steps be taken to check malaria."

23. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that the National Transport Policy should be formulated and implemented."

24. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that as it gives vague, incomplete and exaggerated views of the performance of the Plan, it should be scrutinised by the Chief Ministers of all the States at a meeting or the National Development Council for appropriate recommendation."

25. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to provide more industrial projects in West Bengal under Central sector."

26. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the delay in full and effective implementation of radical land reforms ensuring land to agricultural labour and poor peasants, effective financial support to the marginal and small farmers to make them viable, remunerative prices for agricultural produce, guaran-

teed fair wage to agricultural labourers and ensuring round the year jobs for them."

27. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to nationalise monopoly houses and takeover of multinational companies in order to promote self-reliance and economic independence and ensure planned and independent development of the national economy based on a dominant position for the public sector and independence from the world capitalist market."

28. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to ensure need based wage to the working class in conformity with the rising cost of living."

29. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to ensure much wider job opportunities to provide jobs for all and in its absence unemployment benefit."

30. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to ensure State takeover of wholesale trade of food-grains and distribution of essential consumer goods through effective public distribution system."

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Sir, I beg to move :

31. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that concrete steps should be taken to enable all the Public Undertakings under the Central and State Governments to make profit as per the original project reports."

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन की जब बात आती है तो बहुत-सी बातें सामने आती हैं। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को भी लागू किये हुए एक वर्ष बीत ही चुका है। न तो योजना भवन को और न सरकार को मालूम है कि आपने क्या प्रगति की है। सही माने में अंधेरे में हैं और इसके पुनरीक्षण के जो निष्कर्ष हैं वह इतने निराशाजनक हैं कि आम लोग तो व्यावहारिक तौर पर परिचित हैं, हो सकता है कि सरकार को भी छठी योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन देखने में बहुत सुन्दर लग रहा हो, लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है।

आप देखेंगे कृषि, उद्योग, बिजली, परिवहन, निर्यात आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में लक्ष्य से हम पीछे हैं। लक्ष्यों की जो उपलब्धि होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाती। कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में अपेक्षतया कम वृद्धि होने के कारण 1982-83 में सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन की वृद्धि की दर 2 प्रतिशत रही, और कृषि में पिछले उत्पादन में 3 प्रतिशत की कमी आ गई। जब कृषि में कमी आयेगी तो पूरे देश पर उसका असर पड़ेगा।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन की बात कोई कह सकता है 4, 5, या 5, 4 लेकिन जो लक्ष्य था 8, 9 प्रतिशत वृद्धि का उसकी उपलब्धि नहीं कर पाये। आप पूछेंगे 2 मुख्य मुद्दे हैं कृषि और औद्योगिक और उन दोनों में ही आप पीछे रह गये। बिजली और अन्य उद्योगों में भी 10,000 करोड़ रु० पूंजी निवेश में कमी होने की आशंका लग रही है। ...यह बड़ा गम्भीर है। बिजली उत्पादन के बारे में सरकार का भी कहना है कि 96000 मैगावाट बिजली का जो हमारा लक्ष्य था, उसमें हमने 14,000 मैगावाट बिजली का लक्ष्य ही प्राप्त किया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 19,000 मैगावाट।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : 19,000 मैगावाट ही सही। अब सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 7,000 मैगावाट अतिरिक्त बिजली उस लक्ष्य से

निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी। यदि बिजली के उत्पादन में आपने लापरवाही बरती तो देश का विकास और उसकी उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी और निश्चित रूप से इसका प्रभाव कृषि और औद्योगिक इकाइयों पर पड़ेगा।

पिछले 3 वर्षों में मूल्यों के बारे में आप जानते हैं कि 25 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हो गई, लागतें बढ़ गई हैं, इसमें योजना के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कम-से-कम 1 लाख 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होगी जब कि इनकी छठी योजना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिये कुल 97,500 करोड़ की धनराशि तय की गई थी जो कि 79,000 करोड़ की इन्होंने प्राप्त कर ली है। साधनों में वार्षिक वृद्धि की वर्तमान दरों पर 30,000 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई तो छठी योजना की कुल धनराशि 1 लाख 10,900 करोड़ तक पहुंच जायेगी। उसमें भी लक्ष्यों में 40 प्रतिशत की कमी है। जब आपकी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना पूर्ण होगी उस वक्त भी निर्धारित लक्ष्य में से 40 प्रतिशत आप अधूरे रह जायेंगे। इनको यदि आप पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो आपको डेढ़ खरब रुपये की जरूरत होगी।

यह सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है कि पैसा कहां से आये? योजनाएं तो आपने लागू कर दीं, कृषि के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं थोड़ी-सी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा।

छठी योजना में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 15.4 करोड़ टन था लेकिन 1982-83 में यह उत्पादन 12.50 करोड़ टन रहा और 1981-82 में यह लगभग 13.3 करोड़ टन था, इससे अधिक आगे हम नहीं बढ़ पाये। कृषि की स्थिति ऐसी होती गई और इनका कहना है कि मजबूरी में बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ा। इसके लिये करोड़ों रुपया आप विदेशों को दे रहे हैं।

गेहूं के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ अन्य खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन भी आपको बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। सिंचाई के साधनों के सम्बन्ध में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ सीमेंट, कपड़ा पैदा करने में भी हम पीछे हैं। यह कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जिन पर देश की प्रगति

निर्भर करती है। आपको कृषि के बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना होगा।

सभी स्टेट्स में कृषि उत्पादन की तरफ गौर करेंगे तो स्थिति भयानक है। पूर्वी राज्यों, पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान में हमने कोई भी विशेष उपलब्धि प्राप्त नहीं की है। सिंचाई के साधनों में हम सच्चे मायने में आगे नहीं बढ़ पाये यहां तक कि पीने के पानी के साधन भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश होने के नाते सारी व्यवस्था कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। इस पर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आपको किसान को उत्साहित करने के लिये अपनी नीति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए जिससे किसान समझे कि उसका उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और उसको उचित मूल्य मिल रहा है।

आप देखेंगे कि 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी आप संकट से गुजर रहे होंगे। खाद्यान्न की कमी देश में सफ नजर आ रही होगी। कृषि और बिद्युत दोनों एक दुसरे से मिली हुई हैं। अगर बिजली नहीं है तो आज आधुनिक तरीके से खेती करना मुश्किल है।

गरीबी के बारे में कहते हैं कि गरीबी बहुत कम कर दी। गरीबी के बारे में 1980 में गरीबी की रेखा से 3 करोड़ 39 लाख लोग नीचे थे और यह संख्या 1984-85 में घटकर 2 करोड़ 15 लाख रह जायेगी।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने ग्रामीण रोज-गार कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिये जो धन का आवंटन किया था, उसमें भी गिरावट आई है।

1980-81 में इस कार्य के लिए 20.8 लाख टन अनाज दिया गया था, लेकिन उसमें से सिर्फ 13.33 लाख टन का इस्तेमाल हुआ। इसी तरह 127.40 करोड़ रुपये में से केवल 36.36 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गये। जनता सरकार के जमाने में 'काम के बदले अनाज' का कार्यक्रम चल रहा

था। इस सरकार ने पावर में आते ही उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया। वास्तव में देश की बेरोजगारी और बेकारी को खत्म करने का कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम इस सरकार के पास नहीं है। वह तो लोगों को आंकड़ों के जाल में फंसाने का प्रयास करती रहती है।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि हमने राज्यों को साधन जुटाने के लिए कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य साधन कहां से जुटाएंगे। सरकार की नीति यह है कि अगर राज्य किसी योजना के लिए साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कर पाएंगे, तो उस योजना में कटौती कर दी जाएगी। राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति राज-नीति पर आधारित होती है। कोई भी राज्य सरकार यह नहीं चाहेगी कि अधिक टैक्स लगाकर जनता को विमुख कर दे, क्योंकि राजस्व की प्राप्ति तो केवल नये टैक्स लगाकर ही हो सकती है। सरकार ने ओवरड्राफ्ट पर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी है। परिणामस्वरूप योजनाओं में कटौती अवश्य होगी।

ऐसा लगता है कि योजना बनाने वाले लोग एयर-कन्डीशन्ड रूम में बैठकर योजना बनाते हैं। वे ठोस घरातल पर रहकर योजना नहीं बनाते। उन्हें पता नहीं है कि गांवों के लोगों की क्या आवश्यकताएं हैं। हम अपनी योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों तक नहीं पहुंच पाए हैं। रूस और चीन ने पांच-वर्षीय या सात-वर्षीय योजनाएं बनाईं और कुछ अच्छी उपलब्धियां प्राप्त कीं। लेकिन वहां और यहां की स्थिति में अन्तर है। यहां पर तो सरकार पूर्ण रूप से अफसरशाही पर निर्भर करती है। यहां पर अफसरशाही ने ही योजनाएं बनाईं और उसने ही उन्हें लागू किया।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): *Afsarshahi* is not supreme, Parliament is supreme. That is why you are speaking here.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: सरकार के लोगों को चाहिए कि वे नीतियों का निर्धारण करें

और उनकी क्रियान्विति की देख-भाल भी करें। आखिर इसका क्या राज है कि सरकार अपनी योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है? वह लोगों को ऐसी दलीलों से नहीं बहका सकती कि मंहगाई बढ़ रही है और इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट की सिचुएशन ठीक नहीं है, आदि।

आज अफसरशाही और ठेकेदारों के बीच जो बन्दर बाँट हो रहा है, क्या सरकार को उसकी जानकारी नहीं है?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : क्या माननीय सदस्य के पास इसका कोई सबूत है?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : माननीय सदस्य राजस्थान की किसी भी सड़क पर चले जाएं। उससे उन्हें इस बात का पता चल जाएगा।

श्री राम लाल राही : श्री डागा साहब चाहते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य सरकार की आलोचना अच्छे ढंग से करें।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : रूस और चाइना में आम लोगों को दृष्टि में रख कर योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं और उन पर अमल कराया गया है। सरकार को भी यही करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

यदि सरकार ने कृषि-उत्पादन और बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं की और उनके लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त नहीं किया, तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत भयंकर हो जाएगी।

इसलिये आप अभी से अपना दिमाग बना लें कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा क्या होनी चाहिये, साथ ही जो कार्य बाकी रह गये हैं—इस छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, उन पर निरन्तर निगाह रखने की जरूरत है कि उन पर कितना अमल हो रहा है और ठेकेदार कितना हड़प रहे हैं। अगर इस पर निगाह नहीं रखी जायेगी तो देश की स्थिति भयानक हो जायेगी और आपकी जो सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना आ रही है वह भी पूर्वार्द्ध में ही समाप्त होने की स्थिति में आ जायेगी।

इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुनः कहता हूँ—जो आपके मुख्य निर्धारित लक्ष्य हैं—कृषि और विद्युत—उनकी उपलब्धि के लिए विशेष ध्यान दें जिन पर देश की सारी प्रगति निर्भर करती है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में हम समीक्षा कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश के आधुनिक निर्माता पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने एक बार कहा था—‘वांछित उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए योजना एक सतत आन्दोलन है।’ हम ने यह आन्दोलन 1 अप्रैल, 1951 को शुरू किया और शुरू करने के बाद हमारे देश की पैदावार निरन्तर बढ़ती ही रही है और हम अन्न के मामले में आज आत्म-निर्भर हो चुके हैं।...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इम्पोर्ट भी किया है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : कभी-कभी आवश्यकता होती है, जब फैमीन कण्डीशनज होती है या दूसरी प्राकृतिक आपदायें आती हैं तो इम्पोर्ट भी करना पड़ता है, बफर-स्टॉक भी बना कर रखना पड़ता है।

इसी प्रकार हम औद्योगिक प्रगति में भी आगे बढ़े हैं। आज दुनियां में हमारा 10वां नम्बर है। वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से भी हमारा बहुत विकास हुआ है। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि इन योजनाओं से गरीब आदमी को कितना लाभ पहुँचा है? सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात जो हमारे सामने आती है वह यह है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने इसी दृष्टिकोण से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारे सामने रखा। इसलिए योजना की प्रगति में हमें यह देखना है कि गरीब की कितनी उन्नति हुई है, उसकी कितनी गरीबी दूर हुई है? जो हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, देश में अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियां हैं, कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं उनकी कितनी उन्नति हुई है? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमको योजना को देखना होगा। अगर इस दृष्टि से योजना को देखते हैं और मैंने अच्छी

तरह से अध्ययन किया है तो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बारे में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बहुत ही अच्छी और सरल नीति बनाई है और उसके कारण पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की प्रगति भी हुई है। हमने उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए एक कौन्सिल की स्थापना की है और उनके लिये 340 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किया है। इसी तरह से हिमालय के क्षेत्र, दार्जिलिंग जो बंगाल का हिस्सा है, आसाम और उत्तर प्रदेश का गढ़वाल तथा पश्चिमी घाट के क्षेत्र जिनमें महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक और केरल के क्षेत्र आते हैं—इन सबके लिए योजना बना कर, एक अलग चैप्टर बना कर, 560 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनाई है तथा उसका कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है। जब इस प्रकार की प्रगति हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की हो रही है तो हमारे योजना के निर्माण करने वालों का ध्यान रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों, डेजर्ट एरियाज के डवेलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम की तरफ नहीं गया है। पिछले राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने, जिसके चेयरमैन हमारे नाथूराम जी मिर्धा थे, उन्होंने इस प्रोग्राम को विशेष महत्व दिया था और इसके लिए एक सेंट्रली स्पांसर्ड स्कीम बनाई गई थी।

दो साल तक सेन्ट-परसेन्ट मदद सेन्टर से दी जाती रही, परन्तु बाद में पता नहीं क्या स्थिति पैदा हुई कि 1 अप्रैल, 1979 से नेशनल डवेलपमेन्ट कौंसिल में यह निर्णय कर दिया गया कि डेजर्ट डवेलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम के लिये मैचिंग ग्रांट—50 परसेन्ट सेंटर और 50 परसेन्ट स्टेट—दे।

(व्यवधान)

तब जनता पार्टी का शासन था। मैं यही प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ कि उसको क्यों बदल दिया गया है। हमारे राजस्थान में 11 रेगिस्तानी जिले आते हैं, गुजरात में तीन जिले हैं, हरियाणा में चार हैं और जम्मू कश्मीर में भी कुछ डेजर्ट एरिया पड़ता है। मैंने प्रश्न पूछकर इनका क्षेत्रफल मालूम किया है जिसके अनुसार इसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 2 लाख 36 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर

है और 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर वहां की जनसंख्या 1 करोड़ 82 लाख थी। दूसरी ओर जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जिनके लिए 560 करोड़ की योजना बनाई गई है, असम, बंगाल, यू० पी०, पश्चिम बंगाल इत्यादि प्रदेशों में कुल पहाड़ी क्षेत्र 2 लाख 30 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर है और वहां की जनसंख्या 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर 4 करोड़ 5 हजार 45 थी। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की इतनी जनसंख्या के लिए 560 करोड़ का प्राविजन किया गया जिसमें 90% अनुदान है और 10% लोन है जबकि दूसरी ओर डेजर्ट डवेलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम के लिए 50:50 बेसिस पर केवल 100 करोड़ की योजना बनाई गई है। इसमें 50 करोड़ सेन्टर की ओर से दिया जायेगा और 50 करोड़ स्टेट्स देंगी। मैं समझता हूँ यह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के प्रति घोर अन्याय है। यह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों की अवहेलना है। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या कम है और वहां का एरिया ज्यादा है, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले में लेकिन फिर भी वह उपेक्षित हैं। आज भी वहां पर पीने के पानी की विकट समस्या है। स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से, कम्युनिकेशन, पोस्टल फैसिलिटीज ट्रांसपोर्ट—हर दृष्टि से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र पीछे हैं। बार-बार इन क्षेत्रों की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया, मैंने योजना मन्त्री को पत्र भी लिखे और उनसे निवेदन किया कि आप जो छठी योजना का मूल्यांकन करने जा रहे हैं उसमें इस त्रुटि को ठीक करें। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास भी है कि वे इस त्रुटि को दूर करेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में बाकी दो सालों के लिए कम से कम 200 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 700 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करना चाहिए ताकि डेजर्ट एरियाज, जो कि अकाल से पीड़ित हैं, वह भी कुछ आगे बढ़ सकें। वहां पर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पिछड़े इलाकों का विकास करना नितांत आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पीने के पानी की जो

समस्या है वह रेगिस्तानी तथा पहाड़ी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में विकट है। इस सम्बन्ध में 1407 करोड़ स्टेड्स से तथा 600 करोड़ सेन्टर से दिए गए हैं। 2 लाख 34 हजार गांव पीने के पानी की समस्या से प्रभावित हैं। अभी तक इनमें से 50 प्रतिशत गांवों में भी पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कार्य के लिए अधिक धन उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि यह प्रोग्राम सफल हो सके। आज ट्यूबवैल के द्वारा गांवों तथा शहरों में आपने पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की है लेकिन यह इस समस्या का स्थाई हल नहीं है। राजस्थान, कानाल, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर जिलों में पहुंच गई है। आपने उसके लिए 40 करोड़ की विशेष सहायता भी दी है। आप और अधिक सहायता देकर राजस्थान कानाल के जरिए बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, नागौर जिलों के जितने भी गांव हैं वहां पर सेविथ प्लान में योजना बनाकर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करें।

15.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

तीसरी बात जो मैं विशेष तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि पीने के पानी की जो हम स्कीमें बनाते हैं, वे केवल मनुष्यों के लिए ही बनाते हैं और पशुओं के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाते हैं। पशु हमारी एकोनामी का एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सोर्स है और पशुओं के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसी सम्बन्ध में एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पीने के पानी की योजना बनाते समय एक गांव में एक ही जगह पर व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है। एक गांव में आप ने एक स्थान पर पानी दे दिया और आप की योजना पूरी हो गई। हमारे यहां ऐसे गांव हैं, जो 100 स्कुयेर किलोमीटर में हैं और हमारे यहां सुन्दरा गांव 500 स्कुयेर किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ है। अब इतने बड़े गांव के लिए एक ही जगह पानी की व्यवस्था होना कहां तक मुनासिब है। एक जगह व्यवस्था होने से एक-एक आदमी को 10-10 किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति बननी चाहिए कि एक

व्यक्ति को दो किलोमीटर से दूर जा कर पानी नहीं लाना चाहिए और जिस गांव में बस्ती की 300 की संख्या है, वहां पर भी पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

अब सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। उसने योजना के लिए शर्त लगा दी है कि जहां पर बिजली होगी, वहां पर रीजनल पाइप लाइन योजना बनेगी। रीजनल पाइप लाइन योजना वहीं बनाएंगे, जहां पर बिजली होगी। अब बिजली नहीं होगी, तो पानी भी नहीं मिलेगा। यह कौन सा तरीका प्लान बनाने का है, मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया।

अब मैं कुछ रेलों के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। इस मामले में हमारे क्षेत्र की बड़ी भयंकर अवहेलना की गई है। पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण होगा लेकिन हमारे यहां जो रेगिस्तानी इलाका है, वहां पर नहीं होगा। हमारे यहां के लिए पठानकोट से कान्डला तक एक रेलवे होनी चाहिए। पठानकोट से होकर बीकानेर तक ब्रॉडगेज की स्वीकृति दे दी है और बीकानेर से माऊंट आबू तक रेलवे का निर्माण हो जाना है, तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे लाइन है और राजस्थान कानाल के बन जाने के बाद प्रोडक्शन की दृष्टि से भी यह बहुत जरूरी है।

विद्युत के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एटोमिक प्लान्ट के बारे में परिणाम अच्छे नहीं रहे हैं। कोटा में जो अभी दो प्लान्ट हुए हैं, सातवीं प्लान में भी दो प्लान्ट और बनने चाहिये और डा० रमन्ना ने भी इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि कलस्टर आफ स्कीम्स होनी चाहिए। कोटा में इस प्रकार की स्कीमें हैं। पलाना में लिगनाइट की योजना कार्यान्वित करती है। वह प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास क्लियरेंस के लिए पड़ी हुई है। कूपरडी में भी लिगनाइट निकला है। इसलिए इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि वहां पर विद्युत योजना बनाई जाये।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम लाल राही : पंचवर्षीय योजना की इस बहस में माननीय वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी को डेवलप करने के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। इस से ही देश का डेवलपमेंट हो जाएगा, ऐसा ये समझते हैं।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए जो नार्म्स बनाए गये हैं—जिस प्रकार से हैल्थ सब सेन्टर बनना चाहिए, पंचायत का हेडक्वार्टर बनना चाहिए—उसी प्रकार की फैसेलिटीज हमारे यहां मिलनी चाहिए। पोस्टल फैसेलिटीज के बारे में, ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में, रोड्स के बारे में जो प्लान हैं, वे हमारे यहां भी होने चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं एक बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि रोड्स के बारे में जो प्लान है, उसके लिए 100 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। उसमें से 51 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है और अब केवल एक साल बाकी है। इसमें 41 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि उस को खर्च किया जा सके और सड़कों की व्यवस्था हो सके। ये सब मुद्दे जो मैंने रखे हैं, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सातवीं प्लान में इन को लेना चाहिए। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने काफी प्रगति की है, विकास किया है, बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाया है और सातवीं प्लान बनाते समय, इन सब बातों का आप ध्यान रखें ताकि हमारा जो पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, उसका विकास हो सके।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, we are discussing the Sixth Five Year Plan in the newspapers have already commented on the attendance in Parliament. It is a matter of great sadness that this Plan has come for discussion quite late in its period. In the formulation of the Plan itself, Parliament had very little say and naturally when you do not have this kind of participation in the formulation of the Plan, there is bound to be lack of interest. But the question now is that we have a mid-term appraisal which was presented, I believe, in August of this year. Whether the Plan, which was formulated by this new Government which came to power in January 1980, has made any funda-

mental difference to the economy, that is the question that I would like to address myself. I do not want to go into great detail about projects and so on, I really want to focus on the main points of the Plan itself. Has the Plan, for example, made any difference to the trend growth rate that we have been having since 1950-between 1950 and 1979-80, before this Plan was launched, the trend growth rate of the Indian economy was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent-since that time whether the three-year mid-term appraisal gives us any hope that the economy has been lifted out of this $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ceiling and we have gone into regimes of higher growth rates? It is true that if you look year by year, you can find a higher growth rate, if you take the three years combined, if works out to, if I am not wrong, 5.5 per cent or little less than 5 per cent and it might give the impression that the Sixth Five Year Plan has managed to break the ceiling of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and has risen above. But that is not quite correct. If you want to go deeper into the question, 1979-80 was a negative year and if you look back in the last 30 years of our history, you will find that there were years when we had negative growth rate roughly every seven years. For example, in 1957-58 we had negative growth rate, in 1965-66 also we had negative growth rate, 1972-73 also was a year of negative growth rate, 1979-80 was another year of negative growth rate. What we find is that after that negative growth rate, in the next three years there is a fairly high growth rate and it is consistent. For example, in 1957-58 we had a minus 2.18 per cent growth rate but three years after that, the average was 5.65 per cent. If you and them all up, ultimately it worked back to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Similarly, three years after 1965-66, the growth rate was 4.1 per cent per year. For three years running after 1972-73, the average growth rate was 5.48 per cent per year and, similarly, three years running after 1979-80, the growth-rate has been 5.06 per cent. Therefore, there has been no change and I would say that on the basis of this cycle, which this Sixth Five Year Plan has not been able to break, it is almost certain now on a prediction-it is an econometric prediction-that 1984-85 is also going to be a year which is going to have a very low growth rate. This would be the cycle that emerges out of this analysis. So,

I am not at all satisfied and I think it is quite clear that the Sixth Five Year Plan, in fundamental terms, has not broken through that coiling of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per year.

One economist has called this 3.5 per cent growth rate as the Hindu growth rate, that is to say, no matter what the Government goes, this growth rate will always be there. But, I am sorry to say, this Sixth Five Year plan has not been able to make this big contribution to our planning.

Therefore, I am unable to understand how it is possible in the Seventh Plan, which has already been announced, they are going to achieve a growth rate of 7 per cent per year. When already in this Plan they are not going to break the 3.5 per cent ceiling, in the Seventh Plan how are they going to achieve double this growth rate? There is no case for such optimism. In fact, there are many reasons to suggest that even this 3.5 per cent growth rate may not be possible.

Another aspect of the Plan, which worries me a lot, is the shortfall in public investments. In money terms it looks as if we are meeting all the targets. But if you deflate the prices and calculate what would be the investment in the Sixth Plan and take the projections targeted in the different areas. You will find that in real terms the investment shortfall is 27 per cent. Assuming that next year i.e. 1984-85, we are going to achieve our targets, as stated by the Minister, even then there is going to be a shortfall of 27 per cent in the real public investment and this has been the trend over the last 30 years. The shortfall in the First Plan was 12 per cent, in the Second Plan 15 per cent, Third Plan 6 per cent, Fourth Plan 20 per cent, Fifth Plan 5 per cent and in the Sixth Plan it is going to be 27 per cent. This is another big failure of the Sixth Plan.

I need not speak too much about the targets which have all been scaled down. This is a matter of detail. Out of the 14 sectoral growth rate targets, 9 have been scaled down, which is very serious. This includes agriculture, railways, communication, industry, almost every important thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why have they been scaled down ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Because of non-performance : this is a non-performing government ; it is a government that does not work. Out of 51 specific physical targets, 22 have been scaled down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not mentioned those items where there is no scaling down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They have not scaled down in mining and forestry, but they cannot take much credit for that. So, while the targeted growth rate is 5.3 per cent, it has already been scaled down to 4.9 per cent. They said that the deficit for the entire Plan will be Rs. 5,000 crores. It has already reached Rs. 6,800 crores, including this year. I am sure by next year there is going to be another Rs. 2,509 crores, taking it to Rs. 10,000 crores, although they are talking of only Rs. 5,000 crores in the Plan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if you come to power ..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you give me a chance, I will show you how the story will be different.

Now take their performance on the poverty level. I am very sorry to say that before Parliament was given a chance to discuss it, the Minister has publicised through his press relations i.e. the Press Information Bureau their great achievement in poverty reduction. I would say this is very serious and I think a breach of privilege should be moved against the Minister. The release says : Over the period 1980-81 and 1981-82 a large number of families below the poverty line are expected to cross the povertyline, because of the rise in real incomes, partly through the adoption of the specific poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP etc. and the exact distribution will be known when the National Sample Survey results are available ; until the time the number and percentage of people below the povertyline may be estimated, the estimate of poverty is that the percentage has come down to 41.5 per cent, as opposed to 51.1 per cent earlier, and the total number of persons below the povertyline has come down to 282 million, as opposed to 339 million earlier.

Fifty-seven million people, they say, went above the poverty line. If that happened, it would have been a revolutionary change. But this is based on a very strange assumption. The assumption is that this growth that has taken place, whatever minimal growth it is, has been uniformly distributed to all the people, which we know is not true, and these IRDP and NREP programmes have made the effect that they claim. I know, I had been to U.P., I went the other day to Lakhimpur. I was surprised to find that the entire IRDP programme and the NREP programme is swallowed by the bureaucrats and the police and the few people who are influential; you will agree on that, and the poor Harijans are all made to sign on that and the money is absorbed by them. (*Interruptions*). He is telling the truth, it is a national cause. So, these programmes are real bunkam, there is so much of *ghotala***, and all that. They may say it is 20-point programme, but it is all we know that. Therefore, even granting that this effect is there, even then economists have estimated—it has come in journals, I think the Minister should answer this—Dr. Rajkrishna, a former Member of the Planning Commission and Prof. Tendulkar of Delhi University have all estimated that instead of the number of people under poverty line coming down, it has actually increased and if this kind of planning is continued, then in AD 2000 there will be 475 million people below the poverty line, which means 475 million people is more than the entire population of India in 1961. Look at this situation that the country has come to. And they claim that the poverty is reduced, they think that they just can fool us because we are Members of Parliament, we have no time, we will go to sleep. Not all Members of Parliament go to sleep, some of them do read these documents. So, I say that I challenge the Minister to prove what he has said here and give me statistics and calculations. What is the basis of the calculations? They cannot do any calculation. The number of people under the poverty line in the last three years has actually increased and not decreased as they claim and in fact, if this kind of increase is continued, then by the year AD 2000, there

will be 472 million people below poverty line instead of 339 million at present. (*Interruptions*). Now, the Minister has claimed that they made progress towards self-reliance. In their public speeches they go on condemning the Janata, stating that they spent foreign exchange, everything is cleaned up and so on.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Rolling plan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, rolling plan, everything has rolled down and all that. Now, you see, their own plan document is quite clear. If you want you can see it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I believe you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : O.K. You believe me, but not them. It says : "Balance of payments beginning with the years—foreign exchange reserves"—this is their own statistics—in 1979-80 when we were in power it was Rs. 5220 crores. These are the foreign exchange reserves for 1979-80. It comes down to Rs. 5164 crores. In 1981-82, it goes down further to Rs. 4822 crores and in 1982-83 it is Rs. 3354 crores. It has all down. Of course, they will now stand on their heads, so it looks like increasing. During the Janata rule it must have decreased. But here all the statistics show that this amount of Rs. 5500 crores of International Monetary Fund has not made the impact. But it is going to make an impact. And what do they say? They say, "The number of months' import equivalent of reserve". How much foreign exchange you have to pay for your import bill? During the Janata rule you have 7 months' import reserves with you. It came down to 5 months in 1980-81. It came down to 4 months in 1981-82. It has come down to 3 months now, just three months. This is the precarious situation that the country has been brought to. And when even the Minister says that the exports have been growing at 7 per cent, you are again not telling us the truth. So, it is a matter of great shame to our country that they are importing oil and they are claiming

that we are producing a lot of oil. But our refinery capacity is not matching the production of oil. So you would be surprised to learn that we are exporting oil. Did you know that ? We are exporting crude oil—Rs. 1000 crores worth, because we do not know how to refine it. Who is responsible for the lack of match between the refining capacity and the production of crude oil ? There he does not mention. If you subtract that part, the export of crude oil, so that they can import refined oil, if you subtract that, then export growth has been minimal. So, we are going to have a first class foreign exchange crisis.

To conclude, I would like to know from the Minister, what is the area in which he has succeeded ? Growth rate no success ; in terms of output target—no success ; in terms of poverty—he has misled us. He must tell us the truth now. He is on test now. He must one out and tell or he must sack the entire Planning Commission for having taken you for a ride. In self-reliance the reserves have gone down.

What about employment ? You would be interested in employment because you have been in trade union and all that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want some more time and, therefore, you are praising me. Both of us belong to the same place.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Both of us belong to the same devious part of India.

What about employment ? Taking all this background into consideration, a significant short fall in the Plan employment target in 1982-83 is apprehended. There the Plan employment target is off.

I want to know where do we stand ? What is this Plan left for ? We have a trade deficit of Rs. 18000 crores. We have to start payment from 1985 for International Monetary Fund also. Rs. 2000 crores have to be paid to start with in foreign exchange. Where will it come from ? There is a great paradox about India. We have so much technology. We have such skilled people, intelligent people like Shri Ranga in the ruling party also. So the rate of saving of 24%, it is one of the highest in the world.

If we really do not have constrain on foreign exchange, why is the country not growing ? It is the real question. It is because of decline in productivity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If Swamy does not know, who else will know ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Now I am telling you. I am telling you the real reason why this is not happening. It is because of decline in productivity. Previously, when we started Planning, Rs. 3/- could produce Rs. 1 output. To-day it is something like Rs. 6/- or Rs. 7/-. Now you have to double the investment to have the same the output. The capital ratio has gone up. In labour also, the labour productivity has gone down because they are not paying the labour their due wage. This black money, etc., they are all extracting money through the other channel and the poor labour is suffering. And their real wage is lower than in 1961. It is a national scandal that the share of national income has come down. Nowhere in the world share of wages has come down. Even in the so called capitalist country it has gone up. But in India it has come down. The real wage has also come down. The labour productivity has also come down. I would say to the Minister to please scrap the Sixth Five year Plan or you come up with something concrete, take Parliament into confidence. You have still one year to go. Atleast for Seventh Plan you do this. I know you have not much time left. After one year we all are going to that side and you will be coming to this side. My suggestion is to have co-operative effort. Let us have deep consultation. What are the limits ? That are being imposed on this country. Such intelligent people you have. They go to Hongkong, America and England and they do so wonderfully well. But they do not do in India. It is a joke. Intelligent people are doing very well everywhere except in India. Why ? This is because of the kind of planning that you are doing. The Planning is wrong. I would, therefore, say Sixth Five Year Plan on the whole is a complete failure. It has not achieved any of the objectives. Thank you.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, at the outset, I am rather

astonished to hear Dr. Swamy's observations. In the last sentence of his speech, he used the word "scrap". So, he and his friends are in the habit of scrapping everything and ultimately, they scrapped their own government. So, that is true about them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You do not imitate us.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : We do not imitate you. We would rather like you to go on scrapping everything you have.

Sir, the Sixth Plan is a serious document and it has brought the country again to the concept of planning because the rolling plan that was framed and published rolled down along with the Janta Government and it rolled so much that it could never be brought back.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This mid-term appraisal itself is a rolled plan by the way. This is the Plan which is rolled down. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Your document remained a document. It was never presented to Parliament, never presented to the National Development Council and ultimately it went away to the dark corner where the Party went. Anyhow, that is not of concern to us now, here.

What I am trying to bring out here is that the Sixth Plan restored the concept of planning and implementation and we started bringing back the economy to its even keel. The Sixth Plan document is a major breakthrough and the major concern was to have the anti-poverty programme and the welfare programmes. Was this right or not in the beginning is another point. But we have made a significant dent into it and I would not dispute what Dr. Swamy has said. And I refer an article by Shri Raj Krishna. I have the article before me. I would read out one sentence where he has said that if the investments are stepped up in the remaining two years of the Plan, well the things can be done. Here is the *Economic and Political Weekly* of 19th November, 1983 in which special article "Growth, investment and poverty in mid-term appraisal of Sixth

Plan" appeared. The last sentence of one of the paragraphs says that therefore, unless there is notable step-up in investments in the last two years, the shortfall in the Sixth Plan will be larger than in the annual plan." So, he emphasises not the shortfall but the point for larger investment. And in this Plan document—in this mid-term appraisal for 1983-84—it has been decided now to raise the Central annual plan investment by Rs. 800 crores.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Rs. 1555 crores.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : What the hon. Minister says is for the entire Plan. This Rs. 800 crores is for the core sectors. So, here is the realisation. Though we have launched the anti-poverty programmes and welfare programmes where by we have been able to make a dent, I would like to quote some figures. The hon. Minister for Works & Housing has stated that up to now out of 2,30,784 problem villages, we have been able to supply safe drinking water to 51.68% of the villages. In the beginning when the Plan was launched, there were 2,30,784 problems villages and by now, 51.68% of the villages have been provided with drinking water and maximum allocations are being made every year. This is one aspect of the Plan that the welfare programme is taking safe drinking water to the villager's door-step.

Every year, 600 families in every block—there are more than 5000 blocks in the country spread over all the States and the Union Territories—are identified and brought above the poverty line. In five years, during the tenure of this Plan, 3000 families in each block of the country and in each of every 5000 blocks would be not only identified but also brought above the poverty line. Whatever shortfalls may be there, it may be because of erosion on account of rise in prices or cost escalation and all that. But these are the two significant aspects. But my concern is not these aspects. My concern is to see that the Mid-Term Appraisal rightly restores the attention to one significant sector and that is the infrastructure. It has been accepted in this Mid-Term Appraisal that the transport and communications will be given due import-

ance as they perform a key role in the development of our country.

Previously also, upto the Second Plan, there was a significant percentage of allocation made for the transport and communications sector. But later on the trend was reversed and, as a result, we lacked in infra-structure. As my hon. friend has been saying, about desert areas, hilly areas and other backward areas, unless there is a link of transport and communications in these areas, unless a major investment is made in the transport and communications sector, including tele-communication, and it is included in the core sector of the Plan and accorded a very high priority, till then our other programmes are not likely to succeed.

I would like to refer to a study made by the I.T.U., that is, the International Tele-Communication Union, which says that the cost benefit ratio for a rural telephone investment is 1 : 30 or even 1 : 40. These are the studies conducted in Kenya and Egypt which are developing countries like India. If you invest Re 1/- in transport, if you invest Re 1/- in tele-communication, in the rural area, you are likely to get the return to the extent of 30 to 40 times. That is the major reason for the case of higher allocation for transport and communication, including tele-communication and also postal communications.

In many desert areas and hill areas, there is the problem of bridges and roads. So we have to restore due importance that was given to the infra-structure, to the transport and communication sector upto the Second Plan. In the First Plan, to take only one sector, the railways, the allocation was 11.07 per cent; in the Second Plan, it was stepped upto 15.48 per cent; in the Third and the Fourth Plans, that was given a low priority and, as a result, in the Sixth Plan, we got only 5.23 per cent, for the Railways.

What is the fate of Railways is also the fate of other modes of transport, may be roads, may be civil aviation. The result was that from 15 per cent, it came down to about 5 per cent and odd. The result was that transport and communications got a low priority and, as a result of that, the growth

was not that fast. The mobility was the first casualty. The link-up of the entire nation on a national basis giving due importance to the development of backward areas, desert areas and hilly areas has not been that much fast. It should have been otherwise.

That is why there is much stress in the North Eastern Council on the construction of railway lines so also in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and other hilly areas and desert areas. This is the cry of the backward areas which should find a harmonious response in the corridors of Planning Commission. Unless the entire national is linked up the union capital with the State capitals, with the district headquarters, with the mainstream. On the transport and communication network, including tele-communication and postal network, and also road and rail transport, nothing much would happen.

Similarly, we have a case for education. Under article 45 of the Constitution, we gave a promise to the national that we will provide free, compulsory and universal primary education to the age group of 6 to 14 within 10 years. Many years have passed and yet we have not been able to achieve even 70 per cent level of enrolment for primary education. In order to give a push to these proposals, the new 20-point programme gives an impetus. For Example, a new scheme has been launched by the Government by which the girls' education is being given a very high priority. For every gram panchayat where the enrolment of girls in the school register is the highest, as compared to the eligible enrolment of girls, it would be given prize of Rs. 25,000; for every block, it will be given Rs. 50,000 and for every district, it will be Rs. 1 lakh. It means that every district will get nearly Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of school buildings.

There is another thing also that every primary school should have two teachers, and all the single primary schools are given a second teacher. These are some of aspects which have attracted the attention of the Government and the 20-Point Programme has given a fillip to the implementation of the Plan.

Similarly, all programmes have been amalgamated under the IRDP and with

effect from the 2nd October, 1980, this new Programme has been launched and it is making great headway and I am happy to say that the banks have also lent their helping hand in this respect and I would like to quote from the "*Business Standard*". Some comments have recently appeared which have shown that there is a big push to it :—

"three-pronged attack by commercial bank credit is the cornerstone of the anti-poverty programme of the government in the sixth plan. Banks are to lend forty per cent of their total credit to priority sectors by March, 1985."

40% of the total credit is to be utilised for this purpose.

The Prime Minister has been quick enough to see the impact of unemployment on the health of the economy of the nation. So, the Prime Minister has launched a new Programme whereby every young man between the age of 18-35 years, having matriculation as a basic qualification, will be eligible for a loan of Rs. 25,000/-, in which Rs. 6,000/- is to be treated as guarantee money initially. No their guarantee is needed.

Here is a programme and a plan which is coming not only to the help of the unemployed but also to the help of the weaker sections of society and similarly while launching and bringing the welfare schemes like anti-poverty programme to the final stage, the country should be linked up together. In this effort, I would plead with the Hon. Members that recently 65 Members of Parliament belonging to the hilly areas submitted a Memorandum to the Financial Commission.

This Memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister also which stated that in the core sector of the Plan, very high priority should be given to transport and communications.

Unless this is done, we are not going to get the benefit of the Plans.

Towards the Seventh Five Year Plan which is expected to be a Plan for consolidating the gains and development and planning that we had in the earlier stages, we must have the right approach and the approach must

be-let us take the transport sector, the railway line, all the railway lines which have been started, on which the construction work has started must be completed within the Seventh Five Year Plan and we should take a pledge that every corner of the country is linked up on a national network of communications, tele-communications, roads, bridges and all these things. Any future investment would depend and should be allowed only these existing lines are completed. Because it is no use constructing 5KM and then the whole thing drags on. Whatever the Planning Commission has approved right up to now when we are discussing this mid-term appraisal, should be first allowed to be completed, all these various projects, and then we should be able to do something.

I would plead for one thing. That is the Post Office. Generally, it is regarded as the poor cousin of the telephone and tele-communication network. But unless you have a Post Office in the village, may be a Branch Post Office, till then you will not have a telephone and the result is that the two are linked together and though the Postal sector is undergoing some losses, it is not necessarily a useless thing and I would plead, out of this Plan appraisal, I would read out something:

"The Postal sector has been doing well both in regard to utilisation of Plan outlays and achievement of physical targets. Full performance may be expected in most of the schemes except the construction programmes. While framing the Sixth Plan, it was considered necessary to give a boost to the construction of Postal buildings and staff quarters as many of these buildings are very old and the percentage satisfaction of staff quarters is also quite low. However, due to funding compulsions in the tele-communication sector, it has become necessary to restrict investment in the construction area of the Postal sector."

I would plead not to put any restriction on this because ultimately it is the red letter box which is the symbol of the Central Government, of the link of the entire country, because the telephone would also

be installed there and our Hon. Minister of Communications Mr. Gadgil has said in reply to a question in my name today in the House that the National Council of Social and Applied Economic Research has identified clusters of villages whereby a telephone will be installed within 5 KM of every village. This is the promise that the Hon. Minister has held out. But unless there is a Post Office, how can you provide a telephone? Every village, I am sorry to say, does not have a Post Office now. Nothing more than that can be expected. Every village in our country must have a Post Office.

What is expected is that in the Seventh Five Year Plan, we must consolidate our gains to the extent that every Gram Panchayat of the village has a Post Office and every village is linked up with the link road, most of the district headquarters should be linked with rail network and telecommunication is given a high priority.

My last plea is for banks. Banks are playing a very useful role. It is said that one bank for every 17,000 people is available today. The nation is grateful to the Prime Minister for taking that bold step on July 19, 1969, when she nationalised 14 banks. The result is, on that day there were only 8,262 branches and today branches of the nationalised banks in the entire country have grown to more than 41,000, and 10,000 more branches are to be opened in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan. I would plead that population should not be the criterion for opening a branch in hilly areas because 17,000 people do not live together in a village or within a distance of five kms. in a hilly area; they are scattered all over. There should, therefore, be a special relaxation for them in opening bank branches. Bank is the cornerstone of development. Every unemployed young man, poor man, an artisan, a small entrepreneur, has to look to the bank as a symbol of hope for a blooming future. Therefore, bank branches should be opened on such a large scale that all the areas are covered. The restrictions of distance and population should not be imposed. What is applicable to urban areas, to the plains, cannot be made applicable to desert areas or hilly areas or border areas. The border States, the hilly states and the desert districts

should be exempted from the harms and the programme should be launched in such a manner that banks, postoffices, railway lines, roads and bridges give us the hope that the nation is on the march.

The appraisal of the Sixth Plan, which promises that these sectors, the core, infrastructural sectors will not be subjected to restrictions but would be given due importance, they will not be subjected to any shortfall, is welcome. The erosion that has been caused by the rise in prices in the physical targets has to be looked into and there should be a larger investment. I welcome the steps which the hon. Minister has announced.

With these words, I appreciate the progress made by the nation in the Sixth plan. I want to emphasize that it was the Indian National Congress which launched the process of planning and commended planning to the nation through its Resolution in the Bombay Session of the Party in 1938 when Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was the President, when he appointed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Chairman of the Planning Committee which prepared the basic document—and Prof Ranga, one of the senior Members of this House was also one of the members there—when the entire nation looked to the future. The aim of our party was not only political independence but also economic development. 'A smile on every poor man's face' was the ideal at that time and that is our aim even today.

15.48 hrs.

(SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, this mid-term appraisal, in my opinion, is really a document of exaggerated claims of present performance, naive and unfounded hopes for the future, blind adherence to the beaten path, begetting insufferable misery to millions and an insensitive refusal to go in for structural reforms.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): A severe indictment of the Government by the lady Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I will give facts to establish my charge.

First, 'exaggerated claims and naive hopes'. Everybody has spoken about the rate of growth, the gross domestic product and its percentage. It has been rightly pointed out that the gross domestic product of 1979-80, the drought year, has been taken as a natural thing, so that there is no necessity of covering that drop and you can show the growth; even if there is a downfall, you can show as if you have gone a very long way. That is not the truth. That has been substantiated by the figures. I do not want to quote figures in this respect. But I do want to give a few figures on something else.

Let us take foodgrains. It has been claimed that the target for the year 1981-82 was 153 million tonnes, and the production achieved was 133.06 million tonnes. Now, there is an interesting thing with regard to the irrigation specially in view of what they claim. It is stated that up to 1982, 59.13 million hectares of land have been brought under irrigation; 52.3 million hectares were brought under irrigation before, and within these three years of the 6th plan, 7.8 million hectares have been brought under irrigation. Generally, one irrigated hectare of land gives a production of four to five tonnes of foodgrains. Then, 59 million hectares, leave aside .13 million hectares, should produce 236 million tonnes at the rate of 4 tonnes per hectare, and 295 million tonnes at the rate of 5 tonnes per hectare. If their claim of irrigation was correct, that alone should have given us a big boosting in production to nearly 300 million tonnes. But we have produced 133 million tonnes in 1981-82, and it was a good year. Either these irrigation figures are altogether bogus, or as soon as a project is completed, it is presumed that so much land is irrigated, and some such thing, or the farmers are not being given proper inputs as claimed.

In any case, as far as the production is concerned, from the figures it is clear, that there are exaggerated claims of present performance, naive and unfounded hopes for the future.

Many hon. Members have referred to the shortage of power. The report itself has admitted that they would not be in a position to go upto the targeted level. Understood; though it is very sad, yet that

is at least admitted. In the present statement it is said that the installed capacity will go up by 14000 to 15000 megawatts. That is the derated target. The performance as has been claimed in the first three years in respect of installed capacity is 7,058 megawatts. Do you really believe that in the other two years, seven to eight thousand megawatts can be installed? When in three years, only 7000 megawatts installed capacity can be achieved, how can they achieve the balance 8000 megawatts in the other two years? Even what is being claimed here after derating the targets also in my opinion is a pipe dream.

Now, what are the real failures? The real failures are in the core sectors like power, coal. And even in coal though in the last two years they have increased the production by 16.6 million tonnes, in the next two years they expect to increase it by 23.4 million tonnes. How beautiful the pace one can see from the general situation. I am sure the this again is going to be a pipe dream. Therefore, I say that in this entire core sector the performance is overrated and the expectations naive.

Since time is limited, I will quickly go over to certain other points.

Now let us see the results achieved after taking the IMF loan. Doubtlessly we are in a very bad situation. The IMF prescription we have swallowed absolutely; but that prescription has proved altogether wrong. There has been no quantum jump in our exports. Not only has our export volume grown only to 1.4%, but due to unequal trade practices by the big capitalist powers, which they always want to take place, actually this amount of Rs. 5,000 crores has been lost.

That is almost equal to the loan that has been taken. So, what we have gained out of it is import liberalisation. So, that has not at all helped us in pushing up our exports.

Sir, the most exaggerated claim is about the poverty line. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has already referred to it. I will not immediately repeat the same figures. But what I would like to ask is that even Rs. 1,547 given to a person in the first year and Rs. 2,828 in the second year to a diffe-

rent person, of course, can anybody think that with this meagre sum any person or any family can be lifted above the poverty-line? So, the achievement in lifting of the number of person from below the poverty line instead of 51.1% bringing it down to 41.3% is just on paper. This poverty line does not mean where it was, but it has engulfed much more percentage of our people than what we say. The tears have been taken out only on the piece of paper, but from nobody's eyes.

Despite, all this, do the Government think about tacking a different line? No, Sir. They are on the same beaten track. A lot has been said about self-reliance in the introductory speech of the Minister. But where is the self-reliance? We remain as dependent on the multi-nationals as we were. Moreover, very many more projects for multi-national cooperation have been cleared in the last two years than in any one of these years.

Where is the restriction on monopolies? We don't take any other figures. If we see our public sector; its total assets is Rs. 25,000 crores. In that situation the investment of the public financial institutions alone in the private sector is to the tune of Rs. 27,000 crores. This is the concession that is being given to the monopolies other than the direct concessions which are galore because most of the money is enjoyed by the Monopolists. There is no structural reform.

About land reforms also, there is no progress one must say, despite all the declarations of the new 20-point programme. After 19 months of the new 20-point programme, only 1.47 lakh acres of surplus land have been distributed among the landless, while the potential is admitted to be 215 lakh acres. That is why I have said that this is a cosmetic, and a cosmetic on an old and decrepit woman's face, which has fallen through altogether. That is why I don't think that this should be approved here. It should be sent back to the National Council.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, यह जो पंचवर्षीय योजना का तीन वर्षीय मूल्यांकन है, इस पर मैं

अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, यह बात सही है कि किसी भी योजना के मूल्यांकन की जो प्रक्रिया है वह उसकी सफलता-असफलता को देखने के लिए आवश्यक साधन है। मैं बड़ा आभारी हूँ अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब का कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा का अवसर दिया।

मान्यवर, हमारे विरोध पक्ष के लोग आलोचना करते हुए भूल जाते हैं कि किन परिस्थितियों में हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुआत की। इसका बैकग्राउंड देखें 1979-80 का तो आप देखेंगे कि खरीफ का जो नुकसान हुआ उससे 16.8 परसेंट उत्पादन में गिरावट आई। यही नहीं जनता रिजीम में औद्योगिक उत्पादन 1.4 परसेंट आपने दिया और यही नहीं प्लानिंग की जो प्रक्रिया है उसको भी आपने बिल्कुल बदल दिया। रोलिंग प्लान कर दिया और उस जरजरित प्लानिंग व्यवस्था के कारण जो हमें स्थिति मिली अगर आप उस पर विचार करें तो आप देखेंगे कि निश्चित तौर से प्लान टारगेट के नजदीक हम पहुंच रहे हैं। इन सब के बावजूद आपने देखा 1980-81 से हम उत्तरोत्तर अर्थ-व्यवस्था में विकास लाए। स्वामी जी नहीं हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि साढ़े तीन परसेंट हमारी विकास दर स्टेगनेंट रही है और अपने ही बयान में उन्होंने कहा कि 5.06 परसेंट इन तीन वर्षों में विकास हुआ है। 5.3 परसेंट विकास दर का जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का लक्ष्य है, उसके काफी नजदीक हैं।

मान्यवर, हमको यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि 1982-83 में देश में क्या हालात आए। आप देखें, 5 करोड़ हेक्टेयर भूमि सूखे और बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई और इससे 31 करोड़ आबादी प्रभावित हुई। यही नहीं तूफान आया, ओले पड़े और मान्यवर आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में जैसा प्लड आया वैसा पहले कभी नहीं आया था। इन सब प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के बावजूद इस वर्ष हमने रिकार्ड गेहूं का उत्पादन किया है। यही नहीं

हम रबी में चावल का रिकार्ड उत्पादन करने जा रहे हैं। यह किसका परिणाम है। यह केवल प्लानिंग का, योजनाबद्ध विकास कार्यक्रमों का नतीजा है और नतीजा है हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों का, हमारे देश के किसानों के परिश्रम का और नतीजा है हमारी सरकार की नीतियों का जिन्होंने औद्योगिक उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है। यह सारी बातें सदन के सामने बिल्कुल साफ हैं।

जैसा कि इन्होंने कहा कि एग्रीकल्चरल उत्पादन में गिरावट आई। कुछ परसेंट गिरावट आई है लेकिन इन कारणों को नहीं भूलना चाहिए, जिन परिस्थितियों में उत्पादन कम हुआ है। बाढ़, सूखा, तूफान, इनको नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। इसका ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा।

जहां तक उत्पादन का प्रश्न है, आपको याद होगा कि 1980-81 में हम 10 परसेंट से भी आगे बढ़ गए थे। जो सारी इकानमी पटरी से उतर गई थी जनता रिजिम में उसको हमने पटरी पर ला दिया है। आज व्यवस्थित ढंग से सब कुछ चल रहा है।

हमारा उत्पादन कृषि और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं हुआ बल्कि कोल, बिजली, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन, सीमेंट और अलौह धातुओं आदि सभी सेक्टर में हमने सफलता प्राप्त की है। जब तक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल सुधार नहीं होता तब तक इकोनामी आगे नहीं बढ़ती। इसलिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्लानिंग कमीशन का ध्यान इस ओर रहा है। केवल पांच हजार करोड़ फॉरेन एक्सचेंज में ऑयल का चला जाता था, उसको कम किया है। जितने भी हमारे की-सेक्टर थे उन सबमें हमने सफलता प्राप्त की है। यह सही है कि पावर का 19 हजार मैगावाट का जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारा लक्ष्य है, वह प्राप्त नही कर सकते। लेकिन हम 14-15 हजार मैगावाट करने जा रहे हैं, क्या यह उपलब्धि कम है? बिजली एक बुनियादी चीज है। इसका उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो कृषि और औद्योगिक

उत्पादन भी बढ़ जाता है। जो हमारी यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी है, इसको बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। बिजली की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 46 परसेंट है और अगले साल के लिए 51 परसेंट रखी है। किसी भी हालत में 60 प्रतिशत से कम बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर कुछ कमियां हों तो उनको दूर करना चाहिए। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कुछ लिमिटेशन्स हैं। सारा कार्य स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से होता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन केवल रुपए का एलोकेशन करता है। वैस्ट बंगाल के बिजली का उत्पादन देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है। यहां पर लोग बड़ा शोर-गुल करते हैं। वे बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट को कहें कि उनकी कैपेसिटी कितनी है? केन्द्र पर आरोप लगा देना, सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह पोलिटिकल मोटिवेटेड है। हर क्षेत्र में वहां की सरकार व्यवस्था करने में असमर्थ है: इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग बंद हो रहे हैं तथा प्रतिदिन लॉक-आउट होते रहते हैं। इसलिए, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन की लिमिटेशन्स पर विचार करना होगा तभी हम मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन सही कर सकेंगे।

प्लानिंग कमीशन को केवल रुपया अलाटमेंट करने की एजेंसी नहीं होना चाहिए। आप एक सैल बनाएं जिससे पता लग सके कि राज्य सरकारें किस मद पर कितना रुपया खर्च कर रही हैं? इसका हिसाब-किताब होना जरूरी है। केवल रुपया बांट देना और आलोचना का पात्र बनना, सही नहीं है। प्लानिंग की सफलता के लिए मानिट्रिंग का काम जरूरी है। हमारे यहां ऐसी परिस्थितियां हैं कि बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगा दें और उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को काम न मिले, जमीन भी चली जाए तो इससे विकास नहीं होता। इंडस्ट्रियल बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए शिवरमन कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस पर नेशनल डवलपमेंट काउंसिल में विचार करके उसे लागू करना चाहिए। इससे जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनका विकास उचित ढंग से हो

सकेगा। हम अप्रेजल इसीलिए कर रहे हैं कि कौन-कौन से स्टेड पिछड़े हुए हैं।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर प्लानिंग के सारे सालों को देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स नहीं आता है। केवल 500 करोड़ रु० छठी प्लान के पहले दिया गया है जबकि हमारी आबादी देश की आबादी की एक बटे पांच है।

इसी तरह से गरीबी मिटाने के जो कार्यक्रम हैं जैसे आई०आर०डी, एन०आर०ई०पी० यह महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम हैं और इससे देश के गरीबों में एक आशा जगौ है कि प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में इन कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा उनको ऊपर उठाने की बात चली है। विरोध पक्ष गरीबों को चाहे कितना ही फुसलायें वह प्रयास उनका बेकार रहेगा। हां, यह जरूर है कि बैंकों से जो गरीबों को सहायता मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रही है। आपको हिदायत करनी चाहिए कि लोगों को सही समय पर बैंक फाइनेंसिंग करे। आपने एन०आर०ई०पी में 50 परसेंट सेन्टर का और 50 परसेंट स्टेट्स का शेयर रखा है जिसके कारण बहुत सी स्टेट्स उस पैसे को नहीं ले पा रही हैं और सरेंडर कर रही हैं। इस प्रकार आई०आर०डी० और एन०आर०ई०पी० का 70 करोड़ रुपया हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में लेप्स हो गया है।

देहातों में 2 लाख आर्टिजन्स को हर साल ट्रेनिंग देने की बात कही है यह अच्छी बात है। इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। खाली ट्रेनिंग दे देने से ही काम नहीं चलता। जिनको आप ट्रेनिंग दें बैंकों से उनको अनिवार्य रूप से पैसा दिया जाए जिससे वह अपना धंधा खड़ा कर सकें, तभी इस योजना का लाभ लोगों को मिलेगा।

मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम में हेल्थ, पेय जल, स्कूल आदि आते हैं, हाउस साइड्स भी हैं। इन सारे कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ाना चाहिए। हमारे मिर्जापुर में तो स्कूलों की बड़ी कमी है। इसी तरह से पिछड़े इलाकों में सड़कें देने की बात

है। प्रदेश सरकार ने हमारे यहां 9 करोड़ रु० की एक सड़क दी है, जिसको अभी केन्द्र सरकार ने सैंक्शन नहीं किया है। मेरी मांग है कि ऐसे कार्यक्रमों की स्वीकृति तुरन्त मिलनी चाहिए।

जो मिड टर्म अप्रेजल आया है यह आशाजनक है और इससे हमारा उत्साह बढ़ा है। लेकिन जो कार्यक्रम मैंने बताये हैं सरकार को उन पर विचार करके निश्चित तौर से आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। और विरोध पक्ष ने जो बातें कही हैं वह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड हैं किसी तथ्य पर आधारित नहीं हैं और उन्हीं की बातों से कट जाती हैं।

मैं आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करता हूं, वैसे कहने को तो बहुत था।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Members very kindly appreciate two aspects of it. One is that the subject has in various forms been discussed many times. Kindly try avoid those points which have already been mentioned. The second thing is time factor. The time has been laid down. But I do not see anyone sticking to the time. I request the hon. Members to very kindly stick to the first formula.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is currently debating the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan as presented by the hon. Planning Minister on 19th August, 1983 in this House.

The predecessor speaker, who was speaking just before me, was speaking in a tone as if the Plan belongs to him and we are opposed to this Plan.

This Sixth Plan document is a national document. It charts the course of growth that the nation adopts to itself for the years to come so far as the economic development strategy is concerned. I am not one of those who ever believes or who ever, believed that this is a party document but unfortunately this has assumed that particular colour and this is one of the reasons, according to my humble opinion, that the planning document or any Five Year Plan document which should have the unanimous support of all

sections of the society so far as its implementation is concerned, its formulation is concerned, its achievements are concerned, unfortunately it has remained as a party document all over these years. The approach of hon. Members like the one who spoke prior to me and even of Mr. Parashar who exclusively owned this Plan document to themselves that this is their Plan, this is their achievement, they will defend the failures and on our side we will only criticise the failures according to me, is not a healthy approach so far as the Plan document is concerned. But, people like Prof. Ranga have to give a serious thought to these problems.

So far as the basic objectives of any Five Year Plan are concerned, they have remained the same right from 1951 to 1985 including the Janata period. This is the Plan document of the Janata Party. The basic objectives enshrined in this Plan document are the same which were there in the 1951 First Plan or in the 1956 or the 1961 Plans or in the 1966 or the Annual Plans or in the 1974 Fifth Five Year Plan. The basic broad objectives have never changed. Some emphasis may have changed, some little direction here or there may have changed, instead of Food for-Work Programme you might have introduced IROP or NREP but the whole thrust of the programmes has been removal of poverty, unemployment, improving the quality of life, establishment of an egalitarian society, socialistic structure, distributive justice and so on and so forth. So far as these are concerned, there is absolutely no difference of approach, according to me, as on date in between any political party in this country, including the Congress and including the CPI (M). Some difference of opinion may be in the process of implementation of the methods of implementation but so far as these broad objectives are concerned, there is basically no difference of opinion. May be with regard to certain priorities, that is a different matter, but basic objectives are being lauded by everyone. Despite this, let us pose a question to ourselves why this Plan document has remained a party document? You are getting the support of 40 per cent population of the country. Because you have this partisan approach with regard to these planning achievement, you say these are your achievements, not the nation's achievements and you say these are your

failures resultantly thereby, 40 per cent of the population of the country who are your supporters, they know this Plan or these achievements and 60 per cent—the entire opposition block-oppose it or they do not co operate in the implementation of the Plan. This is a very unfortunate situation I say, but why has it come? I thought much over the problem. It has come because the first Plan was initiated in the year 1951, prior to 1952, elections Second Plan was initiated in 1956 prior to 1957 elections, the Third Plan in 1961 prior to 1962 elections, the Fourth Plan in 1966 prior to 1967 elections, meaning thereby that this Plan document which is a national document, became a party election manifesto. You utilised this plan document in 1951 to project before the people of the country that here is the Congress Party, it belongs to the Congress party, it is a Congress party manifesto, we are going to do this during the next five years.

The result is that from the very beginning this is the approach, which at one time Prof. Ranga also criticised, and this particular approach right from the beginning, unfortunately made deliberately, has led to a situation where 60 per cent of the population, which is in the opposition fold, is not co operating fully in the implementation of the Plan projects. For example, the hon. Member who preceded me was saying : हमारी योजना, हमने किया है, हमारी सरकार ने किया है,

This is the particular approach and outlook towards the whole document, looking at it from party lines. I do not look at this particular document in that line. I am asking some basic questions to the Government and the whole House. We created the planning from or the Planning Commission in the year 1950-51 and then we embarked on this course of planned development in this country; well and good. I welcome that; I am not opposed to planned development; I am not opposed to plan. But the question is : planning for whom, planning for what? The objectives are clear.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : There is no difference of opinion about that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Absolutely. So, let us evaluate the total achievements

of our planned development in this country during the last 30 years. Let there be a Committee of Parliament, consisting of all sections of the House, to evaluate the achievements of the plan, to evaluate the failures of the plan, and to give a new direction to planning. We should know why planning has failed to achieve the laudable objectives, as enshrined in the Directive Principles of State policy in our Constitution.

Here I have got a document of the planning Commission itself. I am addressing myself and I request the hon. Members to give the most serious thought to this basic question. I am looking at it absolutely on non-party lines. I am not one of those who says that India has not achieved anything. India has achieved many things, some commendable, some not so commendable. But there are some basic questions which we have to ask. It was for the first time during the last 35 years of independence that an effort was ever made by the Planning Commission in 1978 to evaluate in real terms the achievements of the Plan progress in this country from 1951 to 1977. This is a document of the Planning Commission where they have done an evaluation for the first quarter of the century of planning, right from 1956 to 1976-77. What do they say? It is an eye-opener for all of us. It says in para. 1.21 :

“The preceding assessment of India's economic development over a quarter of a century of planning has indicated some fundamental failures and it is on account of these that the need has arisen for are-appraisal of the development strategy. We must face the fact that the most important objectives of planning have not been achieved. The most cherished goals seem to be almost as distant today as when we set out on the road to planned development. These aims—implicit in all our plans but more explicitly stated in the later formulations of our development strategy—are universally accepted by the Indian people; they are the achievement of full employment, the eradication of poverty and the creation of a more equal society.”

They have made certain comments. They have commented also on certain achievements of the planning body. They say in para 1.3 :

“It is a cause of national pride that during the last three decades, a stagnant and decadent economy has been modernised and made more self-reliant. In qualitative terms, the economy today is clearly much stronger, more resilient, dynamic and self-reliant than at the inception of planning.”

This has been a very objective assessment, evaluation, of the entire planning achievements of our country during the one-quarter century from 1951 onwards.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : They cannot disown it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There is no question of disowning it because this is the document of the Planning Commission. I do not want to go into all those controversies ; I am not talking in terms of the Janta Party or Congress Party. I am talking in terms of the national policy, our objective, their achievements and failures and the direction we must give to our planning.

I would suggest that the time has now come when a Committee may be appointed, may be headed by Prof. Ranga — I would myself welcome it — consisting of Members of Parliament, who are interested in this planning process, in the formulation of plans. They must evaluate and examine our plans.

I would also suggest at this stage that there should be a Standing Committee of Members of Parliament, so far as planning is concerned. It is very unfortunate that a document, which is a national document, which I am describing as a national document, has never been debated and discussed in this House at the stage of formulation of the plan. Of course, it was the practice previously, in the case of the previous plans, but not now. So far as the Sixth Plan is concerned, it was never debated in Parliament. So, naturally, Members of Parliament, who are the representatives of 700 million

people of this country, had no say in the formulation of the plan document.

Then they should have a say and I say that if you want to have a better say, I would suggest that there should be a standing committee on planning which has been supported by people like Mr. Venkatarnam also in the previous years that there should be a standing committee of planning which should go into all details so far as planning is concerned, and they should suggest to Government that hear there should be a variation, here there should be this direction and that direction. This is another suggestion of mine.

During all this period of planning, we have approximately spent round about Rs. 8000 thousand crores in the public and the private sector outlays. Just imagine how colossal that amount is Rs. 300,000 crores. Plan after plan we are increasing the outlays. I do not agree with this approach of the hon. Planning Minister; we should not evaluate our achievements in terms of expenditure. We are assessing everything in terms of expenditure; expenditure is irrelevant. What is the physical achievement? Who is going to dispute with the 20-point programme? One may say; it is a *“programme”* as Dr. Swamy said. But I don't say so because the 20-point programme has become the core of the Sixth Plan. There is more emphasis through the 20-Point programme. Good or bad, one may agree or one may disagree, it is more or less the core of the Plan, and when, in our National Development Council meeting in April 1983, some Member of the National Development Council moved a resolution when I was the mover of the Resolution, he moved an amendment to the effect that this 20-point programme is a hoax, is a fraud. I did not accept that amendment and I rejected it all right.

You may disagree with anything, but the 20-point programme means the core of the Sixth Plan. So, accepting your argument means rejection of the whole document which I cannot concede. So, this has been the approach of many Members on this side, but I do not know why the hon. Minister has to seek the cooperation only at this stage. We are debating this Mid-

term Appraisal after one year. We demanded it last year, in August or September 1982. It should have been placed in the year 1982 on the Table of this House, it is one year late. Now, we have started preparing the Seventh Five Year Plan. What is the sense in discussing the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan? What can you do, and what can we do? It is all ritual, it is a *fait accompli*, we are simply exercising our lungs only to say something as if we have to say something, and that is one good reason as to why only 14 Members were present when the hon. Planning Minister made his speech yesterday. This is one of the good reasons because when we demand a debate, then you don't allow. So, it is a question of diminishing returns. When I am thirsty, you don't give me water; when I am hungry, you don't give me food. When I am not, then you are giving it to me. So, it is natural that there is a law of diminishing returns. Now, naturally the less the interest there is, the interest there is in the debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They serve food after our dinner.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I do not repeat what has already been said. I pose certain basic questions I think, the hon. Planning Minister, you will go down in history if you are able to create some mechanism of Parliament like a Standing Committee of Parliamentarians belonging to all sections of the House to assist you in the formulation of plans to critically examine them and to prepare the Plan documents. I think that will be very good. I have been demanding in this House not only a committee for planning, but for Finance and for various other Departments as in U.K. Australia and Canada. A Committee is existing in Kerala also. Supposing there is a Committee on Defence. Here we talk on party lines, but there in the Committee we will definitely cut across party barriers and the approach will be nationally oriented.

(Interruptions)

There has been a shortfall in physical terms. I am against having very unrealistic plans. Fortunately, I had an occasion to examine the Planning Commission for the

first time in the history of the Public Accounts Committee last year when I was the Chairman. And we selected this subject, particularly Irrigation, which is vital for our agriculture. I am not going to share all those experiences which I had there, I had nothing to complain against the Members of the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission as such, they have got their own compulsions. But there is no monitoring mechanism so far as the Planning Commission is concerned. They do not seem to have any say over the States. The States are the implementing agencies. The co-operation of the States has to be sought so far as the implementation of the projects is concerned. Simple formulation of the Plan is not going to help matters.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The States would have to co-operate.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is what I am pleading.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There is that difficulty.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There is no difficulty provided you seek co-operation. You create atmosphere like that. So far as irrigation sector is concerned, it is very vital for our economy. I will only cite one instance. The Prime Minister made an announcement over the T.V. and the radio that this has been the achievement so far as creation of additional irrigation potential is concerned. When the Members of the Committee went into depth, the Department had to admit before the Committee—it is contained in the Report of the Committee, 2/3rd Membership of which belongs to the ruling party, because it cuts across party barrier—there they had to admit that Prime Minister was misled to believe these figures and the announcement made by the Prime Minister was wrong. What action has been taken against the officer who falsely briefed the Prime Minister of this country, who made her to believe a particular figure to be correct and which later on comes out to be false? These things come out in the Committees only. So, by strengthening the Committee system Parliament will be more effective. Those people who are talking that Parliament has become irrelevant, their mouth will be shut if we really constitute more Committees of Parliament, because a better

output is there in the Committees. It is because we work there cutting across party barriers.

So far as reduction, short fall in various sectors is concerned in physical target, that is for the Planning Minister to explain—why the target of 154 million tonnes to be achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan has now been reduced to 146 tonnes—a reduction of 8 million tonnes. I would not quote figures in the case of other things. Physical target have been reduced in respect of foodgrains, coal, iron ore, concentrates, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, saleable steel, aluminium; copper (refined), zinc, electricity generation, Railways originating traffic from 309 it has been brought down to 282. Now if infra-structure shortages are to be there in Railways, transport, coal, energy, foodgrains production and all that, then I am very much worried. And then comes the irrigation and its additional potential. Irrigation is very vital for agriculture. Agriculture is very vital for our rural economy. We have to do away with imports. We have to improve the quality of life in the rural areas. The hon. Minister has given certain figures and statistics in this Plan document. I really fail to understand as there is so much of mis-understanding and confusion. He has claimed that 51% who were below the poverty line in 1980 that figure has come down to 41%. The figure of 339 million people who were below the poverty line in 1980 has come down to 282 million. That is a reduction of 57 million. Near about 6 crores of people have come down below the poverty line during the two years of this Plan. It you really convince this House then I will salute this Minister. I will offer my salute in respect of this Minister because I am interested in the people living below the poverty line in this country. But, unfortunately, very eminent people, economists and writers have come out openly and challenge the statistics and figures. They say that is absolute fantastic and the criteria that has been adopted for arriving at these figures is something very starting and cannot be accepted. This is not the position according to them. They have assumed the criteria IRDP Programme. That is the target that has been fixed by the Planning Commission for the number of beneficiaries under IRDP Programme? It is 5.6 million. Under the NREP Programms

it is 2.12 million. There it is 7.72 million and then they say this is expenditure pattern. Now the Planning Commission or the Government has assumed that whosoever has been catered under NREP or IRDP programme he has been brought above the poverty line. The position is different from State to State, from District to District. In Rajasthan, there are districts like Ganga Nagar. There the position is different. In districts like Bharmar and Chalon, the position is different. In districts like Dungarpur and Ranswara from the side of Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, the position is different. And the benefits—I am not criticising—but really the benefit under this laudable programmes, NREP, IRDP and all the rural development programmes have not really reached the strata of society for whom they are meant. There is no identification of beneficiary. There is multiplicity of figures also. The same figures are being added under this programme and under the other programmes also. So, figures are being inflated. These are exaggerated figures. The statistics are not going to solve our problem, Mr. Planning Minister. I would humbly beg of you. Now you have reduced your targets in agriculture, industry, infrastructure and so many other items which I have just read out. The basic question that concerns this country is the question with regard to the people living below the poverty line. As I said earlier also, I can say, I am conscious of the time, Mr. Chairman—hardly 10 million people in this country are really reaping the fruits of independence and development in this country. It is just one crore of people. At the hiatus, you will find Kapadia swallowing Rs. 20 crores—Central Bank of India. You will find big industrial houses as to how they are misusing total exemptions in the income-tax law. You will find people where Prof. Ranga may not know. I have done a lot of research on the income-tax side. If G. M. Birla or G.D. Birla dies, he is not to pay the estate duty. He is not to pay the wealth tax. But if Satish Agarwal dies he has to pay wealth tax and his children have to pay the estate duty. It is the socialist society? It is the egalitarian society? Is it a distributive justice?

Every day, hon. Members are demanding few lakhs of rupees for roads, for drinking water, for sanitation, for health care and for primary health centres. The

Government—my Government or any Government for that matter—is not able not to give it. But you will be surprised to know the persons belonging to the large industrial houses. We very well know how the money is spent on ostentatious living by these people. Now, in this country, the individual wealth of persons belonging to large industrial houses has gone down over the years. Can you believe it, Prof. Ranga? The individual wealth of persons belonging to industrial houses has gone down over the years, can you believe it? It has gone down according to a survey conducted by the Finance Ministry and which has been submitted to the Committee last year. This is something that the whole fiscal and monetary system in this country is anti-poor; it is sustaining the rich and capitalist society in this country. I am saying so with all sense of responsibility. But here the fix cannot be sorted out. You sit in committee. I will convince you as I have convinced my other colleagues last year and year before last. So, this is the position, Sir. So, this particular thing has to be borne in mind.

We cannot depend on imports. We have spent so much thousands of crores of rupees over irrigation, over agricultural research and extension. Even then, we are importing. Is it a happy situation? I am not talking about commission or anything. I am saying that as a self-respected country we should see and bring it to the situation where we should not import foodgrains. We are importing foodgrains; we are importing cement; we are importing paper; we are importing aluminium; we are importing steel; and we are importing so many other things. So, the direction should be there. We should be self-reliant economy whereby dependence on import is restricted to the minimum.

Unfortunately, our foreign exchange debt or the rate of borrowings has gone to Rs. 19 thousand crores and the Finance Minister says that he will feel the pinch of loan repayment in 1985. This is what he says and we know it. The pinch will have to be felt by you, by me and the entire nation. It is not the individual responsibility. Everybody will have to pay more than thousand rupees and so far as repayment is concerned, it is Rs. 1,200 crores every year.

So, the whole nation will have to feel the pinch of repayment.

Now, I come to the import side. Prof. Rangaji, you will be surprised to know that we have given exemption, under the customs law, on the import of what? Tennis ball and cricket bats are given exemption of duty. Do they deserve exemption? Under the customs law it is something surprising. So, there has to be some sort of a new direction to our overall thought, approach, direction and to the economic development of this country.

The basic objectives are clear; the basic objectives are not objectionable. There is no dispute about any of them. But I would humbly say one thing. You, Sir, must have also experienced. Fortunately, you belong to a State where the per capita income is very high; the people living below the poverty line is much less, hardly 15 per cent, while in other States, it is 48 per cent and in States like Bihar from where Prof. Tewary hails, it is 55 per cent or something like, that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, your per capita bravery is also very high.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The main shortfall in our achievements is the tardy implementation of schemes. What has the Government in mind to speed it up?

I remember an instance in Jaipur. Somebody, one Mr. Zakaria, came from Bombay to Jaipur to construct a cinema hall. He laid out a chart, indicating on this date this will be completed, on that day, that will be completed, and the cinema hall was completed within that particular schedule. No private sector industrialist is going to permit escalation in cost to the extent of 10 to 12 times and the period of completion from 5 years to 15 years. The major irrigation projects are lagging completion for more than 20 years and the cost escalation is 1000 per cent, 1200 per cent, 1500 per cent and so on. You just imagine. It is just because the implementation is tardy. There is no monitoring; there is no punishment and that is why for the projects which can be completed within Rs. 1000 crores, the nation has to spend Rs. 10,000 crores, apart from the fact that the community is

deprived of the fruits of development for all those years.

Now, whether it is irrigation sector, power sector, hydal sector, thermal sector or any sector, I would be thankful to the Planning Minister if he can cite even one single major project in the Central sector which has been completed within time during the last 30 years, during all these Plan periods. This is an irony of fate; this is the misfortune. Our money is going down the drain. The corrupt bureaucrats, the dishonest contractors and may be some politicians, this trio, is leading us to a situation where country's scarce resources are going down the drain, projects not being completed in time, there being cost escalation, time run-over and all that, and the whole nation being deprived of the fruits of development. The result is that poverty is continuing, unemployment is continuing and the quality of life is not improving. I would beg of the whole House and the hon. Minister to see that there is some mechanism for speedy implementation of the projects and punishment to the erring officers who so ever and how so ever high they may be. Then alone the problem of cost escalation will not be there.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: It is always a pleasure to listen to my hon. friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal. But he is carried away by his eloquence to such an extent that he has ignored the universal fact that the economic and social conditions of the vast middle classes have improved enormously during the last 35 years.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have said so in the beginning of my speech. I have not disputed that. Much has been done. But I must also mention what has not been done. The auditor's job is not only to point out what is good and correct but also to point out what is missing.

Thank you for the compliment, Prof. Ranga.

श्री बालासाहिब बिखे पाटिल (कोपरगांव): चेअरमेन सर, आपने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो कुछ डाकुमेंट्स यहां रखे हैं उन डाकुमेंट्स में उन्होंने अपनी कमियों को भी बताया है और जो अच्छी बातें हुई हैं उन्हें भी बताया है। इसलिए मैं अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का भी आभारी हूं कि सरकार के कामों में जो कमी होती है उन्होंने उन्हें भी दिखाने की कोशिश की है और हर तरह से की है।

अभी जो इर्रीगेशन की बात कही गई वह बात सही है। हमारे इर्रीगेशन के कई प्रोजेक्ट्स बहुत दिनों से चल रहे हैं कि जितना पैसा हमें उनके लिए जुटाना चाहिए था वह हम नहीं जुटा सके हैं।

प्रोजेक्टों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है इसलिए उनके पूरा होने में समय लगता है।

हमारा नया बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम जो देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने शुरू किया है उसमें ड्राइ लैंड के लिए इर्रीगेशन को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। इर्रीगेशन की जब बात आती है तो यह देखना आवश्यक है कि जो बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट हैं उन पर बहुत पैसा खर्च होता है और उनसे होने वाली आमदनी से उसका मेंटीनेंस खर्च भी नहीं निकलता। मैं दाम बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं लेकिन मेरी मांग है कि सरकार छोटे और मजिनल किसान को इर्रीगेशन सुविधा मुफ्त उपलब्ध कराए उसको ट्यूबवैल्स आदि लगाने के लिए पैसा दे। नहीं तो आप बड़े और छोटे किसान के अन्तर को कम नहीं कर पायेंगे। आपको इर्रीगेशन सिस्टम बदलना होगा। हालांकि हमारा एग्रीकल्चर उत्पादन 5 परसेंट बढ़ा है लेकिन इर्रीगेशन के हिसाब से हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा। इसके लिए आपको इर्रीगेशन सिस्टम को बदलना होगा। उद्योग में ज्यादा पैसा लगता है और खेती में कम पैसा लगता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है खेती कैपिटल इन्टेन्सिव इण्डस्ट्री है। बड़ा किसान ट्रैक्टर खरीदता है और दूसरी मशीनरी लगाता है लेकिन छोटे किसान के लिए कुछ नहीं मिलता। न वह

एंजिन खरीद सकता है न मोटर न ट्रैक्टर खरीद सकता है। इसलिए क्रेडिट सिस्टम बदलने की आवश्यकता है। किसान के लिए पे बैंक पीरियड 5-10 सात से ज्यादा होना चाहिए। छोटे किसान के लिए कम से कम 30 साल का समय ऋण वापसी के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए। इर्रीगेशन के लिए इस प्रकार की सुविधा होनी चाहिए कि 30 साल के अन्दर किसान पैसा वापिस कर सके। इससे वह डिफाल्टर नहीं होगा।

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The States have to cooperate. That is the trouble.

समय पर पैसा छोटा किसान नहीं दे पाता और इसमें ड्राइ लैंड वाले किसान सबसे ज्यादा हैं। इसी तरह से जो सहकारी समितियां वहां पर काम करती हैं वे भी बड़े किसान की ओर ही देखती हैं। उनको भी मार्गदर्शन देने की आवश्यकता है कि वे छोटे किसान की ओर ध्यान दें।

ग्रामीण विकास की बात की जाती है। आपने रूरल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट बनाया है लेकिन गांवों के लिए आपने क्या बन्दोबस्त किया है। शहरों में 350 आबादी पर एक डाक्टर है और गांवों में 10 हजार की आबादी पर आप डाक्टर देते हैं। शिक्षा कौन सी दी जाती है। हम डेरी डेवलपमेंट की शिक्षा चाहते हैं लेकिन वहां कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हेल्थ एजुकेशन चाहते हैं, वहां कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। गांव किस हिसाब से आगे बढ़ेंगे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की सुविधा बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। गांवों के विद्यार्थियों को टेक्नीकल शिक्षा में एडमीशन में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

एक बात सीलिंग एक्ट के बारे में कही गई है—“हंडरेड परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट फार्म प्रोड्यूस।” तो फिर लैंड सीलिंग का क्या होगा। एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले ज्वाइंट सेक्टर में आएंगे और इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट बड़े फार्म लगाएंगे और एक्सपोर्ट

करेंगे। छोटे किसान का क्या होगा। जब छोटे किसान की भलाई नहीं होगी तो हमारी नीति का क्या होगा। क्या हम अपनी नीतियों से पीछे हटेंगे। लैंड सीलिंग के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अरबन सीलिंग के बारे में यहां किसी ने भी बात नहीं की है। एमरजेंसी के जमाने में हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में गाइड लाइन्स दी थीं। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसको ठुकरा रही है। शहरों में रहने वालों के लिए तो छूट दे रहे हैं परन्तु गांव वालों का एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है। प्लान डाक्यूमेंट में इसका जिक्र होना जरूरी था कि इसको कितना हल कर चुके हैं और कितना अभी बाकी है। गांव में रहने वाले कहते हैं कि नियंत्रण हमारे ऊपर है—शहरों वाले धन कमाते हैं उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। इसके बाद में फार्म प्रोड्यूस एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें दलाल काफी फायदा उठा रहे हैं। नेशनल लेवल पर एक ऐसा कारपोरेशन होना चाहिए वह को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में हो जिससे किसान खो पैदा करे उसको एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सके और उसका पैसा किसान को ही मिले। निजी सेक्टर में लोग प्याज एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और उसका फायदा उठा रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि क्रॉप इन्स्योरेन्स के संबंध में हम सेटीसफाई नहीं हो सके। आप कहते हैं कि इसके लिए बीस करोड़ रुपया रखा है लेकिन खर्च नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसको कौन खर्च करेगा ? जब तक इस काम के लिए अलग से कारपोरेशन नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक किसानों की इस समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। जो बड़े उद्योगपति हैं वे बड़े हो जाएंगे। किसान और भी छोटे हो जाएंगे। हमारी मांग है कि इस कारपोरेशन में पचास परसेंट भारत सरकार से और इतना ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से लिया जाए। हम कई सालों से मांग कर रहे हैं कि एल० आई० सी० के पास जितना अच्छा इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर और एक्सपोर्टाइज होना चाहिए, वह उतना नहीं है इसलिए स्वतंत्र कारपोरेशन का होना जरूरी है। आज क्रेडिट

लाइन चोक अप हो रही है। इसमें छोटे किसान ज्यादा फंसे हैं। उनको सुविधा नहीं है। इर्रीगेशन का खर्च सरकार न करे तो किसान खेती नहीं कर सकेगा—उनको खेत बेचना पड़ेगा।

जो छोटे किसान हैं, वे भूमिहीन मजदूर भी बन सकते हैं। जब उन्हें कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं होगी तो उन्हें खेत बेचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा उनके पास कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रहता है। इसके बाद मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सेमी अरबन टाउन डवलप किया जाए। कुछ गांव और जो इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ टाउन है, प्लानिंग करके उनका डवलपमेंट किया जाए नहीं तो हमारे गांव भोपड़-पट्टी में कन्वर्ट हो जाएंगे। बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में इस तरह की स्थिति देखने को मिलती है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के लिए मकान का होना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे यहां फार्म हाऊसिंग की कोई स्कीम नहीं है। जब बैंक के पास जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि यह लक्जरी आइटम है। हुडको के पास जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हमारे पास स्कीम नहीं है। हम लोग किसान के लिए इसलिए बोलते हैं क्योंकि हम उनका भला चाहते हैं। जब किसान का सवाल आता है तो आप कहते हैं कि पांच करोड़ का बजट में प्रोविजन करके बात खत्म कर दो। इससे किसान का काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये जब तक किसान के लिए कुछ नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं बनेगा। किसान को खेत में मकान बनाने के लिये कुछ न कुछ सुविधा होनी चाहिये। ग्रामीण हिन्दुस्तान का अगर औद्योगीकरण करता है तो आज कल जो नामिनल शिक्षा चलती है इसको बन्द करो। उसकी जगह टेक्नीकल मैन पावर प्लानिंग का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये और इसका इन्तजाम प्लान में होना चाहिये। नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउन्सिल ने इस बारे में क्या किया है ? आज काम के लिये आदमी नहीं मिलता और लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता। आज नई टेक्नालाजी आ रही है, लेकिन उसके लिये आदमी नहीं मिलते, टेक्नी-

शियन नहीं मिलते जिसके कारण जो भी आदमी अपना उद्योग कहीं लगाता है तो उसके लिये वह बाहर से आदमी लाता है। परिणाम यह है कि स्थानीय लोग बेकार रहते हैं। इसलिये टेक्नीकल मैन पावर की प्लानिंग सही ढंग से होनी चाहिये और ठीक से मानीटरिंग होना चाहिये।

फैमिली प्लानिंग हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके लिये रूरल हेल्थ प्रोग्राम क्या बना रहे हैं? आपको रूरल मेडिकल कालेज खोलने चाहिये और जो गांव के रहने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं उनको ऐडमिशन में वेटेज देना चाहिये तभी गांवों में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का लाभ मिल सकता है। अभी हालत यह है कि 75% देश की आबादी जो गांवों में बसती है उसे डाक्टर की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से चीनी मिलें लगी हैं जिनसे काफी बगास निकलता है और उस बगास से न्यूजप्रिन्ट बना कर बाहर भी कागज भेज सकते हैं। इसलिये जरूरी है कि बगास बेस्ड पेपर प्लांट लगाये जायें। जब हम कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स के लिये लाइसेंस लेते हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु ने लाइसेंस ले लिया, लेकिन बाद में वे मिलें चलती नहीं हैं। उसको कैंसिल करवाया और फिर प्राइवेट आदमी को दे दिया वह लाइसेंस। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में पब्लिक सैक्टर में लिया और बाद में प्राइवेट आदमी को शामिल दिया। आप इस काम में किसानों को क्यों नहीं लेते? आज सभी जगह चीनी मिलों में हल्ला मचा है कि कोई फायदा नहीं होता है और प्राइवेट मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि उन्हें चीनी मिल बन्द करनी पड़ेगी, जब कि उन पर किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया बाकी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन चीनी मिलों में फायदा नहीं है उनका आप कोआपरेटिवाइजेशन का दें इससे किसानों को भी लाभ होगा और मजदूरों का एक्सप्लायटेशन रुकेगा।

इस साल गेहूं और चावल के मुकाबले में जो गन्ने के दाम तय हुए हैं वह कम हैं। लेकिन लंबी की चीनी के दाम तय नहीं हुए हैं। उसको जल्दी तय करना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से हारवेस्टिंग और ट्रांसपोर्ट लेबर के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि जब गन्ने के, चीनी के दाम तय होते हैं तो मजदूरों की मजदूरी उसमें शामिल नहीं की जाती है। नतीजा यह है कि मजदूरों की हालत खराब होती जा रही है और उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है।

यह जो हमारे हार्वेस्टिंग ट्रांसपोर्ट वाले हैं, चीनी और गन्ने के दाम तय करते हुए उनका कोई न कोई जिक्क हो जिसके कारण उनको भी न्याय मिले और हमारी सहकारी मिलें उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाम दे रही हैं। और दूसरी जगह उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है। इसलिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहकारी मिलें प्रस्तावित हों।

टैक्सटाइल मिलें ठीक से नहीं चलती रहे, उनके नेशनलाइजेशन के बजाय मैं चाहता हूं कि उनका को-आपरेटिवाइजेशन करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इसमें पीपल्स पार्टीसिपेशन होगा। हमारे स्वर्गीय नेता जवाहर लाल जी का कहना था कि पीपल्स पार्टीसिपेशन के वगैर प्लानिंग ठीक नहीं होगा और सहकारी एक माध्यम ऐसा है जिससे पीपल्स पार्टीसिपेशन हो सकता है।

प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसमें पावर कम होगी। मेरा कहना है कि पावर सैक्टर की तरफ ध्यान ज्यादा देना चाहिये। इतना कहकर मैं आपका आभार मानता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my D.M.K. Party, I would like to participate in the discussion on the Mid-term appraisal of the Sixth-Five Year Plan and express my views.

Sir, most of the previous participants, especially Hon. Shri Satish Agarwal and

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy had made a critical observation in regard to the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Admittedly, I am neither an eloquent speaker, nor a critic. But Sir, the facts are here and I will speak on the basis of the facts available. I do concede when 73% of the cropped area is dependent upon rain, which is concentrated in a few months of the year, there will be shortfall in the achievements of the Plan targets. When agriculture is based on undependable Monsoon, naturally the Plan targets go away. But this excuse cannot be offered after 35 years of our Independence.

The approved Sixth Plan outlay for the flood control programme is Rs. 1,045 crores. The expenditure was Rs. 155 crores in 1980-81; Rs. 164 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 154 crores in 1982-83. Yet in the recent cyclone in November 1983 the floods have caused havoc in the State of Andhra Pradesh to the tune of crores of rupees. In many parts of the country the floods have become annual recurring feature. North is afflicted by floods and South by drought. Yet the Government is paying scant attention to flood control measures like embankment and drainage schemes. For controlling floods in the north and lifting the scourge of drought in the South, the only alternative is to link Ganga with Cauvery. No doubt this is a gigantic scheme, but the scheme when implemented, will put the agriculture economy of the country on a sound footing. If agricultural economy is strengthened, then naturally the industrial economy will get the necessary stamina. I am happy to note that the Central Planning Commission has given a true picture of the state of affairs in the country. Sir, you will find the following candid statements in the report;

Slippages in the construction schedules of the Bhilai and Bokaro expansion programmes;

The progress on the new steel plant at Vizag is also behind schedule.

Slippage in the commissioning schedule of the two sponge iron projects being set up in the joint sector in Orissa and Bihar.

Slippage in the construction schedule of the fertiliser project being set up at Thal Vaishet, Hazira and Namrup-III.

Shortfall in the production of phosphatic fertilisers is attributable to the poor performance of the fertiliser plant at Sindri and Khetri.

Liberal import of soda ash has affected indigenous production.

Shortfall in production of electrical transformers and cables is primarily due to the lack of adequate orders from State electricity boards due to paucity of funds. The number of on-going schemes in industry and minerals sector will spill over into the 7th Plan. The spill-over expenditure will be considerable in the sectors of steel, mines, petro-chemicals and chemicals and fertilizers.

While the argument of shortfall in power generation can be advanced for the above slippages, it is worth nothing what the Reserve Bank of India has stated in its annual report about power generation. On page 3 of the Annual Report of RBI, you will find the following:

"In many of the years with low rates of increase, the poor performance of industry was attributable to shortages of power and other infra-structural facilities. 1982-83 is somewhat unique in that the performance of the infrastructural sector during the year was on the whole good. Power generation in the country in the financial year 1982-83 was 7% higher than in the previous year. Yet in the eleven-month period July 1982 May 1983, the overall index of industrial production rose by only 3.2% over the corresponding months of the previous year when the increase was 7.6%."

Now the question arises whether we are to believe what the premier bank of the country says, or what the Government says about the shortfalls in Plan targets.

It has been openly accepted on the floor of this House that the industrial production situation in the country has deteriorated, with 52 industries registered with DGTD reporting zero growth in April-July 1983 compared to the corresponding period in 1982.

With a large number of paper plants remaining closed, and 45% of the installed

capacity of 19 lakh tonnes of the units not operating on an economically viable basis, it has just been officially disclosed that India will face a grim paper famine within two years. Similarly, more than 400 large industrial units are reported sick, and nearly Rs. 1,100 crores of public money is at stake now. About 22,000 small scale units are sick. 2,000 rubber-based units are remaining closed.

The textile mills being managed by National Textile Corporation have incurred, upto June 1983, a total loss of Rs. 452 crores. You can imagine the losses. Every day, as on date, they are losing about Rs. 25 lakhs. Yet the Government is intending to hand over sick textile mills to NTC.

The hon. Prime Minister has conveyed her resentment to her colleagues in the Cabinet, it is learnt, about the continuing loss being incurred by the public undertakings under their charge. In her guidelines, she is reported to have advised them to give a political push to the public undertakings. I do not understand what is meant by political push in the management of public sector undertakings.

The Planning Commission has made a very mild statement on page 3 of this mid-term appraisal. It reads :

"Some concentration of investments in the infra-structure and a few other sensitive areas is called for, and some economy in Government's current consumption expenditure would be necessary, both to achieve the maximum possible in physical terms in the Sixth Plan, and to establish a firm basis for the Seventh Plan."

In other words, the Government's current consumption expenditure is very heavy. I would like to know what steps the Government proposes to take for curtailing conspicuous consumption expenditure.

I read from the daily newspaper the following news item. The sugar mills magnates have reported to have got an assurance from the Agriculture Minister that the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices about the clubbing of price zones would not be implemented. The BICP has suggested the clubbing of price

zones of 16 into 8 in order to contain the levy price of sugar, which is frequently raised. If this is the effort of the Government in controlling price-spiralling, I do not know what further steps the Government would take to control the prices.

Another instance I would like to quote to show how the industrialists circumvent the Government's efforts to mobilise the resources. I have come to understand that a big industrialist of Bombay who has a unit in down South, by name Dharangadhara Chemical Works, which is making annually a profit of about Rs. 5 crores, is trying to merge this profit-making unit with his another sick unit which has remained closed for more than five years. The guidelines for such merger are that 85 per cent of the machinery in the sick unit should be utilised after such merger. But the industrialist is evading this issue, as he is evading taxes to the Government and bonus to the workers of DCW. After fleecing one industrial unit efforts are made to fleece the other successful unit also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You conclude now.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Two minutes only, please.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two minutes ? Granted.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : I am giving one more instance about which I know. There are several such attempts all over the country. How do you expect industrial growth with this kind of vicious atmosphere ? The Government should come with a heavy hand against forced merger propositions of private sector.

My previous speaker, especially Shri E. Balanandan was expressing his views about poverty line, and he said that the poverty line has declined from 47 per cent to 30 per cent and that is, in figures from 360 million to 215 millions. This decline is attributed to the implementation of the IRDP scheme and the National Rural Employment Scheme. But I can say that this only a myth of the Government, and my predecessor has pointed out correctly, and this Plan allocation should be spent for the rural population where 80 per cent of the

population lives. But even after 35 years of independence there is no social equality, there is no economic development of the rural areas. You might admit, that even though you are giving a rosy picture about the rural development through the IRDP and NRE schemes, that the people are not getting the benefits. It is just like an ice cake, which is kept at the Centre and is not reaching the periphery. All these schemes are like that; the effect does not reach the rural area properly.

So you must concentrate that since the 80 per cent of the population lives in the rural areas the needs of those people are to be met. Even in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare I emphasised that all the Primary Rural Health Centres must be upgraded. They must be made big hospitals with the necessary equipment and adequate drug facilities.

At this juncture I would like to point out one statement made by a Minister in the Tamil Nadu Government regarding poverty.

He said : I shall read it in Tamil.

“Rs. 135 crores are being spent on midday meals scheme and 65 lakhs of children are getting one nutritious meal, particularly those children who have not seen the food. The mother of such children who did not know what is meant by cooked rice were digging the ground for roots to feed them, and to appease their hunger. This has happened in Poonamalle. How many knew about this in Pudukkottai township? How many have realised this? The child afflicted by Polio is walking today.”

A Minister of Tamil Nadu was referring to this in a function held to highlight the so-called achievements of the State Government. This shows the extent of poverty, prevalent in the State of Tamil Nadu and taking advantage of the poverty, the ruling Tamilnadu Government is exploiting the poor through the so-called nutritious noon meal scheme. This shows that the Planning Commission's allocations have not reached

the poor and even after 35 years of independence we have not been able to ensure food, shelter, clothing and education to 8 Rs 80 per cent of the masses of this country.

श्री इमर लाल बैठा (अररिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, छठी योजना के मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन पर काफी देर से बहस चल रही है और यह बिना किसी हिचक के कहा जा सकता है कि योजना की गति जो बीच में काफी धीमी हो गई थी, निराशाजनक हो गई थी, उस पर काबू पाकर आज हम ऐसी स्थिति में आ गए हैं जहाँ हम प्रगति की ओर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) यद्यपि इस बीच में काफी प्राकृतिक बाधाएं आईं लेकिन उसके बावजूद हमारी प्रगति निराशाजनक नहीं है बल्कि सन्तोषजनक है। हम और भी अधिक प्रगति कर सकते थे अगर प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का मुकाबला न करना पड़ता और इन सब कठिनाइयों के बावजूद हम ने प्रगति की है और मुझे आशा है कि इस योजना के बाकी काल में हम और भी प्रगति तेजी से करेंगे।

मैं उन बातों को नहीं कहना चाहता जो कि पहले कही जा चुकी हैं। मुझे सिर्फ एक बात की चिंता हो रही है और वह यह है कि जो आंकड़े या स्टेटिस्टिक्स इस मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन की रखी गई हैं, वे बड़ी उत्साहजनक हैं मगर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो फीगर्स रखी गई हैं और जो वास्तविकता है, उसमें थोड़ा अन्तर है और मैं यह चाहूंगा कि वास्तविकता कितनी है, इसकी भी छानबीन होनी चाहिए। आज इस प्लान में हमने नये बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को शामिल किया है और सच पूछा जाए, तो जो ग्रामीणों की समस्याएं हैं, उनको हल करने के लिए सबसे बड़ा कदम यही है मगर उसमें चिंता की बात यह है कि आपको जो बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन करवाना है, तो वह राज्यों से करवाना है। उसके लिए मदद यहां से दी जाती है मगर उसका कार्यान्वयन किस प्रकार होता है, इसकी छानबीन करने की आपके पास

क्या कोई एजेन्सी नहीं है। आप सिर्फ इन आंकड़ों पर विश्वास मत कीजिए। आपको जो आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं अगर उन पर आपने पूरा विश्वास कर लिया, तो इसका परिणाम सन्तोषजनक नहीं होगा।

आज आपकी एन० आर० ई० पी० और एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी की स्कीमों में चल रही हैं मगर वस्तु-स्थिति क्या है? इसको कौन देखेगा। आपने योजना बना दी और उसके लिए आपने पैसा दे दिया और गांवों में वह योजना चल रही है मगर उसके कार्यान्वयन की क्या स्थिति है, उसको भी देखना जरूरी है। आपकी एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम बनी हुई है लेकिन लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता। योजना आपकी है लेकिन उसके कार्यान्वयन पर निगाह रखने के लिए आपकी कौन सी एजेन्सी है?

आपका आई० आर० डी० पी० हर ब्लाक में चल रहा है और आपने सोचा है कि गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर लोगों को ले आएं एक कालवद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत। उसमें आपका पैसा भी खर्च हो रहा है लेकिन गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाने का जो लक्ष्य आपने रखा है, क्या वह पूरा हो रहा है। भले ही कागजों में वह हो मगर वास्तविक स्थिति वैसी नहीं है। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि आप अगर कोई एजेन्सी अलग न बनाएं तो कम से कम अपने योजना विभाग की ओर से या वित्त विभाग की मारफत कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जो इस चीज की मोनीटरिंग करे कि जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, उस से ठीक से काम हो रहा है या नहीं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको एक बात बताऊँ। आपने स्माल फार्मर्स के लिए कुछ कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था की है। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के जो लोग हैं, उन के लिए आपने कुछ सहायता दी है लेकिन उनकी दशा क्या है। जो आप पम्पों के लिए सब्सिडी देते हैं, उसका लाभ उनको नहीं मिल पाता। स्माल फार्मर्स को पम्प खरीदने के लिए बैंकों से लोन लेना पड़ता है और बैंक से जब लोन मिल गया, तो 50 प्रतिशत और कहीं पर 75

प्रतिशत सब्सिडी आप उसको देते हैं। होता क्या है कि छोटा किसान जब पम्प के लिए बैंक से लोन लेता है, तो उसी दिन से उसको उस लोन पर ब्याज लग जाता है और सब्सिडी का जो रुपया उसको दिया जाता है, वह सारा रुपया उसी ब्याज में खर्च हो जाता है क्योंकि सब्सिडी काफी 23 वर्ष बाद में मिलती है, तब तक कर्ज पर उसे ब्याज लगता है। वह पम्प के लिए या खेती के लिए सामान जब उठाता है, तो उसी वक्त उसको सब्सिडी मिलनी चाहिए ताकि उस को उस का लाभ मिल सके। नहीं तो होता यह है कि पूरी की पूरी सब्सिडी उसकी ब्याज में ही चली जाती है और इस प्रकार वह बैंक का कर्जदार हो जाता है।

इसी प्रकार से आपने खेतों में पानी पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की है। वहाँ क्या हालत है? आपने कमाण्ड एरिया डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी बनाया है। वहाँ पर आपने सारी व्यवस्था कर दी है। जहाँ पर खेतों में पानी लेना है और नहरों में पानी है लेकिन चैनल की व्यवस्था नहीं की। आपका पैसा खर्च हो जाता है लेकिन एक्चुअल में कार्य नहीं हो पाता है। उसके देखने के लिए आपके पास क्या व्यवस्था है?

अब इर्रिगेशन की बात को लीजिए। इर्रिगेशन पोर्टेन्शियल आपने कागजों में दिखा दिये हैं। मगर जितना डवलपमेंट आप कागजों में दिखाते हैं उतना काम असल में नहीं हो पाता है। अब एक चैनल है। वह अगर एक हजार क्यूसेक पानी की है तो उसमें एक हजार क्यूसेक पानी नहीं जोड़ा जाता है, अगर उसमें इतना पानी छोड़ा जाए तो वह टूट जाएगी क्योंकि उस चैनल के बैंक की मेंटैनेंस नहीं की जाती है। इस तरह से कमाण्ड एरिये के लिए जितना काम दिखाया जाता है, उतना काम उसमें होता नहीं है।

यह सब कहने का मेरा मतलब सिर्फ इतना है कि यहाँ से जो योजना हम बनाते हैं और जो पैसा हम देते हैं, उस पैसे का व्यय और उस योजना का कार्यान्वयन किस प्रकार से होता है,

यह भी हमें यहां से देखना चाहिए। इस चीज को देखने वाली एजेन्सी की आपके यहां कमी है। अगर राज्य सरकारों के साथ तालमेल करके योजनाओं के ठीक क्रियान्वयन की दिशा में पग उठाये जाएं तो बहुत काम हो सकता है। आपको इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए, प्रतिवेदन आने चाहिए। इसकी आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है? आप तो मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन करते होंगे और दूसरे मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन करते होंगे। आपको उनसे जानकारी मिलती होगी। आप अपनी टीम भी भेजते हैं। वह भी आपको जानकारी देती होगी कि वास्तव में वहां क्या स्थिति है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। हम समझते हैं कि बिहार राज्य में अभी भी सब राज्यों की तुलना में अधिक लोग पावर्टी लाईन के नीचे हैं और इनको ऊपर लाने के लिए आपने आई०आर०डी०पी० और एन०आर०ई०पी० के तहत पैसा देने की व्यवस्था की है। आप 50 परसेंट ग्रांट देते हैं अगर इतनी ही मैचिंग ग्रांट राज्य सरकार दे। जो राज्य सरकारें मैचिंग ग्रांट देने में सक्षम हैं वह तो दे सकती हैं और आप से ग्रांट ले भी सकती हैं। लेकिन जो राज्य सरकार मैचिंग ग्रांट देने में सक्षम नहीं है, कमजोर है, वह कैसे मैचिंग ग्रांट दें और आपसे भी 50 परसेंट मैचिंग ग्रांट लें। इस दृष्टि से कमजोर राज्यों को तो आपसे कम पैसा मिलेगा और दूसरे राज्यों को ज्यादा पैसा आपसे मिलेगा। इससे तो धीरे-धीरे विकट स्थिति पंदा होती जाएगी। जिसके पास क्षमता कम है वह कम लाभ उठायेगा और जिसके पास ज्यादा क्षमता है वह अधिक लाभ उठायेगा। इससे स्थिति अच्छी नहीं बनेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा इस पर भी आप सोचिए। जो वेकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं वे आपके पैसे का ठीक से उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं क्योंकि वे मैचिंग ग्रांट नहीं दे सकते हैं। जो राज्य अपनी तरफ से मैचिंग ग्रांट नहीं दे सकते हैं उनके लिए आप विशेष प्रबन्ध कीजिए।

आपने एक मिनिमम नीड्स का प्रोग्राम चलाया है। इसमें आपको एक चीज यह देखनी चाहिए कि जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में आपने जो व्यवस्था की है और उसमें यह बताया है कि इतने लड़कों का एडमीशन हुआ, इतनी लड़कियों का एडमीशन हुआ, मगर आपने यह नहीं बताया कि उनमें ड्राप आऊट कितने हुए हैं। इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए कि टोटल रिजल्ट क्या होता है? बहुत से गरीब बच्चे बीच में स्कूल छोड़कर चले जाते हैं क्योंकि उनको अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखने में दिक्कतें हैं क्योंकि उनके खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वे बच्चे मजदूरी करते हैं और उससे अपना खाना-पीना करते हैं। इसलिए वे बीच में ही पढ़ाई छोड़कर चले जाते हैं। इससे ड्राप आऊट्स की संख्या अधिक हो जाती है। इसके लिए आपको सोचना होगा।

इन सब बातों की चर्चा मैंने इसलिए की है कि आपके कार्यक्रम तो अच्छे हैं। आपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया, यह भी अच्छा है। लेकिन इसका कार्यान्वयन तो सही होना चाहिए और इनके कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में आपके पास सही रिपोर्ट होनी चाहिए। ऐसी एजेन्सी आपके पास होनी चाहिए जो दिशा में आपको सही उत्तर दे सके कि आपकी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन ठीक होता है या नहीं होता है। कार्यान्वयन को ठीक करने की दिशा में जो कुछ आप करने जा रहे हैं वह आप इस हाऊस में बतायें।

इस विषय में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri-mati Jayanti Patnaik may speak.

All hon. Members present here will be called and one request is that after their speeches are over, they should not go away. And the Minister will correctly begin his reply at about 6.30. Everybody will get a chance; be patient.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now

that we are approaching the last year of the Sixth Plan and are on the verge of finally formulating the Seventh Plan, a through discussion on the appraisal of the first three years of the current Plan would be a very useful exercise.

The Sixth Plan began in the background of economic mismanagement of the previous years. During 1979-80 the Gross Domestic Product had declined by 5 per cent and the resources position for the Sixth Plan was very tight, and the oil price hike had further deteriorated the situation. The international trade was shrinking and we were badly affected in this sphere. Despite all these adverse factors, the Sixth Plan was launched with ambitious targets with regard to growth, amelioration of poverty and self-reliance. A massive programme of investment in key infrastructural sectors was taken up.

In 1980-81, the first year of the Six Plan produced impressive results. The Gross Domestic Product grew by 7.9 per cent. During 1981-82, the tempo of growth was maintained and GDP went up by 5.2 per cent. The year 1982-83 was, however, a year of natural calamities, widespread drought, cyclone and floods hit the country. So, the growth rate fell to 2 per cent. The industrial growth rate which was 5.6 per cent in 1980-81 and 8.6 per cent in 1981-82 fell to 3.5 per cent. The average rate of growth of the economy in the first three years of the Sixth Plan came to 5 per cent below the stipulated average of 5.2 per cent. A major achievement, however, was containing the rate of inflation. The wholesale price index was brought down from 18 to 20 per cent in 1980-81 to 2 per cent in 1982-83.

Sir, certain production trends are noteworthy. The production of crude oil has already hit the target envisaged for the last year of the Sixth Plan and the prospects of further development are much higher. Coal production though not up to the mark is being stepped up. Cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds and pulses have forged ahead. This is possible because of a deliberate policy of giving a more remunerative price to the growers. The production of foodgrains is likely to exceed the target of 142 million tonnes, which shows that in this manner there is an increase of 6.5 per cent

in the first two years of the Plan indicating 3.2 per cent annual growth which is significantly higher than the growth rate of population.

Sir, I must congratulate the Central Government and the State Governments for the seriousness displayed in raising additional resources to finance the Plan. It is gratifying that the total target set for additional resource mobilisation during the five years will be achieved in the first four years.

Now, I want to speak on the work of the public undertakings. Unfortunately, however, the important public undertakings at the Central level and undertakings like the State Electricity Boards and Transport Corporations at the State level continue to incur heavy losses thereby creating heavy deficit and eroding the resources for the Plan and for future growth. The Prime Minister has recently issued stern directives to Central Public Undertakings to improve their performance and to increase their working efficiency. To my mind this is an urgent step. I understand that whole Plan targets are likely to be fulfilled in many sectors under agriculture and industry.

Irrigation is one sector where some careful thought is to be given. Many States have created irrigation potential by way of dams and reservoirs, but for want of funds for the distribution system the potential created so far will remain un-utilised. So the Planning Commission and the Irrigation Ministry should devise ways and means to fund the States over and above its Plan to complete the distribution system of the large projects so that people may avail of facilities at a comparatively cheaper rate.

I would like to say that the area of deficiencies will be in key infra-structural sectors like power, fertilisers, steel, etc. The power generation and installation of new capacity for power production will fall short of the national target. This gives rise to some cause for worry. Power generation is the key to production and growth. A time has come when the question of increasing efficiency of existing power plants and installation of new ones should get the top most priority. I feel that a scheme of central incentives should be evolved for

rewarding efficiency in power production be it in the private or public sector. Similar incentive and facility for new power plants in private and joint sector should be given. In public sector, new plants should get top priority. Wherever funding from external sources is possible, it should be encouraged. We know that power generation is the intention of our economy. Every year the country faces colossal loss of production on account of power shortage. So, without considering the constraints of funds, there should be an attempt to take up new thermal plants with external aid.

I would like to mention for example there has been persistent demand for the Super Power Thermal Station either at Talcher or in the Ib Valley where substantial quantities of good grade coal are available and where plenty water supply is close by. Besides this the State Electricity Boards which are continuously in bad shape can be managed on behalf of the State Governments by competent professionals under the direct control of the Central Government.

The Sixth Plan has a sizable chunk devoted to poverty amelioration programmes. During the current year three new programmes—self employment programme for educated unemployed, employment guarantee scheme for landless labourers and the scheme for agricultural development of irrigation facilities for small and marginal farmers have been added by the Prime Minister in her historic announcement. These programmes especially the last two should be properly dovetailed into similar existing schemes like the National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme. Sufficient funding should be made during 1984-85 for these schemes.

I would also advocate that we identify key sectors of infrastructure—Railway, Port, new power plants and hydel projects and take steps well in time to fund them appreciably in the Seventh Plan. Railways is also key infra-structure and as Prof. Parashar has said it has not got its priority as in other previous plans because there are so many missing links. It should be taken up in order to link different parts of the country. Railway lines like Talcher-Sambalpur link should be taken up on priority

basis so that it will be linked with other parts of the country. And also, the backward areas which have high potential should also be developed.

With these words, I want to say that Sixth Plan has brought the actual planning and I support the motion moved by the hon. Planning Minister.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो छठी योजना की किताब मंत्री जी ने पेश की है यह 400 पन्नों की है और इस में 23 अध्याय हैं जिसमें एक एक अध्याय के 3, 4 चैप्टर हैं। यह सही है कि अगर वास्तविक रूप में चाहते हैं योजना बने और आम आदमी को उससे लाभ हो तो 4, 6 घंटे की बहस से काम नहीं चलेगा। एक-एक चैप्टर पर सदन के बाद एक एक दिन बहस करवायें जिसमें जिन सदस्यों को दिलचस्पी होगी वह उसमें भाग लेंगे और विस्तार से चर्चा होगी तब पता चलेगा दिल्ली से लेकर के सुदूर के गांवों के लोगों के रहन-सहन में आपने क्या फर्क पैदा किया है। आपको पता चलेगा कि 35 साल में देश की जनता के विकास के लिए क्या काम किया है। माननीय रंगा जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने एक शब्द कह दिया अंग्रेजी में जब माननीय सतीश अग्रवाल जी बोल रहे थे तो कहने लगे कि कुछ सुधार हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा कुछ तो सुधार 35 साल में हुआ है। मैं नहीं जानता रंगा साहब की यह बात कहां तक सत्य है। हां इतना जरूर जानता हूं कि रंगा साहब ने अगर दिल्ली में संसद से लेकर अपने घर तक का रास्ता देखा है तो जरूर इसमें हर साल सुधार हुआ है। और अगर दिल्ली से चलकर कन्याकुमारी, कश्मीर और नैपाल की तराई तक कछार में लोगों के रहन-सहन को देखा है तो इनकी धारणा बदल जायेगी। अगर विश्वास न हो तो मेरे साथ चल कर देख सकते हैं कि दिल्ली के व्यक्ति के जीवन स्तर में और नैपाल की तराई में रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन स्तर में कितना फर्क है।

कुछ विषय हैं जिनकी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। अध्याय 4 तक छोड़ रहा हूं क्योंकि इसमें

आंकड़े हैं और उन पर मैं विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ सरकार किस तरह से आंकड़े बनाती है, कहां से बनाती है, जिले से लेकर दिल्ली तक अधिकारी कैसे आंकड़े भेजते हैं और उन्हीं के आधार पर योजनाएँ बनती हैं, यह मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। मैं आता हूँ पांचवे अध्याय पर जिसको कहा गया है, "कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रक"। यह सही है कि एक जमाना ऐसा आया था जब कृषि के उत्पादन में हम आत्म-निर्भर हो गये थे।

हमें विदेशों के सामने हाथ फैलाने की स्थिति से मुक्त होना पड़ा था। आज आपने ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी है कि अगर कनाडा और अमेरिका जैसे देश गेहूँ न दें, रूस के सामने हाथ न फैलावें तो 70 करोड़ में से पता नहीं कितने लोग अन्न से भूखे रह जायेंगे, उन्हें अन्न नसीब नहीं होगा।

तिलहन की परिस्थिति को देख लीजिए। तिलहन के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण आपको मजबूर होकर तेल डालडा बनाने वाले कारखानों को चर्बी सप्लाई करनी पड़ी और तेलों (डालडा) में चर्बी मिलाकर उन्होंने लोगों को सप्लाई किया, प्रकड़े गये हैं।

आपको यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि तेल के उत्पादन में मूंगफली का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र को छोड़ दीजिए, क्या हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रदेशों के बारे में आपने जानने की कोशिश की कि किन-किन प्रदेशों में मूंगफली का उत्पादन होता है? उद्देश्यों के कौन से क्षेत्र है। मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार ने यह जानने की कोशिश नहीं की जिसके बारे में जानना चाहिये था और उस क्षेत्र में विकास की गति लानी चाहिये थी।

सीतापुर उत्तर भारत में मूंगफली के क्षेत्र में एक प्रमुख मंडी है। एक जमाना था, 1973-74 और 1974-75 में वहां से 40, 50 हजार बोरी मूंगफली प्रतिदिन आती थी, आज इसकी

गिरते-गिरते यह हालत पहुंच चुकी है कि प्रति-दिन 5, 6 हजार बोरी ही आती हैं आपके अधिकारियों से सवाल पूछे गये इसके क्या कारण हैं तो कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है। कैसे मानें कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि तिलहनों के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में बढ़ोत्तरी हो तो मूंगफली के विकास के लिए आपको काम करना होगा, जगह-जगह शोध-संस्थान खोलने पड़ेंगे। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सीतापुर में मूंगफली के विकास के लिए एक शोध-संस्थान खोलना चाहिए। आपने इसका कभी भी जिक्र नहीं किया है, इस योजना में शामिल है। इसीलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि आपकी 40 पृष्ठों की योजना वास्तव में कागज ही है। आप कागज और किताबों में विश्वास करते हैं, और उनको पढ़कर आप भाषण देते हैं, यह भी योजनाएँ उसी तरह से आपने कागजों के आंकड़ों पर बनाई है। आपने ज्ञान और अनुभव को इससे शामिल नहीं किया है।

35 सालों में हमारे देश की जो दुर्दशा हुई है, उसमें उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है, विकास के नाम पर विनाश हुआ है। चन्द घरानों को तो आपने पूंजीपति बना दिया है और करोड़ों घरानों को भिखमंगा बना दिया है। यह आपकी दोषपूर्ण योजना का ही कारण है।

एक शब्द चला है इंटलैक्चुअल। मैं इस सदन में प्रश्न दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हर काम में यही शब्द इस्तेमाल होता है। कोई भी काम हो, इंटलैक्चुअल की सुनी जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ, मूंगफली कैसे बोया जाता है, गेहूँ में पानी कितना और किस समय लगना चाहिये, यह इंटलैक्चुअल क्या जाने? इसको तो मैं जानता हूँ। किसान जानता है जिसका जीवन कृषि पर आधारित है।

इस देश को आजाद हुए 35 साल बीत गये और 36वां साल बीतने वाला है। संभवतः अप्रैल सन् 1952 से योजनाएं आप बना रहे हैं, 5 योजनाएं बीत गई, छठी भी आधी बीत गई,

लेकिन मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि इन योजनाओं से चन्द घरानों को, जो कि लखपति थे, उनको आपने अरबपति बना दिया है, लेकिन करोड़ों-करोड़ों घराने जो भुखमरी के शिकार थे, वह आज भी भुखमरी के शिकार हैं। किस किसान की पैदावार आपने बढ़ाई है? उस किसान की पैदावार बढ़ी है जो 500 और 1000 एकड़ की जोत करता है, लेकिन दो बीघा का मालिक जोत करने वाले की उपज आपने क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई?

जब गरीबी मिटाने का नारा दिया आपकी महारानी जी ने, प्रधान मंत्री ने, तो आपका कर्त्तव्य था—आप सरकार हैं—कि आप अपने प्रशासन को कहते कि दो या दस बीघे के गरीब किसान के पास जाओ और उसके खेत के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए भी काम करो। बड़ा आदमी रेडियो सुन लेता है, टेलिविजन देख लेता है और किताब पढ़ लेता है। लेकिन गरीब किसान सवेरे मजदूरी करने जाता है, रात को लौट कर आता है, और किसी तरह रूखी-सूखी खाकर सो जाता है। उसके पास कोई मीडिया नहीं पहुंचता है, जिससे उसे अपने दो बीघे पर 10 बीघे खेत का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बारे में ज्ञान हो सके। जबकि दो बीघे का काश्तकार अपने खेत की मेंड़ की एक-एक दूब की पहचान रखता है, जबकि हजार बीघे का काश्तकार यह नहीं जानता कि हमारा खेत कहां है। जिसके पास हजार बीघा है, वह पैदा करता है बीस मन प्रति-बीघा। जो जानता है कि खेत के किस कोने में कैसी मिट्टी है, गेहूँ केवल दो मन प्रति-बीघा पैदा कर पाता है। यह आपकी योजनाओं का परिणाम है। इस देश के हर किसान के खेत की मिट्टी के परीक्षण की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। किस मिट्टी में कौन-कौन सी फसलें बोने पर रोग लगते हैं, इसका प्रचार करना पड़ेगा। तब कहीं जाकर यह देश उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भर हो पाएगा।

जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, यह सही है कि सिंचाई के साधन बढ़े हैं। मैं बधाई देना

चाहूंगा रंगा साहब को। मैं योजना मन्त्री को भी बधाई दूँ, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां आपने सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाए हैं, वहां एक नुकसान यह हुआ है कि नहरों के खोदने में और सिंचाई के अन्य साधन उपलब्ध करने में लाखों एकड़ जमीन चली गई। दूसरा नुकसान यह हुआ कि इन्हीं नहरों ने जल-रिसाव किया है, जिसके कारण लाखों हैक्टर भूमि को पानी में डुबो दिया है। मैं मान कर चलता हूँ कि आपने जितने सिंचाई के साधन, बनाए उससे ज्यादा इस देश की कृषि भूमि को बर्बाद और खराब कर दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना पोथी में सीपेज की रोक-थाम के लिए क्या उपाय बताए गए हैं। सिंचाई मन्त्री ने इस हाउस में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि अभी तक नौ राज्यों का सर्वे कराया गया है, पता चला है वहां पर सात लाख हैक्टर से अधिक भूमि सीपेज में प्रभावित हुई है। मेरा कहना है कि नौ राज्यों में दस लाख हैक्टर से अधिक भूमि सीपेज से प्रभावित हुई है और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 15 लाख हैक्टर से कम प्रभावित नहीं होगी। इतनी जमीन में कितना उत्पादन हो सकता है। कठिन होगा? एक फसल में और अगर एक साल में दोहरी फसल हो, तो कितना उत्पादन होगा। कितना लास आप कर रहे हैं। इस पर विचार करना होगा और इस जमीन को सीपेज से बचाना होगा। अगर नहीं बचाते, तो सिंचाई के सब साधन निरर्थक हैं, बेकार हैं। इसलिए आपको इस दिशा में युद्ध-स्तर पर काम करना होगा।

हमारा देश नदियों का देश है। हमारे यहां बड़ी विशाल नदियां हैं—ऐसी नदियां हैं, जो साल भर पानी देती हैं। सरकार ने जल बोर्ड बनाया है, जल प्रदूषण बोर्ड बनाया है। न जाने उसने कितने बोर्ड बना रखे हैं। भगवान् जाने, सरकार ने यह बोर्ड किन्हीं लोगों को खुश करने के लिए बना रखे हैं या जनता के लिए काम करने के लिए। क्या सरकार ने, जो नदियां बारह मास पानी देती हैं, जो पानी देश के

किसान के लिए, हमारे लिए, आपके लिए, सबके लिए अमृत है, उस पानी को सिंचाई के लिए इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हां, तो वह क्या है और अगर नहीं बनाई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ? कोई भी देश और उस देश का इन्सान अभी तरक्की कर सकता है जब उसको सही शिक्षा मिले। आप ने राज अंग्रेज से पाया। अंग्रेज के हम गुलाम कहे जाते थे। उनके हटते आप जब आकर बैठे तो उनसे बेहतर शासन नहीं दे पाये, क्या उनसे बदतर शासन दिया है। इसके माने हैं कि इस देश की 70 करोड़ जनता को आज भी आपने गुलाम जैसा बना रखा है। माननीय मन्त्री बूटा सिंह जी बैठे हैं और योजना मन्त्री बैठे हैं, इनसे मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप इस देश के मंत्री हैं, जब आप अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो रास्ते में पुलिस और फौज क्यों खड़ी करते हैं ? इस चौराहे से उस चौराहे पर कांस्टेबल क्यों लगाते हैं ? अंग्रेज जो यहां का रहने वाला नहीं था जब कहीं वह निकलता था तो पुलिस लगाता था जो उसको बतलाए कि इधर जाना है, उसके लिए यह जरूरी था। आप अपने क्षेत्र का भी रास्ता नहीं जानते हैं और पुलिस खड़ी करते हैं, शर्म नहीं आती ? आप अंग्रेज के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं ? इस देश का इस योजना से भला करना चाहते हैं ? कत्तई नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा एक चार्ज है कि आप अंग्रेज के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं, उस रास्ते से हटकर और जनता की भावनाओं से जुड़कर के योजना बनाइए, तभी जाकर यह देश तरक्की कर सकता है।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : मैं राही जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब इनकी पार्टी शासन में थी तो इनके मंत्री क्या करते थे ?

श्री राम लाल राही : मेरी पार्टी तो आप की भी पार्टी रही और यह भी रही। आपके खिलाफ भी मैंने झंडा उठाया और इस पार्टी में भी जिसने गलती की उसके खिलाफ भी झंडा उठाया। हमने गलती करने वाले को कभी माफ

नहीं किया जिसके कि उदाहरण हैं और परिणाम हैं। 6 अप्रैल 1978 को इसी सदन में मैं बोला था और चौधरी चरण सिंह उसी दिन इस्तीफा दिए थे। जैसा मुझे बतलाया गया था।

श्री काली चरण शर्मा (भिड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी राही जी ने शासन के बारे में बहुत कुछ बातें कहीं। इस समय छठी-पंच वर्षीय योजना पर जो विचार चल रहा है मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना से हमारे देश में बहुत कुछ अच्छे अच्छे काम हुए हैं। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रमों के तहत हमारे देश में गरीबों को काफी लाभ हो रहा है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि नीचे स्तर तक के गरीब लोगों को इस का लाभ मिल रहा है। इस का मानिट्रिंग सेल शासन की ओर से काफी बड़ा बनाया जा रहा है और उस का लाभ पीछे तक मिले इस का प्रयत्न हो रहा है।

मैं योजना मंत्री से मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं उन के दोहन के लिए भी अगली योजना में कुछ अच्छी अच्छी योजनाएं बनाई जावे और उस के लिये धन दिया जावे। हमारा मध्य प्रदेश काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है और हमारे आर्थिक साधन काफी सीमित हैं मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगली योजना में हमारी नदियों के दोहन के लिए आप अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करें।

शासन ने हमारे प्रदेश के डाकूग्रस्त एरिया के विकास के लिए 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी है। जिससे हमारा क्षेत्र जो डाकूग्रस्त एरिया तथा पिछड़ा था, उस में अब काफी सुधार हुआ है। और आज लॉ एंड आर्डर की स्थिति काफी अच्छी है। इस के लिए प्रधानमंत्री और हमारे प्रदेश का शासन बधाई का पात्र है। लेकिन डाकू समस्या के निदान के लिए जो 2 हजार करोड़ रुपया शासन ने स्वीकृत किया है जिससे विकास एवं औद्योगीकरण बढ़ेगा एवं डाकू समस्या को निर्मूल होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं योजना मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि 2 हजार

करोड़ रुपये की जो स्वीकृति दी है वह अगली सातवीं योजना में उस की व्यवस्था करें।

छठी योजना में जो हमारी योजनाएं धन के अभाव में पिछड़ रही हैं उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सारी योजनाएं, जैसे राजघाट (दतिय जिला) की योजना हैं, उस को धन की कमी के कारण हम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, मंत्री जी उस में धन का एलाटमेंट बढ़ाएं ताकि वह योजना पूरी हो सके। वह डैम जी पूर्ति पर है लेकिन उस की नहरें नहीं बनने से योजना का काम धीमी गति से चल रहा है। उस में हमें आप की मदद की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान की संयुक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत 1961 में जो गांधी सागर डैम बनाया गया था उसकी सिंचाई की क्षमता पिछले तीन वर्षों से कम हो गई है जिसके कारण कृषि तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन में बहुत भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आल्टरनेटिव योजनायें बनाई गई हैं जो कि विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं घनाभाव के कारण उन आल्टरनेटिव योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है। केन्द्र की ओर से उसके लिए धन उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि आल्टरनेटिव योजनायें स्वीकृत की जा सकें, और तीन वर्षों से जो किसानों को गांधी सागर डैम से सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है जिससे उनको होने वाली क्षति से बचाया जा सके। साथ ही साथ बिजली की जो कमी है और उसकी वजह से जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसको भी रोका जा सके।

राही जी ने यह कहा है कि हमने देश में कोई तरक्की नहीं की है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि उनके शासनकाल में किसानों को अपना गन्ना खेतों में जलाना पड़ा था जबकि आज चीनी इस देश से बाहर निर्यात की जा रही है तथा देश में भी कम कीमत पर सुलभ है। आज हम देखते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति में भी काफी सुधार हुआ है। कृषि तथा औद्यो-

गिक उत्पादन में भी काफी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। बिजली के उत्पादन में भी काफी सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन आज जो बिजली की कमी हो रही है उसको दूर करने के लिए भी हमारी सरकार सचेष्ट और प्रयत्नशील है और हम आशा करते हैं कि विरोधी पार्टियों का सहयोग इसमें प्राप्त हो सकेगा। आज यूनियन के जरिये औद्योगिक उत्पादन को कई जगहों पर गिराया जा रहा है। यूनियन के जो झगड़े हैं उनको दूर करने की चेष्टा होनी चाहिए तथा औद्योगीकरण को एवं उत्पादन को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय योजना मंत्री जी ने इस सदन के समक्ष जो योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो योजनायें किसी कारण से इस अवधि में पूरी नहीं हो पायेंगी उनको अगली योजना में पूरा किया जायेगा जिससे कि इस देश के गरीब लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। राही जी ने जो कहा है वैसी स्थिति बिल्कुल नहीं है। अंग्रेजी शासन काल के मुकाबले आज स्थिति कई गुनी बेहतर है। गरीब लोगों को योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है। यदि कहीं पर कुछ क्षेत्र छूट गये हैं तो उनको अगली योजनाओं में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने जो योजनायें बनाई हैं वह बिल्कुल ठीक हैं और उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are now debating on a very important document concerning the development of our nation. The Planning and the implementation of the Plan on right lines in our country depends directly how best we can remove the poverty from our country. That is the main reason why this document is supposed to be a national document, and a very important document, and a serious thought has to be given in this regard.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, this document in Chapter 1, line three, says that the year 1979 witnessed a bad drought which

affected agricultural production considerably, and foodgrain production recorded a heavy fall of 10.8%. Here, I would like to bring to your notice that after thirty years of our planning, specially in the agricultural and irrigation sector, once we have a drought, then our production falls by 16-18%. This only goes to prove that even after thirty years of our planning, the entire economy of this country depends upon the monsoon and nothing else. Unless, through our planning we get over this problem, and produce sufficient foodgrains even if there is a failure of monsoon, howsoever big projects you may construct, howsoever millions of rupees you may invest, in any sector, the planning will not be successful. Sir, the Hon. Member, Shri Satish Agarwal while speaking rightly observed in this regard. I was also a Member of the Public Accounts Committee. When it was discussed there, if I remember correctly we were informed that about eight major irrigation projects in the country have been awaiting completion for the last twenty to twentyfive years and even now they have not been completed. I do not like to repeat what he has said, but I would like to say the reason why they have not been completed. That is the most important thing for the planners and for the Minister to know. The Plan Documents are very beautiful like the fairy tales. If a person of any other country reads all about our Plan documents, he will imagine India is a very prosperous country, because the Plan Document is wonderful. There cannot be two opinions about that. But if you go into the implementation part, how these eight irrigation projects could not be completed, you will know what it is. The answer given by the Planning Commission Officers is that we have planned so and so irrigation projects they should be completed and so much money should be allotted. But when the next year comes, and for on-going projects whatever required amount has to be allotted, they don't allot. The authorities say 'yes, Sir, we will allot,' but due to political pressure or change of Chief Ministers or change of irrigation Minister, he is interested in starting another irrigation project. Therefore, he does not allot sufficient funds to the on-going projects; he starts a new project. In this way since there are elections after every five years and minister change and even within these five

years Ministers also change, at that time new schemes and new foundation stones are laid. Since this is a National Document, we have to discuss it seriously. There is no question of party affiliations. Shri Satish Agarwal has rightly put it. So, the problem is how you are going to control all this. How can you give surety to this House and to the country that these mistakes will not be repeated in future? You must have some mechanism of controlling or disciplining the Plan Document and the finances. You may do it by legislation or by any other method or provide such rules and regulations that irrespective of which State, these things cannot be changed. Unless they provide sufficient funds for the on-going projects, there is no question of taking up other projects, however high a person may be, because it does not depend upon the person, it all depends on what profits or benefits that already invested money should flow to the people of this country. If you are not able to do it, we will be discussing it and going home and same mistake will be repeated.

One more thing I want to point out for the Planning Commission. There is a Central Water Commission which goes through all the estimates and the revisions and the technical aspects of it. Then only they O.K. the project. Sir, in my own Constituency there is a project called Sri Ram Sagar project. Earlier it was called Pochan Padu Project. It is a very major irrigation project constructed on Godavari, one of the biggest rivers flowing in the country. Last year they had completed the project. This year they have stored water to full capacity. There are about seven tributaries flowing into the river Godavari earlier. Now naturally they flow into the river tank. This year we had a heavy rainfall. When the water level of the tank had risen, all the water of all the seven tributaries started flowing in the reverse direction with the result that many of the villages on the banks of the seven tributaries got washed away. People never imagined and people never dreamt of it.

Now, I come to the down-stream. They have provided flood gate passage of 14 lakh cusecs of water. Because it is Godavari they have to be very cautious. Otherwise the river is so fast that it may wash away

the project. This year they left only seven lakh cusecs of water through the flood gates. The banks of Godavari below the dam can hardly take 5 to 6 lakh cusecs. When 7 lakh cusecs were let off from the flood gate, villagers on both the sides of the bank over a distance of about 120 Kms. had never seen so much of flood in Godavari in their life time. A large quantity of agricultural goods were washed away, and thousands of hectares of agricultural land were sandcasted.

The water discharge was only 7 lakh cusecs. If tomorrow there is a heavy rain, and if 14 lakh cusecs of water is let out, half of Adilabad district will be washed away. Planning Commission and the Central Water Commission have failed and deceived our people in that area. They should have pointed out to the people that if the flood gates were opened, and if there is a full discharge, they would have to vacate the villages. And these agencies should have marked the level upto which the flood would rise.

Similarly, the tributaries flow back on both their banks. They should have marked the flood level on both the banks of the tributaries and said. Where is a danger point. You should be careful. They did not do it. If this is the planning we do, God alone can help us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : God can also not do this.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : God can help us by taking us all safely to the Bay of Bengal.

On the planning side, they will have to be more cautions at least from now on. While they prepare a project report of an irrigation project, Planning Commission should consider what will happen if the tank is full, and if the full flood water is discharged through the flood gates.

There is another sentence in the document, at page 2. It says.

"In overall availability of resources for the Plan, however, there has been a heavy deficit in the States, principally due to the State Electricity Boards and the State Road

Transport Corporations not achieving their targets of surpluses."

Let us find out the facts. As I have said, the Plan documents are wonderful and beautiful. There are no two opinions. But why have they failed ? Here you say that the State Governments are not getting their funds because the transport corporations and electricity boards are not able to give money back. During his time, Nehru Ji, our national leader, thought of introducing this line. Through this media, he wanted to improve the economy of this country, i.e., through the public sector undertakings. For instance, take the example of transport. To-day almost all the State Transport Corporations are running in heavy losses. (*Interruptions*)

It is all right if they are making losses. But are they able to give comfort and convenience to the people ? They are not having sufficient number of buses. In every bus, there is a jam. Secondly, there is no comfort inside the bus. We are not sure whether it will reach the destination.

18.15 hrs.

(SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV
in the Chair)

Apart from it, the charges they levy are very high. They are neither able to make profits, nor are they able to give comfort and convenience to the people. Why ? Has the Planning Commission applied its mind while implementing its plans ? The main objective before our planning should be, how best we can remove poverty from this country, and give convenience and comforts to our people. I do not mind if the State Governments lose a few crores. But they should at least be in a position to give comforts and conveniences to the people. They are doing neither ; but they are losing crores of rupees at the cost of the people.

Similarly, the Electricity Boards are said to be a very important infra-structure, like transport. I need not repeat because many Members have spoken about the Electricity Boards. In every State the public undertakings are handled miserably. I am not against public undertaking. I am only trying to say that we want to develop the public undertakings, but not this way. You will have to find a method how the public

undertakings have to be run efficiently and make profits and provide the facilities to the people. Because the very objective of planning is this, and to achieve that objective you have to direct your efforts, you will have to make efforts to uplift the masses, and you have to see that those aims and objectives are achieved.

In this connection I would like to give a small example. I remember it very correctly, but I do not know whether the hon. Minister, Shri S. B. Chavan remembers it, because when he was not a Minister when he was speaking in the course of a debate, I do not remember the date or the subject, but I do remember it correctly, he said, that when he attended a function in connection with the power generation in Maharashtra, the unit of BHEL which was to be fitted, could not be fitted properly, because the BHEL had not designed it properly and it was not of the correct size. He is on record about this. This is how our public sector undertakings are working. They do not care for the people, they do not give a thought to the people for whom they are working. They do not think what is going to happen to the people or who are the people who are going to be affected. I am only trying to say that, we do not really have any dispute about the schemes. The dispute is about how you are going to implement them. Unless proper planning is there, to decide how best you can implement your Plans it is of no use. The Plan is not being implemented properly at all.

With these few words—I do not like to take much time of the House—I would thank the Hon. Chairman and the Minister, I support the Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज इस सदन में इस सिक्सथ प्लान के लिए कम से कम 5 घंटे कुछ लोगों को कुछ कहने का मौका मिलेगा। इतना बड़ा देश है यह, इसकी इतनी बड़ी योजना है और इस पर इस सदन में चर्चा न हो, यह कोई माकूल तरीका नहीं है।

आपने अब सिक्सथ प्लान का मिड टर्म अप्रैजल हाऊस में रखा है। इस पर चर्चा से कुछ बातों का आपको भी ज्ञान होगा कुछ का हमको भी होगा। यह जो चर्चा रखी गई है, इसके लिए समय बहुत कम रखा गया है। यह जो मिडटर्म अप्रैजल आपने रखा है इसके लिए मैं घन्यवाद दूंगा। बहुत कुछ नहीं तो थोड़ा बहुत तो अच्छा बनाने की आपने कोशिश की है इसमें मैंने आपकी सारी योजनाओं के बारे में जब पढ़ा तो यह जानने की कोशिश की कि क्या क्या काम आपने अच्छे किये हैं।

आपने इसमें एक तो यह कहा है कि संसाधन जो कि किसी भी योजना की जड़ होता है, उनको हमने पांच साल में जुटाने के बजाए चार सालों में जुटा लिया है। दूसरे आपने यह कहा कि जितना हमने पांच योजनाओं में खर्च किया है उसके बराबर हम छठी योजना में खर्च कर रहे हैं। पर पहली योजना में रुपये की कीमत क्या थी, दूसरी में क्या थी और तीसरी में क्या थी और आज क्या है? आज रुपये की कीमत 15-16 पैसे की है। इसलिए आपने संसाधन जुटा लिया, यह तो ठीक किया।

दूसरी चीज जो आपने अच्छी की है वह है तेल का उत्पादन कर के विदेशी मुद्रा के खर्च में कमी। आपने उसके बारे में विधिवत योजना बनाई है यह भी आपने अच्छा काम किया है।

इन चीजों के अलावा आपने जो भी लक्ष्य बनाये थे, मेरे से पूर्व बोलने वाले आपको बता चुके हैं कि वे कितने पूरे हुए हैं। अगर मैं उन में लक्ष्यों को गिनाने लगूँ तो मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं उन्हें गिना सकूँ।

18.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

आपने 1981 की पापुलेशन का जिक्र किया। उस पर भी आपने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हमने जो 1.12 मिलियन पापुलेशन सोची थी, उससे ज्यादा पापुलेशन बढ़ी है। मेरे खयाल से इस योजना के बन्त

तक पापुलेशन 4 करोड़ और बढ़ जाएगी। संसाधनों की कीमत कम हो जाएगी।

प्रायरिटी पर भी मेरा झगड़ा है। अभी पाराशर साहब कह रहे थे कि इतने प्राथमिक स्कूल खोल दिये और इतना परसेंट कवर हो गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पेट में रोटी नहीं है तो प्राथमिकता रोटी को देनी चाहिए या प्राथमरी स्कूल को देनी चाहिए। योजनाओं में धन लगाया जाता है और उत्पादित धन का सही वितरण नहीं होता। सारी इकानामिक ऐसी बनाई गई है कि कुछ लोगों के लिए कुछ चीजें पैदा की जाती हैं। बाकी लोगों के लिए चाहे कुछ हो या न हो, वितरण कुछ लोगों के हाथ में केन्द्रित हो गया है। गरीब लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता। उत्पादन बढ़ाया लेकिन वितरण ठीक नहीं हुआ। इसलिए कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। फिर योजना को लागू करने का जो तरीका है जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, वह भी गलत है। पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में जो पैसा लगता था वह काफी अच्छे परसेंटेज में वाजिब काम पर खर्च होता था। आज इस तरह से काम किया जाता है कि कुछ लोग बांट कर खा जाते हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर में 32 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया और कमाया कितना? कुछ कारखानों ने 2-4 सौ करोड़ रुपया। न इसमें सरप्लस दिया, इम्फास्ट्रक्चर चीजें बढ़ाई और कुछ लोग धन को बांटकर खा गए। सारी व्यवस्था ही गलत है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बताया गया कि 92 करोड़ रुपया लगा है। उसके जिफ्र में सरसरी तौर पर कह दिया कि यह करीब ठीक चल रहा है। पता नहीं ठीक चल रहा है या कैसा चल रहा है। कैसे इन्वेस्टमेंट करते हैं इसके डिटेल्स न पहले थे न अब हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कौन क्या करता है, कितनी कैपेसिटी है, किस लाइन में बढ़ रहे हैं, किस ओर बढ़ना चाहिए, इस बारे में हमको ज्ञान नहीं है। जो कमाडिटीज आपने उत्पादन के लिए सोची थी मेरे ख्याल से एक भी चीज, तेल के अलावा आपने पूरी नहीं की। लक्ष्य

घटाते-घटाते कम होते गए। एक भी चीज बता-इए जिसका आपने लक्ष्य पूरा कर दिया हो। सारे मामलों में आप पिछड़े हुए हैं।

आपने कहा कि रियल टर्म्स में इन्वेस्टमेंट 9 परसेंट हुआ है दो साल में, लेकिन अन्त में कहा कि खर्च जो हुआ है वह 1981 के हिसाब से कम हुआ है। मतलब रुपए की कीमत गिरती चली जा रही है। जो फायदा होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। कुल मिलाकर लागू करने का तरीका गलत है, प्रायरिटी फिक्स करने का तरीका गलत है। उसके बाद जो उत्पादन होता है उसका वितरण ठीक नहीं होता। प्लानिंग का कोई तरीका नहीं है। अगर कोई सही तरीका सुझाता है तो उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं करता। कृषि आयोग ने प्लान करके दिया है इस सेंचुरी के अन्त तक का। फारेस्ट में क्या होना चाहिए, एनीमल एस्बेंड्री क्या होनी चाहिए, पैदावार कितनी होनी चाहिए, कितनी पापुलेशन होगी। इसका कहीं कोई जिफ्र नहीं है। एग्रीकल्चरल ग्रोथ रेट देखिए। बिल्कुल मिनिमम, कहीं दो परसेंट कहीं तीन परसेंट, गेहूँ में 6 परसेंट देखकर आप राजी हो रहे हैं। चावल में कम, दूसरी चीजों में कम, कहीं कहीं तो माइनस ग्रोथ रेट है। आज दुनिया में सबसे कम 5 किलो हमारा कंजम्शन है जबकि दुनिया खा रही है 25-30 किलो। आप राजी हो रहे हैं कि ग्रोथ कर दिया है। लांग टर्म प्लान का कोई आधार ही नहीं है। जिन्होंने आधार बताया उसकी कोई सुनता ही नहीं है। आप अगले प्लान में कम से कम इसको देखिए कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने क्या प्लान किया है। समुद्र से और जल से पैदा होने वाली चीजों का क्या इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और पापुलेशन के हिसाब से कितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए, कितना फारेस्ट होना चाहिए। इस सब को देखने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है?

श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण : आप विवाद में मत

जाइए। दूसरों की ईमानदारी को क्वेश्चन करने का आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है क्या ?

श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण : पढ़ी है।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : फूड ग्रेन आपने 158 मिलियन टन से घटाकर 140 टन कर दिया। आप 140-142 टन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों के ऊपर, इसको बढ़ाने के लिए, जिम्मेदारी सौंपनी पड़ेगी। मेरी कोई व्यक्तिगत नाराजगी नहीं है। सेन्चुरी के एन्ड तक पापुलेशन कितनी होगी और कितनी चीजों की जरूरत होगी ? कृषि की चीजों और एनीमल हसबेन्डरी में पिछड़े हुए हैं। प्लान के इंप्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में तो आपकी पार्टी के लोग बोल रहे थे किस तरह से लंबे प्रोजेक्ट बनते चले जाते हैं और टाईम का कोई खयाल नहीं होता। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट संसाधन नहीं जुटा पा रही है क्योंकि बिजली बोर्ड या रोडवेज से जो आमदनी होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाती है इसलिए राज्य सरकारें पूरे संसाधन नहीं जुटा पाती। आप इस बात का एनालायसिस करवाइए कि कांटेक्ट्स में कितना पैसा छीजत होता है। आज 35-40 परसेंट पैसा ऐसे ही चला है। आप देख सकते हैं कि वह कहां से शुरू होता है और कहां पहुंच जाता है ? उसका रिटर्न नहीं मिलता है तो फिर लक्ष्य कहां से प्राप्त होगा ? सतीश जी ने अच्छा सुझाव दिया कि हाऊस के लोगों को एसोसिएट करके डिटेल में इस प्लान का अध्ययन करवाया जाए जिससे लंबे टाईम के बने हुए लक्ष्यों को दुबारा रिवाइज किया जा सके। कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनकी प्रायोरिटी की आवश्यकता कम है। लोग बज्जान रहकर ज्यादा अच्छे रहेंगे अगर उन्हें खाने को रोटी मिलेगी। रंगीन टेलीविजन और नए-नए स्टेशन बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। प्रायोरिटी में आप चेंज करना चाहें तो हिम्मत के साथ कर सकते हैं।

आपके पास 360 के करीब सदस्य हैं और प्रधान मंत्री भी हिम्मत वाली हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हमारी नेता सब कुछ कर सकती हैं। अगर आप मानते हैं तो मानने के बाद काम अवश्य होना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि प्रायोरिटीज में भी कुछ चेंज करना पड़ेगा, लागू करने के तरीके को भी सही करना पड़ेगा और प्रायोरिटीज चेंज करके कुछ चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और जिन चीजों की जरूरत नहीं है उन्हें पीछे धकेलना पड़ेगा।

आप जोरदार भाषण देते हो कि ट्रांसपोर्ट्स में यह कर दिया, फलां कानफरेंस कर दी, करोड़ों रुपया इस पर खर्च करते हो। एक तरफ देश में भूख और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हो जो शोभा नहीं देता। आप उसके लिए गर्व करते हो, लेकिन हमें दुख होता है। क्या यह खर्च जरूरी है ? आप आगे आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ? इस प्रकार तो आप सारा काम गड़बड़ कर देंगे। आपको लोग टर्म प्लानिंग का खयाल बिल्कुल नहीं है। आप जरा गहराई से इन बातों की तरफ सोचें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो छठी योजना का मूल्यांकन हो रहा है उस पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध पक्ष के लोग अपनी बात कहते कहते ऐसा कहने लगे जैसा कि श्री राम लाल राही ने कहा, कि देश में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। पता नहीं वह अपने गांव में या क्षेत्र में जाते होंगे कि नहीं ? और जाते भी होंगे तो शायद अपनी आंख बन्द कर लेते होंगे कि कुछ हुआ नहीं। यह सफेद भूँठ बोलना है। मैं मानता हूँ कि प्लानिंग देश की आत्मा होती है, और उसका कारगर ढंग से कार्यान्वयन हो तो मुल्क तरक्की के रास्ते पर जाता है, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को किस परिवेश में लागू किया गया यह भी आप देखें। 1980 में

सुखाड़, पिछली योजनाओं की अपेक्षा बड़ी योजना जिसमें कुल खर्चा बहुत अधिक और कठिन आर्थिक संकट में टीका नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन पिछली जो प्रतिक्रियावादी और फिरका-परस्त सरकारें बनीं 1977 से 1980 के बीच में उन्होंने जो हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे थे, विकास के जो रास्ते थे उनको इस तरह से बदल कर रख दिया कि उसको सही रास्ते पर लाने में काफी सरकार को मेहनत करनी पड़ी। यह लोग कहते हैं कि 20 वर्ष में क्या किया ? किसी अच्छे काम को बिगाड़ने में तो एक दिन ही लगता है लेकिन आपको तो इसके लिये 28 महीने का समय मिला।

मैं भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूं, हकीकत कह रहा हूं। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इसको समझती है, इसलिये 1980 में आपको मुंहतोड़ जवाब दे भी दिया है।

विकट संकट के समय भी हमने औद्योगिक विकास की दर पर योजना बनाई और लक्ष्य 9 प्रतिशत निर्धारित किया। 1980 में औद्योगिक विकास की दर 5.7 प्रतिशत थी, 1981-82 में 8.6 प्रतिशत थी और 1982-83 में यह 3.5 प्रतिशत ही रह गई, क्योंकि उस समय ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति की कमी थी, इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्पूट हर महकमे में काफी फैला हुआ था, क्योंकि पिछली सरकार की जो इन-डिसिप्लिन हमें विरासत में मिली थी उसको ठीक करने के कारण हमें यह लास सहना पड़ा।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के विकास को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है। हमने 1983-84 में 15.5 करोड़ टन का लक्ष्य रखा था कि इतनी पैदावार करें, लेकिन लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हमें 4.2 प्रतिशत हुई। इन आंकड़ों के आधार पर हम अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि फिरकापरस्त तकातों के कारण जो हमारी गिरती हुई स्थिति थी उसके लिये उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छा दिशानिर्देश दिया।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था, मैं इसकी आलो-

चना नहीं करता चाहता, कि योजना कितनी भी आकर्षक क्यों न हो लेकिन अभी उसमें लास्ट-मैन की तस्वीर नहीं भलकती है। मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूं कि वैसे तो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत अपने देश के तमाम वर्गों को कुछ न कुछ अपने प्लानिंग के माध्यम से ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन जितना आपको करना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हो सका है। आखिर दोष कहां है ? इकनामिक एंड साइंटिफिक फाउंडेशन की एक रपट के अनुसार शुरू से ही योजनाओं के लक्ष्य पिछड़ते रहे हैं जिसका प्रमुख कारण योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में विलम्ब का होना है। इस विलम्ब का होना है। इस विलम्ब के कारण उत्पादन, रोजगार और निर्यात में जो हानि हुई है, वह आश्चर्यजनक है। यह ध्यान में रखने की बात है कि यदि पूर्व की पांचों योजनाओं के लक्ष्य पूरे हुए होते तो आज हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय 12 खरब 81 करोड़ 65 लाख रुपये अधिक होती, प्रतिव्यक्ति आय 1980-81 में 1537 रुपये के स्थान पर 3398 रुपये होती, खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 13 करोड़ टन न होकर 1.85 करोड़ टन होता, और ऊर्जा उत्पादन क्षमता डेढ़ करोड़ मेगावाट और रेल ढुलाई लगभग 16 करोड़ टन ज्यादा होती।

हमने जो सिंचाई की योजना बनाई थी उसमें 1951 से 1982 तक 5 करोड़ 96 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचित करने का लक्ष्य रखा था, परन्तु आज पता नहीं कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी से गलती हुई है या उसके क्रियान्वयन में गलती हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, to-day the discussion will be over. As it is getting late, the Minister will reply tomorrow. That does not mean that all the Members present will leave their seats and go and the House will have thin attendance.

The Minister is going to reply only tomorrow. But all the discussion will be over today.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever may be the time, the debate will be over today.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Upto what time the House will continue ? Have you obtained the consensus ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has to continue. We have to give chance....

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : There is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every time, it does not look nice Mr. Giri.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Today the attendance is three times more than what it was before. There is no problem. Carry on, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You only demand these discussions. It is not the fault of the Chair of the Government if you do not organise as many people as possible. You should have organised as many people as possible.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Look at the present strength. Where are the Members ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You asked for a discussion and discussion is allowed. We started discussion today at 2 O'Clock. I say let the discussion be over. Let everybody get a chance. It is an important discussion. Tomorrow the Minister will reply.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : This is very good, Sir. And the House will go on till you are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In this discussion you should not raise about quorum.

Everybody wants to speak as your party has taken time. Every party and every individual Member would like to speak.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Everybody has agreed to what you say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ram, you carry on. This time will be deducted from your total time.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि योजनाएं समय पर पूरी की

जानी चाहिए। 1951-81 की अवधि में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से 5 करोड़ 96 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचित करने का लक्ष्य था, परन्तु केवल 3 करोड़ 90 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को ही सिंचाई-सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकीं।

हम योजना बनाते हैं और उनके लिए टाइम भी फिक्स करते हैं, लेकिन उनके समय पर पूरा न होने से हर महकमे में कितना बड़ा नेशनल लास होता है, यह सोचने का विषय है। मंत्री महोदय को सोचना चाहिए कि हमारी योजनाएं समय पर, एक निश्चित अवधि में पूरी हों। जब तक ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा, तब तक सारी प्लानिंग ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी रहेगी, छठी प्लान का काम सातवीं प्लान में चलेगा और सातवीं प्लान का काम आठवीं या नवीं प्लान में चलेगा।

सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वालों को आई० आर० डी० पी० और एन० आर० ई० पी० के माध्यम से सुविधाएं देने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि इन प्रोग्रामों के माध्यम से कोई बहुत फायदा हो रहा है। सरकार ये प्रोग्राम चला रही है, तो गांवों के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शहरों की तरफ क्यों भाग रहे हैं। इसका अर्थ यही है कि हमारी प्लानिंग में कहीं न कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी है। सरकार ने यह प्लानिंग किया था कि एन० आर० ई० पी० के माध्यम से एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को 100 दिन का काम देंगे। उसने यह भी प्लानिंग किया था कि आई० आर० डी० पी० के माध्यम से लोगों को पावर्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठाएंगे, लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि दवा करने के साथ साथ मर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह प्लानिंग एयर-कन्डीशन्ड रूप में बैठ कर किया जाता है, यह देश के गांवों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। जब सरकार लैंडलेस लेबरर्स, हरिजन-आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए प्लानिंग कर रही है, तो वे लोग शहरों की तरफ क्यों भाग रहे हैं? यह बात मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूं। प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट की किताब

“योजना” में डा० बाबूराम के एक लेख में कहा गया है।

इसके जो कारण हैं उन को दो भागों में विभाजित कर सकते हैं। प्रथम, वे कारण जो गांव के निवासियों को शहरों में आने के लिए आकर्षित करते हैं। द्वितीय, वे कारण जो उन्हें गांव छोड़ने को विवश करते हैं। प्रथम वर्ग में रोजगार के अवसर, अधिक आय की सम्भावना शिक्षा की सुविधाएं, चिकित्सा सुविधा, मनोरंजन की सुविधाएं, नवीन तथा आधुनिक वस्तुओं को देखने का आकर्षण, साधनों की उपलब्धता तथा गांव की तुलना में सुरक्षा आदि हैं। द्वितीय वर्ग में छोटी काश्त पर गुजरा, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, रोजगार के साधनों का अभाव, गांव की कठिन परिस्थितियां, दमघोटू, बातावरण, मान-सम्मान का अभाव, सुविधाओं का अभाव, जातिवाद, छूआछूत आदि हैं।

इन सारी समस्याओं के बीच में आप का गांव घिरा हुआ है और आप की प्लानिंग इस का एक मिरर है। जब उस को देखते हैं तो उसमें उस के चेहरे भी नजर नहीं आते हैं और चेहरे दिखते भी हैं तो जिस को इस का फायदा पहुंचना चाहिये उसको वह नहीं पहुंच रहा है। यही कारण है कि हर गांव का हर व्यक्ति आज अपने को इनसेक्योर महसूस करता है। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं चन्द सुभाव देना चाहता हूं। आप प्लानिंग कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर जो एग्रीकल्चर की हालत है उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। जब जब मुझे वक्त मिला है मैंने क्राप इन्वयोरेंस की बात आप के सामने रखी है। बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के लिए तो बड़ी बड़ी बैंकिंग क्रेडिट है लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट है, सिर्फ 17 परसेंट एग्रीकल्चर पर खर्च कर रहे हैं जब कि 83 परसेंट बड़े-बड़े घरानों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। तो जब तक गांवों की हालत नहीं सुधारेंगे और गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों की हालत नहीं सुधारेंगे तब तक देश कैसे तरक्की करेगा और

गांव कैसे तरक्की करेगा? गांव देश की आत्मा है। इसलिए क्राप इन्वयोरेंस कम से कम ऐसे किसानों के लिए लागू करें जिन के पास 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन है।

अभी डी० एल० बैठा साहब ने कहा कि ड्राप आउट हो जाते हैं। एक हजार का दाखिला तो होता है लेकिन पांचवीं और छठी पढ़ने के बाद ड्राप आउट हो जाते हैं क्योंकि वे इकोनामिकली इतने गरीब हैं, उन के माता-पिता दोनों टाइम उनको खाना नहीं खिला सकते तो उस को पढ़ा क्या सकते हैं? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि गरीब बच्चों और खासकर आदिवासियों और हरिजन बच्चों के लिए फूड फार एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था की जाए। यदि उसके बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ने जाते हों तो साथ में कम से कम एक किलो गेहूं की भी व्यवस्था की जाए। इसलिए यह फूड फार एजुकेशन की स्कीम हरिजनों और आदिवासी बच्चों के लिए चलायी जानी चाहिए। इससे ड्रापआउट जो एजुकेशन में होता है वह कम हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Vidya Chennupati.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called the hon. lady Member. Would you not allow your own colleague, the lady Member to speak?

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have to bring in a lady Member to make you sit down. You must know our difficulties also.

श्रीमती विद्या चेंनुपति (विजयवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया है उसके लिए मैं पहले धन्यवाद देता हूं। सिक्सथ फाइव ईयर प्लान जो डिस्कशन के लिए लिया हुआ है उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूं और साथ में कुछ सुभाव भी देना चाहती हूं। इसमें बहुत कुछ अंश तो ले लिया है लेकिन सब इन्टर-लिकड है, एक तरफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट है

दूसरी तरफ अबन डेवलपमेंट है। रूरल डेवलपमेंट में हम देखते हैं, ओध्र प्रदेश में और दूसरे प्रदेशों में फलड आई है और जब भी फलड आती है तो आप करोड़ों रुपया उसमें खर्च कर देते हैं लेकिन प्लानिंग करते समय यह नहीं देखते हैं कि यह जो बाढ़ आती है इसको किस तरह से रोके। टेम्पोररी रिलीफ तो देते हैं लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि कुछ फलड बैंक्स बनाएं और उसके जरिए कुछ इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था करें और गांवों को भी उससे बचाएं। यह हम प्लानिंग में नहीं सोचते हैं। फलड्स के लिए आपने बहुत खर्च किया है। 80-81 में 155 करोड़ आपने खर्च किया है और 81-82 में 164 करोड़ खर्च किया है। 82-83 में भी इसी तरह खर्च करने वाले हैं। इतने करोड़ खर्च कराने के बाद भी टेम्पोररी रिलीफ होती है। परमानेंट रिलीफ के लिए इस प्लान में कोई सुझाव नहीं है। मैं समझती हूँ फलड बैंक्स के लिए आपको कुछ पैसा ईयर मार्क करना चाहिए और परमानेंट रिलीफ का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

आजकल रूरल डेवलपमेंट के अन्तर्गत इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बहुत हो रहा है। वीससूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आई आर डी पी, डी आर डी में पैसा दिया जाता है। स्माल विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है लेकिन यह पैसा गांवों में घर-घर पहुंचना चाहिए। सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट की जो स्कीम है उसमें कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए। हमारा अनुभव तो यह है कि सेल्फ इम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसमें कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होता है। रा-मैटीरियल की सप्लाय तथा मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए। साथ-साथ एन्करेजमेंट भी ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड रूरल डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिए। एग्री बेस्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज को डेवलप किया जाना चाहिए। डी आई सीज का कोआर्डिनेशन प्लानिंग में होना चाहिए। जहां पर रा-मैटीरियल है वहीं पर इण्डस्ट्रीज को खोलना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि जो सेन्टर की बैंकवर्ड एरियाज की लिस्ट है वह अलग है और जो स्टेट की लिस्ट है वह अलग है। जो स्टेट्स की लिस्ट है वहां पर बहुत कम डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है। सेन्टर की तरफ से स्टेट की बैंकवर्ड एरियाज की जो लिस्ट है वहां पर भी इन्सेंटिव्स दिए जाने चाहिए। वहां पर वेलथ टैक्स, इनकम टैक्स में छूट मिलनी चाहिए और दूसरी तरह की सब्सिडी भी दी जानी चाहिए। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इतना डेवलपमेंट नहीं कर सकती है, उसके लिए यहां से ही कुछ करना पड़ेगा।

आप एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग इश्यु करते हैं। आपका ध्यान रूरल एरियाज की इण्डस्ट्रीज की तरफ भी जाना चाहिए। एग्रीबेस्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज के जो लोकल प्रोडक्ट्स होते हैं उनके एक्सपोर्ट की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसी तरह से एस टी सी के द्वारा काटन, टोर्बको बगैरह कुछ चीजें खरीदी जाती हैं। उसी प्रकार से रूरल एरियाज में जो प्रोडक्ट्स पैदा होते हैं उनको खरीदने के लिए भी एस टी सी की तरह से सेन्टर्स खोले जाने चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा सुझाव है कि बोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स बनाए जाने चाहिए। आपने ऐसे कुछ सेन्टर्स इन्दोइयस भी किए हैं लेकिन वहां पर आप केवल ट्रेनिंग देकर ही छोड़ देते हैं। यदि आप ट्रेनिंग कम प्रोडक्शन सेन्टर्स शुरू करें तो वहां पर उनको एम्प्लायमेंट भी मिल सकेगा। खासकर महिलाओं को तथा रूरल एरियाज के लोगों को वर्क मिल सकेगा।

आज हम देखते हैं कि हेल्थ सेन्टर्स की बड़ी कमी है जबकि हमारा फेमिली प्लानिंग पर बड़ा जोर है। रूरल एरियाज में जो हेल्थ सेन्टर्स हैं वहां पर डाक्टरों की जगह वैकेन्ट ही रहती हैं। वहां पर डाक्टरों को ज्यादा बेनिफिट्स देकर भेजना चाहिए तथा प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर्स की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। उसके जरिये महिलाओं को, बच्चों को, और रूरल एरियाज

में जो लोग रहते हैं उनको हेल्थ की सुविधा दी जाय।

रूरल एरियाज ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिये रोड्स की बड़ी भारी प्रारम्भ है। रूरल एरियाज के लिये रोड-डवेलपमेंट के वास्ते आपने बहुत कम पैसा दिया है। अगर वहां पर रोड्स का डवेलपमेंट नहीं होगा तो रूरल एरियाज की प्रोजेक्ट्स अर्बन एरियाज में नहीं पहुंच सकेंगी और यदि पहुंचेगी तो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन पर बहुत ज्यादा कास्ट आयेगी। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि रूरल एरियाज में रोड्स के डवेलपमेंट के लिये ज्यादा पैसा एलॉट कीजिये।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूं। जो लोअर-मिडिल-क्लास और मिडिल क्लास फैमिलीज हैं उन में प्रति जो कमाता है, आज कल की मंहगाई को देखते हुए वह आमदनी काफी नहीं होती है, उन का गुजारा होना मुश्किल होता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि महिलाओं के एम्प्लायमेंट को इन्कीज करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आजकल हमारे यहां इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इण्डस्ट्रीज बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रही हैं जिनमें महिलाओं को काम दिया जा सकता है। टीचर्स, नर्सों, डाक्टरों और इण्डस्ट्रीज में, खास तौर से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इण्डस्ट्रीज में आप उनके परसेन्टेज रिजर्व कीजिये। जब तक हम महिलाओं के लिये एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेन्शियल को नहीं बढ़ायेगे उनकी उत्पत्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। देश की प्रापुलेशन में महिलाओं की प्रापुलेशन 50 परसेन्ट है, लेकिन हमको उस हिसाब से एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता है, 10 परसेन्ट एम्प्लायमेंट भी नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मेरा प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध है कि महिलाओं के लिये कुछ जाब्स इयर-मार्क करें जिससे उनको ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके।

आप जो भी प्रोजेक्ट्स राज्यों में देते हैं उनके साथ टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम नहीं होता है। हमारे एक साथी मेम्बर ने अभी बतलाया था

कि गवर्नमेंट में चेन्ज होने से इन्टरेस्ट में भी चेन्ज हो जाता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जो प्रोजेक्ट्स एक बार शुरू हो जाते हैं उनको पूरा किया जाता चाहिये। नई सरकार के आने से नये प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू कर दिये जाय और पुरानों को बीच में ही छोड़ दिया जाय यह ठीक नहीं है। इसमें किसी पार्टी या पोलिटिक्स का सवाल नहीं है। इसलिये हर प्रोजेक्ट के साथ टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम दीजिये और उनको पूरा करने के लिये पैसे की कमी हो तो चाहे सेंटर दे या स्टेट दे, लेकिन वह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. A.K. Roy will speak now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Postpone it for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have got lot of official business and we are very much behind schedule. Therefore, I want to complete the discussion and then the Hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. I am very sorry. If you are interested in the discussion, why should you ask the Chair to take it up tomorrow ? You must sit even up to 12 O'Clock. I am prepared to sit. It is a suggestion from a Member, when you went a discussion, why cannot you sit even up to 12 O'Clock ? The discussion is very important. Therefore, you must sit.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : What is the use of sitting here ? An important matter is being discussed. But please look at the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every Member from every party would like to speak and, therefore, we are allowing the discussion.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : There is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't understand. You don't raise this.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Under the rules I call the quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says that he wants the quorum. Then we will not

have the discussion tomorrow. Please listen to me.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Let it be continued, tomorrow. How many Members are here ? It is ludicrous on our part to continue now. I am very much serious in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In these discussions we do not raise the quorum.

Please do not record.

Please listen. All those things that the hon. Members express come in the form of black and white tomorrow, and every other Member, though he is not present now, will go through that because it is on record. If you expect every Member should be present, then it is your responsibility that you should have brought the Members from the Opposition and the ruling Party should have brought their Members here. It is not the responsibility of the Chair. The point is, the discussion must be over. It goes on record and everybody can read it, what Mr. Giri spoke today, though there may be a thin attendance. Mr. Giri, please do not raise it. We will be depriving those Members who want to speak....

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I do not want to stop the discussion at all. I want the discussion, but I want to impress on the Members that they should be present in sufficient numbers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Respecting your views I have said that the debate may be concluded today and the Minister will reply tomorrow. I want the debate to be over because some Members from the ruling Party and some from the Opposition have spoken. Some more Members are yet to speak, and if they are not given chance, then they will blame the Chair. Therefore, I am saying....

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Let the discussion continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not possible. Tomorrow we have some other item on the agenda, already decided by the Business Advisory Committee. The Chair cannot change it as it likes. Please do not speak.

Mr. A.K. Roy.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : This thin House and your enforced continuation of the House by persuading the Members symbolises the correct appraisal of the Plan. There is a report in the newspapers that yesterday when the Planning Minister was delivering his allegedly inspiring speech, only 14 Members were present. Today before coming to the House, I had to tell my colleagues, 'Today, you know, a very important discussion would be going on in the House'. He asked, 'About what' ? I said, 'About the Plan'. He was surprised and asked 'What Plan ?'. I said, There is one Sixth Plan and we have got a fullfledged Minister and the House is debating that'.

The first mid-term appraisal is the apprehension about the growing irrelevance of Plan in our life. Today, it is not for nothing that people are not that much enthusiastic or indifferent, the press ignoring the debate, Members and the Ministers ignoring the debate, it is because the Plan itself has become totally an irrelevant thing in our life. It is increasingly getting irrelevant. My first mid-term appraisal point is that you must see why it is becoming like that.

The Prime Minister happens to be the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Last time in November 1982, though the 6th Plan was born some three years back, it was introduced in the House only then. That time also, I said that the Prime Minister should have been present. The Janta Government, did not believe in planning seriously ; it was a rolling Government with a rolling Plan, but I remember, Shri Morarji Desai used to sit in the House throughout the debate and listen to all the possible and impossible suggestions of the Members.

Further, the Planning involves all the Ministries, and as the Reserve Bank is the bank of all the banks, similarly, Planning Ministry is the Ministry of all the Ministries. All the Ministers have to go to the Planning Commission to get money for their projects, but today no Minister is present here ; only the Planning Minister is here. At least, the Energy Minister, the Railways Minister, Agricultural Minister, and the Industries Minister should have been present here. While, we are deliberating

over this document, we are actually discussing a mini-budget of all the Ministries, but this attitude shows that the planning has been devalued by the Government itself. This is my first charge against the Planning Commission and all the Ministries.

If you do not like planning, you should withdraw it, but you have no right to dishonour, you have no right to devalue the plan. The planning has not come as a windfall, it is a part of our national movement; it is connected with the names of many stalwarts of our country, like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, Shri Meghnath Shah and others. When Pandit Nehru was in the Soviet Union, while writing to his daughter, he wrote that we should follow the socialist path, the socialist pattern of society; we have not to follow the capitalist path, or the path which America and Britain were following. For that, we needed at least 200 years. It was in 1920, and it is there in the Glimpse of World History 1933. You are carrying that mantle, but you are devaluing and insulting the plan here. This is my first charge; you have no right to insult the national traditions.

The planning is not just a matter of arithmetic. Many Members have made certain points and given suggestions with the Government has achieved with so much investment. It is only they, who can understand and think about it and nobody else. It is not just addition, subtraction, multiplication or division of some money; it is not a matter of cost accountancy; it is something else. It decides the goal of a nation, it decides the direction of development, it is the soul of our budget. Do you understand it? symbolises the soul. Every moment, the people should feel that they have a plan, and it must be implemented. Until and unless people get inspired, enthused interested in the plan, and feel that it is the life blood, it is something which must be implemented, you cannot implement it. You must understand it; your Ministers, and your Government must understand it. I propose that those Ministers who not present today, should not be given a single *naya paise*, so that tomorrow they come back to you. Unless they come to the House and apologise for their absence, they should not be given any money. Here most of the

Members, will support me.

The second point is: what is the aim of your Sixth Five-Year Plan? We must analyse its principles. Its principle is to develop a self-reliant economy with sustained growth, with efficiency and with justice. There are certain elements in it. Your aim must be to develop a self-reliant economy. Sustained growth means you must develop your core sector; with justice means that it must be employment oriented and it must distribute the national wealth in a proper way; and with efficiency means that you must increase the productivity. These are certain elements, certain scales with which we can measure and find out whether your Plan has succeeded or not. Sir, it is a wonderful thing that this Government is always found saying that it is repairing the damage done to the core-sector by the last Janata Government. Core sector consists of coal, steel, fertilisers, railways, foodgrains, irrigation and power. Here what are your achievements? At the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan the need of the nation was fixed calculated at 173 million tonnes. Target was fixed at 165 million tonnes. Now it has been scaled down to 152 million tonnes. And yesterday the Minister said even that may not be achieved. This is your first achievement in coal. Now in regard to power, the need of the nation was more than 200 billion units. Your target was put at 191 million units; and I can say that you cannot go more than 160 million units. Regarding fertilisers, you have fixed 4.2 million tonnes as the target and there also you are below the target even of 4 million tonnes. And the way you are executing your Thal and all those gas-based fertiliser projects, you will not be able to achieve that too. In regard to the freight movement, you yourselves have fixed 300 million tonnes. Now you are admitting that it will not be possible to go above 260 million tonnes.

This is all your achievement. This is how you are going with your core-sector.

Sir, they are taking pride that the Planning has achieved its target of 5% annual growth. So, they have achieved the target, but they are starting from where? They are starting from the Janata performance of 1979-80, where the growth rate was minus. Taking that level you are showing that we

are making progress. In that case in the first Five Year Plan the national income increased by 3.7%, in Second Plan 4.1% and in the third it was 3.5%. And in the three years of the Plan Holiday from 1967 to 1969 there was an increase of 4.5 per cent. What does it mean? Does it mean we should have a Plan Holiday? This increase was so because the Plan Holiday had started from a negative growth. And that is why it showed a higher increase. We should not deceive the country in this way.

Now about employment. They made a plan saying that they needed 46 million jobs, just to cope up with the situation. But their planning was for 35 million. That means already another backing of 10 million was added. What is their achievement? They say it is only 5 million per year. That is, 25 million, as per their calculation. How then are we going to tackle the unemployment problem, as per your document?

In the October issue of 'Yojana' they have questioned this: is it a socialist planning, capitalist planning, Gandhian planning or a Chavan planning? Is it fish or fowl?

According to the Planning Commission, an employment generation of 322.23 million man-days is targetted for the year 1983-84. The actual generation during this period amounts to 32.94 million. It means only 10.2% of the total target. Is this your target? This is what 'Yojana' is saying.

I would like to quote many things but, Sir, you will not permit me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Keep it reserved for some other occasion. Now you conclude.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I would like to conclude with a few words. Firstly, 'Small is Beautiful'. So many small things you can do; e.g. I advise my people on how to develop agriculture and rural economy. You can start mini cement plants. What prevents you? You get soda ash after burning the paddy husk. To it if you mix one-third lime, it can give you good cement. Why don't you make it, and in each block have such a cement plant?

Can't you do intensive water management? You can do it. Can't you not

develop the bio-mass? Can you not find a way out to harness our rich rural technology, instead of mortgaging your brain somewhere else?

A few more suggestions. You have got the 20-point programme committee in every district. Can you not make the Sixth Five Year plan go to every district? Can you not associate each Member of Parliament with the planning process? He should be made in charge of the Central Government's planning process in his constituency.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Alunora) : You are a member of the IRDP scheme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken again those books. Please do not take them. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY : Can you not issue a fresh directive about land reforms? You make it a statutory obligation. A directive was issued in 1977. You issue another in 1983. Can you not issue a fresh directive for the implementation of the land reforms?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now. You have taken more than 20 minutes.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Can you not do this? You have almost nationalised the textile industry. But there are other industries which are also sick. What about the industries monopolised by a few people? Can you not resurrect the Swadeshi spirit and assert yourself to re-assert our social goals? Why can you not do it? If you can do it, do it. If you cannot quit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the time allotted for this debate is five hours. I find that we have already taken six hours. Therefore I concluding the discussion and I am calling the Minister to reply. Mr. Minister, please reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : What is this?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy-speaker, I want to.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow.

Mr. Buta Singh.

19.21 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-fourth Report

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS**

AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report
of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House
stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Wednesday, December 14, 1983/
Agrahayana 23, 1905 (Saka)*